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GEOLOGICAL,
HISTORICAL, &
TOPOGRAPHICAL
Description of the Borough of



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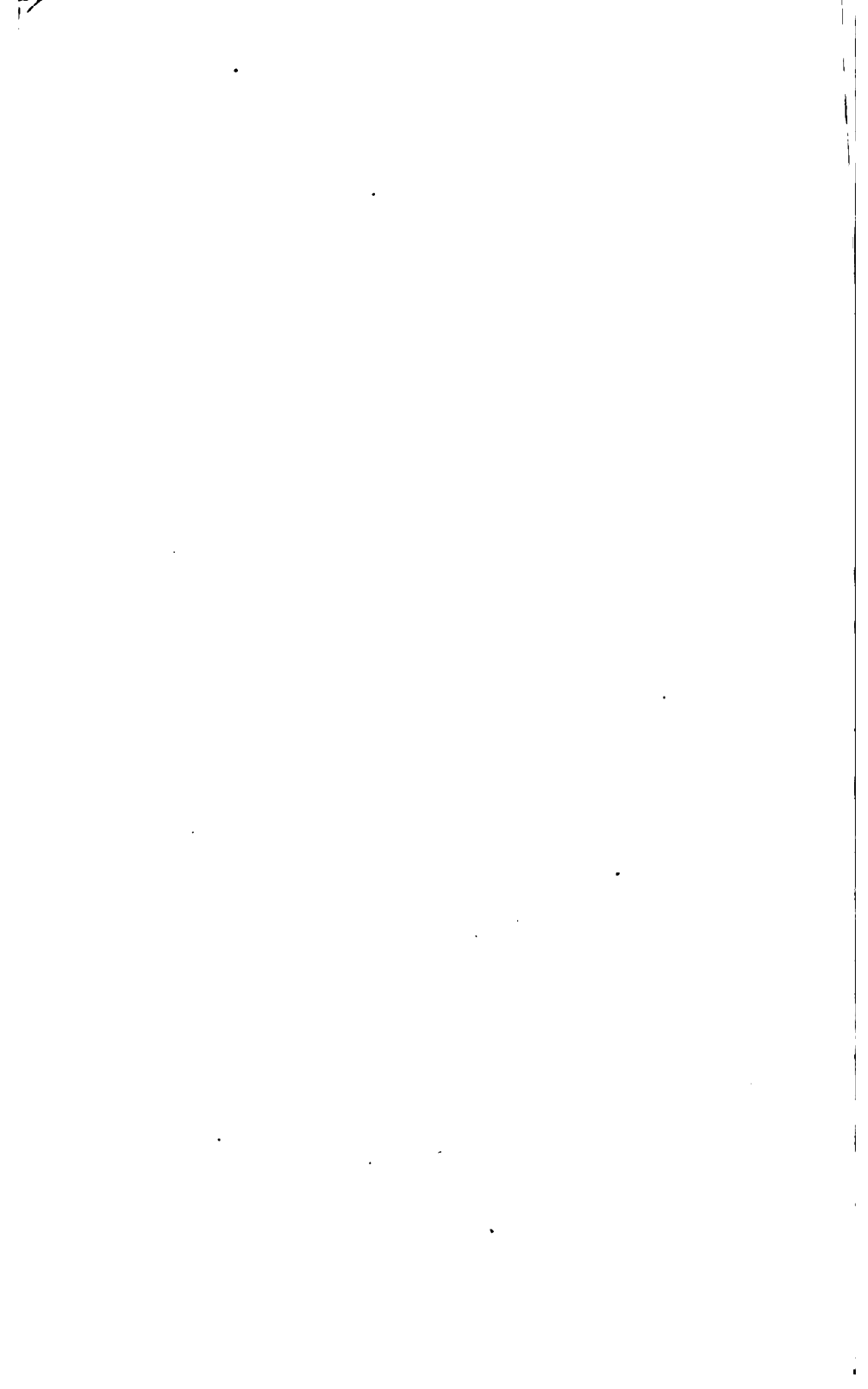
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The Reigate Guide

A Geological, Historical, and Topographical
of the

BOROUGH OF

And the Surrounding Neighbourhood

REDHILL: ROBERT PHILLIPS

THIS handsome demy 8vo volume, of some 250 pages, is the first of its kind in the surrounding neighbourhood that has yet been published. It contains excellent illustrations by the "ink-photo" process; is well bound; and, whilst it is quite suitable for the drawing-room, it is equally so for the library in the district.

The REIGATE GUIDE has had for contributors Geological, Historical, and Topographical writers who have done their work well; whilst it has been so well and so judiciously edited in parts it reads more like an interesting historical novel than a guide. It gives local information at once varied and accurate, not only relating to the neighbourhood of Reigate, but to the surrounding districts of Brockham, Buckland, Caterham, Chaldon, Chipstead, Croydon, Kingswood, Merstham, Nutfield, Walton-on-the-Hill, Burstow, Cliffe, Newdigate and their surrounding districts, and reference is made to the surrounding districts of Gomshall, Hever, Leith Hill, Lingfield, Penshurst, Tandridge, West

Nor does the Guide stop at mere description—historical and topographical to the leading residents in Mid-Surrey, as the following pages will show:—

REIGATE AND REDHILL
The Mayor (F. Budgen, Esq.).

J. Walters, Esq., M.B.,
W. Carruthers, Esq., J.P.,
J. Shaw, Esq., J.P., Bu

Guide,



raphical Description

REIGATE

bourhood. ♦♦

S, Chapel Road.

first Guide to Reigate and its beautiful

It contains five maps and fifty-one
inted in large clear type and strongly
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torical, and Topographical Specialists
ly edited by Mr. T. R. HOOPER, that

On the other hand it is filled with
Reigate proper, but to Redhill, Betch-
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rlwood, Horley, Horne, Leigh and
le to Boxhill, Crowhurst, Dorking,
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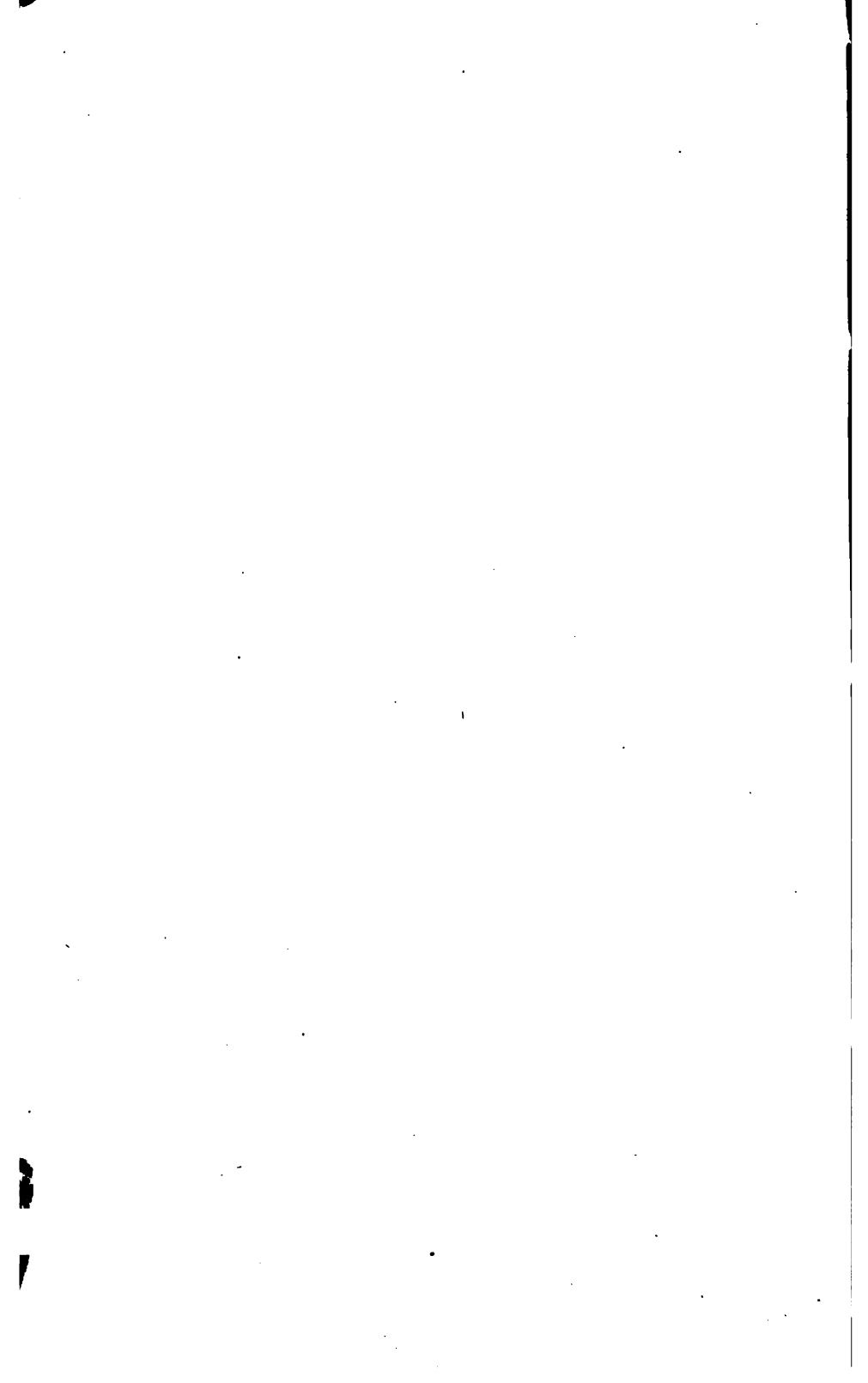
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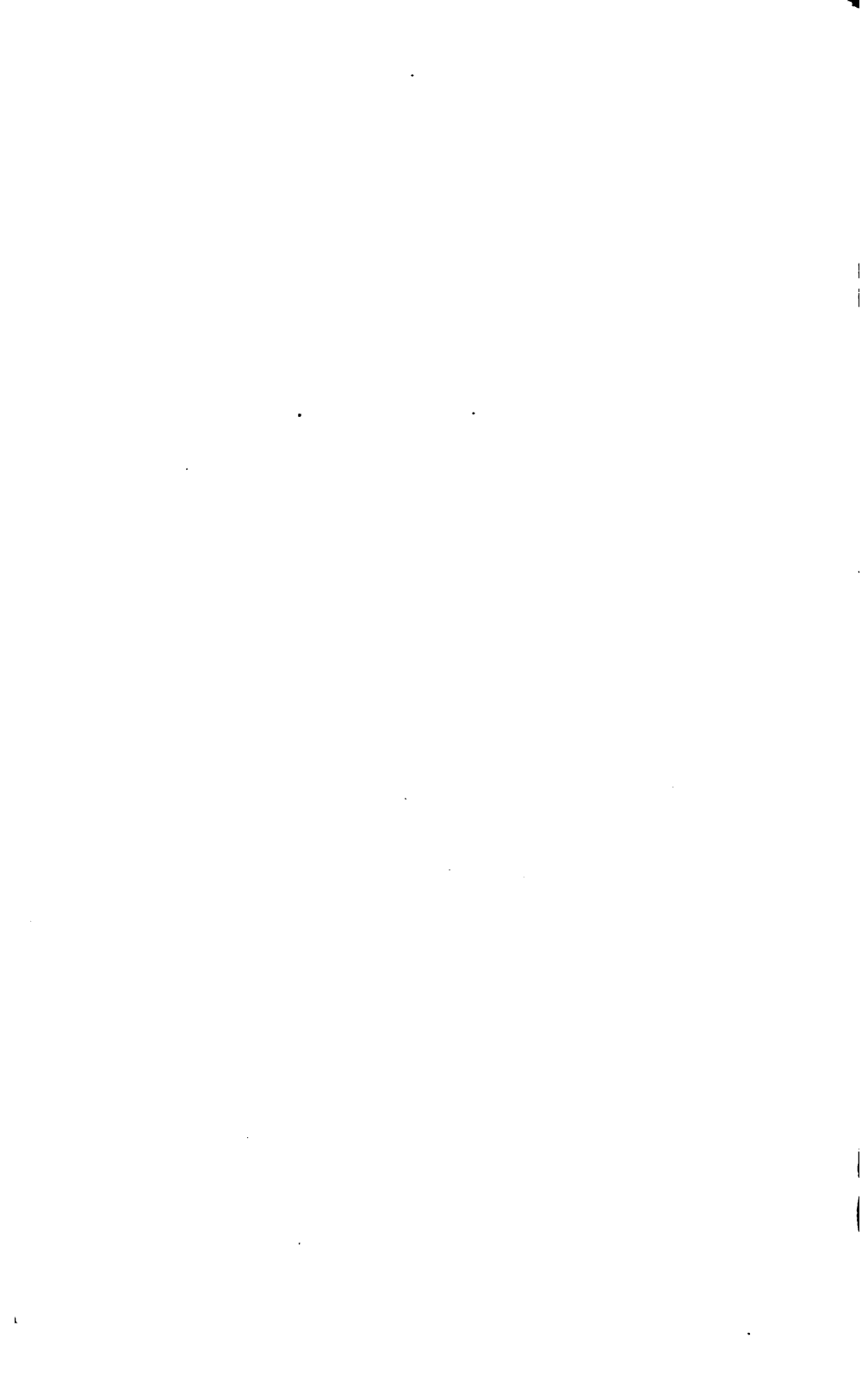
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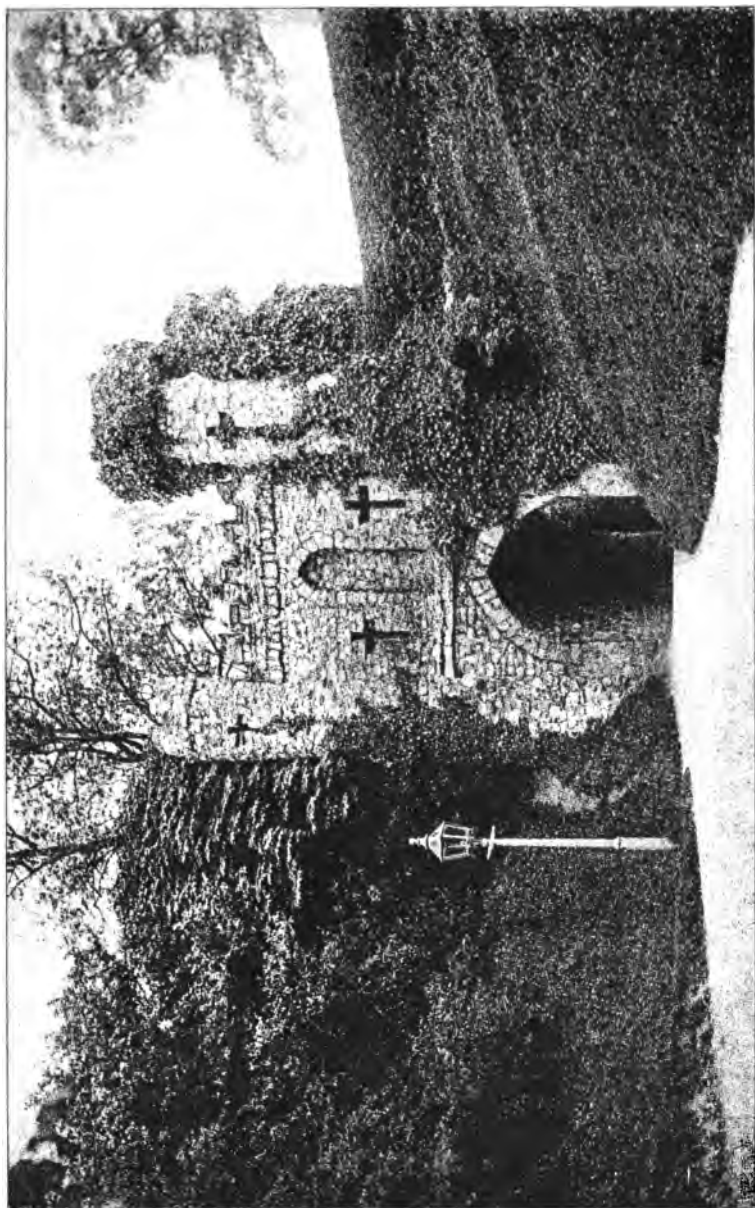
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A GEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL,
AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF REIGATE
AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.







"REYNOLDS" STREET & CO. LONDON

BERTMAN PHOTO RECHILL

VIEW IN CASTLE GROUNDS, REIGATE.

Frontispiece.

A GEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL,
AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF REIGATE
AND
SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

WITH FIVE MAPS AND FIFTY-ONE ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY
ROBERT PHILLIPS.

EDITED BY
T. R. HOOPER.

REDHILL:
PUBLISHED BY R. PHILLIPS, CHAPEL ROAD.

1885.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

**EARTH
SCIENCES**

**PRINTED BY
CHAS. STRAKER & SONS, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, LONDON, E.C. ;
AND REDHILL.**

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS borough, comprising the townships of Reigate and Redhill, has, in the space of forty years, passed through a series of changes that have resulted in its establishment as a favourite residential centre. The records of earlier times are included in county histories or hidden in scarce volumes, and the purport of this work is, by compilation from such sources, and from personal knowledge of more recent events, to produce a comprehensive local handbook.

The vicinity, included in a radius of about six miles, comprises Holmesdale and the Hundred of Reigate: the former is defined by physical geography, the latter by ancient law. Their local peculiarities were apparent until toned down by modern innovations. These subdivisions need be borne in mind when reading the Historical Notes.

In succeeding chapters special descriptions are given, first of Reigate borough, and afterwards, more briefly, of some eighteen surrounding parishes, since they first had a separate existence; other more distant places and objects of special or local interest being also noticed.

In the Geological Notes an endeavour has been made to describe a subject, often accounted dry, in such a manner as to clothe it with interest, so that, whilst to a scientific man a reliable guide for a geological field-day, any intelligent person might derive profitable amusement in the suggested walk.

The maps have been prepared for this work, and the illustrations are from photographs recently and expressly taken. Their number are increased beyond the first intention in order to include some interesting views; but in this matter, as also in description, there is such an "embarrassment of choice," that it was not easy to decide what should be omitted.

Introduction.

Made accessible by a convenient railway service, the natural beauties and healthfulness of the neighbourhood have attracted notice, and the latter has been supplemented by a complete sanitary system. The advantages of the country are available with the conveniences of a town where residential expenses are normal ; while the distance from London prevents that spoliation that has marred so many once-pleasant suburbs.

The Editor takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations to those who, in various ways, have rendered assistance in this work. Some MSS. and scarce books have been kindly lent, and several items of information supplied by literary friends. Special visits have been made to most places herein described, and recent events and statistics that appeared of sufficient interest are referred to or inserted.

T. R. HOOPER.

Redhill, Surrey, June, 1885.



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EXPLANATORY NOTES.

THE population numbers are according to the Census of 1881.

The areas of Parishes are from the Ordnance Survey.

In the enumeration of Institutions and Societies none of a public nature have been *intentionally* omitted. Connected with nearly all the Places of Worship are associations for the furtherance of benevolent and temperance work, which it does not seem necessary to tabulate in a work of this kind.

In Domesday Book the areas of land are given in *Carucates* and *Hides*. The former was a plough-land of 100 acres, supposed to be as much as could be tilled by one plough in a year and a day ; the latter was as much land as would maintain the family of a hide or mansion, and probably varied in different localities. It has been estimated as 60, 80, or even 100 acres.

The Maps are as follows :—

No. 1 (after the Ordnance Survey) shows the whole district to which, except in a few instances, attention will be confined.

Maps Nos. 2 and 3 delineate the streets, roads, public buildings, and places of worship in and around Reigate and Redhill respectively. The single lines denote footpaths. The names of roads in some cases are not well known, *e.g.*, Hatchlands Road, at one time designated the road from the east end of Dood's Road to the Reigate Road ; recently, however, the local authorities have affixed that name to a portion of the Reigate Road. Holmesdale Road, South Park, has more recently been called Church Road ; Grovehill Road has wisely been substituted for the misleading title of Gatton Road ; Wray Lane is now almost confined to that portion *north* of Wray Common.

Map No. 4 is curious, showing the district as it was more than 200 years ago. The only road from London then passed along Reigate High Street, and soon after leaving the town seems to end in an undefined track across the then extensive waste lands near Horley. Several of the ancient names are perpetuated in modern homesteads, such as Rede Hall, and some of the old mansions, such as Gatwick, still remain. This map also shows the boundary of the Hundred.

No. 5 exhibits a section of the district from North to South, wherein the Geological formations are marked and named.



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

MARKET PLACE, REIGATE.

VIEW IN CASTLE GROUNDS, REIGATE.

THE PRIORY, REIGATE, the Seat of Lady H. Somerset.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD.

REIGATE, FROM PARK HILL.

REIGATE HEATH.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, REIGATE HILL.

REIGATE AND REDHILL COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

REDHILL COMMON.

REDHILL, FROM REDSTONE HILL.

VIEW FROM REDHILL, LOOKING EAST.

VIEW FROM REDHILL, LOOKING SOUTH.

STATION ROAD, REDHILL.

TOWN HALL, REDHILL.

HIGH TREES, OLD FARM HOUSE.

HIGH TREES, the Seat of W. B. Waterlow, Esq., J.P.

THE PARISH CHURCH, REIGATE.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, REDHILL.

PUBLIC HALL AND CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, REIGATE.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH AND VICARAGE, WRAY PARK.

THE PHILANTHROPIC FARM SCHOOL CHURCH, REDHILL.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, REDHILL.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, REIGATE.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, REIGATE.

CONGREGATIONAL AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES, REDHILL.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, REDHILL.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, REDHILL.

BETCHWORTH CHURCH.

BLETCHINGLEY.

PENDELL COURT, the Seat of Sir George Macleay, Bart.

BLETCHINGLEY CHURCH.

SMALLFIELD PLACE, BURSTOW.

BUCKLAND CHURCH AND GREEN.

CHARLWOOD CHURCH.

CHIPSTEAD CHURCH.

THE TOWN HALL, GATTON.

GATTON HALL, the Seat of the Right Hon. Lord Monson, P.C.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH AND MAUSOLEUM, GATTON.

GODSTONE GREEN.

GODSTONE CHURCH.

HORLEY CHURCH.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, HORLEY.

HORNE CHURCH.

LEIGH SCHOOLS AND GREEN.

LEIGH CHURCH.

MERSTHAM VILLAGE.

MERSTHAM HOUSE, the Seat of Lord Hylton.

MERSTHAM CHURCH.

NUTFIELD PRIORY, the Seat of J. Fielden, Esq.

NUTFIELD CHURCH.

SIDLOW CHURCH.





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DISTANCES
from Town Hall,
REDHILL.

	Miles.
Merstham ..	2
Nutfield ..	2½
Bletchingley ..	3½
Horley ..	4½
Charlwood ..	6
Betchworth ..	4½
Walton Heath ..	3½
Gatton ..	1½
Croydon ..	10
Caterham ..	6
Westerham ..	11
Penshurst ..	16
Tunbridge ..	20
East Grinstead ..	11
Three Bridges ..	8½
Crawley ..	8½
Horsham ..	15½
Newdigate ..	8
Dorking ..	7½
Epsom ..	8½
London ..	20
*Rochester ..	29
*Maidstone ..	29
*Folkestone ..	55
*Hastings ..	43
*Eastbourne ..	37½
Brighton ..	30
*Chichester ..	39
*Portsmouth ..	50
Guildford ..	19
*Kingston ..	19½

N.B.—The distances are reckoned by nearest route except those marked * which are in straight line.



A GEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BOROUGH OF REIGATE AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE comparatively small area of six thousand acres comprised within the Borough of Reigate is full of interest to the geologist. Here will be found the well-defined outcrops of several formations belonging to the upper part of that system known as the Mesozoic or Secondary.

The following table gives a list of those formations which occur in this neighbourhood (omitting the Tertiary), commencing at the uppermost strata.

Of the Secondary formations :—

Cretaceous	{	Chalk	{ Chalk with flints Ditto without flints Grey Chalk Chalk Marl
		Upper Greensand	{ Marly sand Hearthstone Firestone
		Gault	{ Grey marl or passage bed Blue Clay, generally called "black land" in the locality
Lower Cretaceous or Neocomian	{	Lower Greensand	{ Folkestone beds Sandgate beds Hythe beds Atherfield Clay
Wealden		Weald Clay	

The whole subject will be rendered graphic and interesting by walking over the ground in some such route as here described.

From the crest of Reigate Hill (part of the range of Chalk hills called the North Downs, which are here 700 feet above the sea-level), taking a south-easterly course, we descend to the Suspension Bridge.

Let us pause a moment here, to view the landscape. Immediately below is the escarpment of the Chalk, at the bottom of which crops out the Upper Greensand. The Gault forms a nearly level area, on which Wray Park is situated. Beyond this is the depressed area of the Folkestone beds of the Lower Greensand, behind which the Sandgate and Hythe beds rise,—a beautiful range of hills, showing the southern boundary of the Lower Greensand.

The towns of Reigate and Dorking are on the Lower Greensand, the oldest parts being on the Folkestone beds. The Sandgate and Hythe beds form the ridge on which the largest part of Redhill Common and Reigate Park are situated, and are part of the range of *red* hills forming the southern boundary of the vale of Holmesdale (the northern boundary being the range of *white* hills). Considerably to the west, these hills rise to the height of nearly one thousand feet, forming the highest point in Surrey, known as Leith Hill, a very prominent object and landmark.

Beyond this range the Weald Clay extends for miles, backed by the hills of the Hastings Sand district of the Wealden area, and forming a beautifully-wooded landscape. This was formerly part of the ancient forest of Andred's Wold. Through the breaks in these hills may be seen, in the remote and dim distance, the lofty range of the South Downs, just 25 miles from where we stand. The whole of the district which is confined between the North and South Downs, viz., the Wealden, has been upheaved at some very remote period; the continuity of the Cretaceous formations from north to south was broken, and their beds, formerly covering the Wealden area, were swept away; the line of upheaval ran east and west through the centre of the Hastings Sands. North of that line of central axis all the formations dip towards the north, towards and as far as London, beyond London rising again in Hertfordshire. South of that axis the strata dip towards the south, passing underneath the Channel and towards the south-east, reappearing in France.

Let us now descend the hill by Wray Lane. This is on the Chalk, Grey Chalk, Chalk Marl, and Upper Greensand. Close observation of the gradual passage of one to the other as we descend the lane will add to the interest of the walk. On either hand are traces of old excavations, and on the east side the remains of lime-works. Notice how certain species of trees luxuriate on their favourite soils; how the beech, box, (Boxhill), yew, and sycamore predominate. Lower down on the clay

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North Downs



Dip Slope / Clints

Chalk

CHALK Grey

Mar 1955

fires to

GREENSAND
CAULT

3407

LOWER GREEN SAND

W E A L D

LAY S

St. Mary's

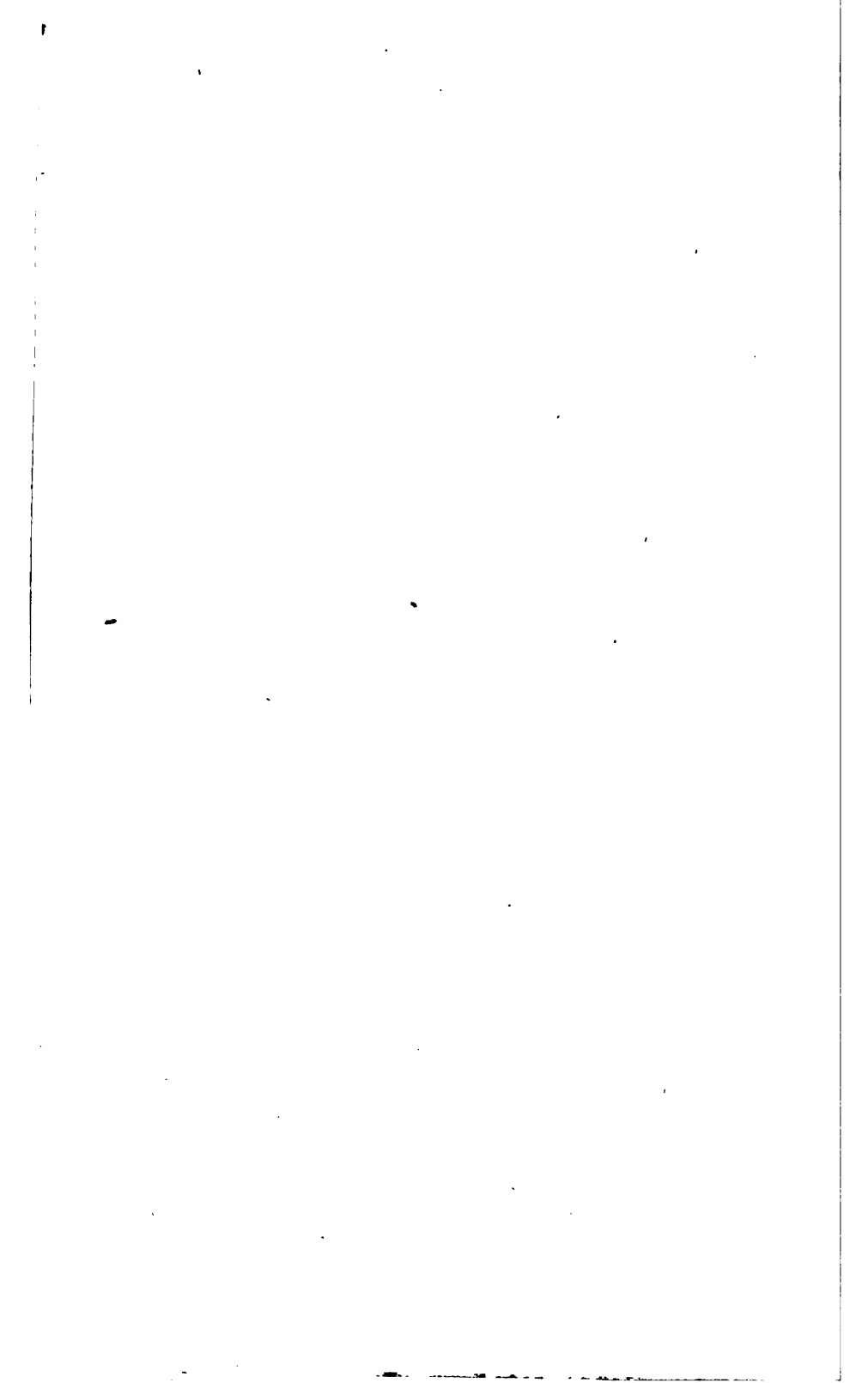
MEAN SEA LEVEL

Horizontal Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

Vertical Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 100 Feet.

GEOLOGICAL SKETCH SECTION

SHEWING THE STRATIFICATION OF THE DISTRICT.



the oak prevails ; on the lighter Greensand the shallow-rooted elm flourishes.

Below the Chalk is the Upper Greensand with its green tint, owing, it is believed, to its micaceous nature, and it is also slightly phosphatic ; under a bed of loose sand is the hearthstone ; under this again, separated by a layer of hard limestone, called roofing stone, are the firestone beds so largely quarried for London buildings 400 years ago, and now procured at Colley pit, about a mile to the west of our route. The end of the lane opens on to Wray Common ; here we find the tough, retentive Gault Clay, of which we will speak presently. Let us cross the Common due south, and turn by a low cottage to a lane slightly to the left, and we are soon on the Folkestone, or upper beds of the Lower Greensand, a fine section of which can be seen in the pit before we cross the railway. The noted silver or white sand is obtained from these beds. Let it be understood that the term Lower Greensand does not apply to colour, which is more or less white, yellow, red, or brown, and sometimes even black.

Proceeding onward for about a quarter of a mile, leaving the mill on our right, and turning southward at Shaw's Corner, we ascend the dip-slope of Redhill Common, and are on the crest of the Sandgate and Hythe beds of the Lower Greensand, where also a tongue of Folkestone Sand occurs, which can be well examined in the great sand-pit east of the summit, which is 475 feet high. Here another grand geological panorama stretches out to view. Looking northward, we see the range of chalk hills from which we started. The Upper Greensand in some places (Gatton Park, for instance) runs out like a terrace. Due east is Redstone Hill, where fuller's earth, an irregular vein in the Sandgate beds, is largely quarried for export. Southward the view from Reigate Hill repeats itself, the Weald Clay plain commencing at the foot of the hill on which we stand. That dark spot on the distant South Downs, a little to the south-west, is Chanctonbury Ring, six miles north of Worthing.

Our journey is nearly done. Let us now descend the scarp to Earlswood Common. Here we enter the Weald with its miles of clay, once the wild forest-land (Andred's Wold) of Southern Britain. That ridge across the Common, near the east Sewage Farm, is Kiln-brow, where a species of marble crops out, a limestone, with shells of the *Paludina*. In the brickyard between Meadvale and Woodhatch, near the south-west corner of the Common, a bed of Atherfield Clay is worked.

Our walk has not necessarily been over four miles, and we have descended some 500 feet, viz., from 700 feet, Reigate Hill, to 200 feet at Earlswood (above mean sea-level); but the geological descent has been greater. Here are the estimated thicknesses of the strata of this neighbourhood:—

						Feet.
Chalk	...	...	...	...	...	900
Upper Greensand	...	...	...	...	...	...50 to 60
Gault	...	...	...	...	...	120 to 140
Lower Greensand	...	...	...	...	...	600
Weald	...	...	...	...	...	600

The foregoing description would have been too diffuse for the purpose aimed at if the strata had been fully discussed *en route*. Taking them again in order, their phenomena will be noticed.

The Lower Tertiary deposits hardly belong to this district, but their occurrence requires at least a brief note.

Mr. Prestwich says:—"At various points along the highest summits of the North Downs in Surrey there exist small and thin patches of the Tertiary strata *in situ*," and he notes the occurrence of such outliers on White Hill. Instead, however, of the Thanet Sand, the lowermost layer of the Eocene or oldest Tertiary, it has been found that the Oldhaven beds rest directly on the Chalk. These beds are pebbly, and can be seen near Walton Heath and elsewhere. The patches of clay found on the dip-slope of these hills belong to the Eocene ("dawn of recent things") beds. A mammoth tusk was found at Wiggey a few years since.

Dr. Mantell says:—"The lowermost Tertiary strata, consisting of oyster-shells, sand, and pebbles. At Headly, near Reigate, a similar accumulation occurs. Hollows and fissures, filled up with similar sand, occur in the chalk-pits in Reigate, indicating a former capping of this stratum over the adjacent North Downs." He also mentions the discovery of the greater part of the skeleton of an elephant, and the teeth and many bones of a rhinoceros at Petteridge Common, in an accumulation of loam and gravel.

THE CHALK FORMATION.

Sections of the nodular Chalk (chalk with layers of flint) can be seen in the deep cuttings north of Merstham Tunnel, also at Caterham Junction, and again north of Betchworth. The White Chalk is found in pits at Coulsdon, and burnt for white lime; it also occurs in the large quarry at Merstham, above the Grey Chalk, which is there, and at Reigate,

Buckland, and Betchworth lime-works, burnt for grey-stone lime, and largely used for building.

In these quarries fossils can be found, or purchased of the workmen. Ammonites (*A. Mantelli* and other species), Belemnites, Echini (called by the country-people "shepherd's crowns"), such as *Ananchytes ovatus*, *Micraster cor-anguinum*, also other marine shells, sharks' teeth, &c.

The porous nature of the Chalk renders it difficult to procure water on the Downs; wells are useless unless of such depth as to reach a more retentive layer, and some in the neighbourhood of Walton are said to be 300 feet deep.

Of these Downs Dr. Mantell writes :—

"The chalk hills of Surrey, like those of Sussex, where not covered by the Tertiary strata, or altered by cultivation, are smooth and rounded, and clothed with a short, verdant turf. The surface of the ground is gently undulated, and intersected by numerous depressions and channels that unite and terminate in valleys which also possess the graceful sweep and flowing outline so characteristic of the waterworn surface of the chalk. From the porous nature of the chalk, these combs and valleys are uniformly dry; but the lower cretaceous strata are saturated with water, from the penetration of the rain, dews, and snow through the upper porous beds, and which is retained by the grey-blue marl and gault that form the foundation of the chalk hills; hence the origin of the numerous springs and rivulets which issue from the foot of the Downs, as at Croydon, Beddington, and Carshalton, where streams flowing from the base of the chalk unite and form the river Wandle."

UPPER GREENSAND.

This formation can be seen at Colley pit, north of Reigate Heath, also at Gatton, Merstham, and Godstone. At Colley and Godstone is quarried the "firestone," which name was once applied to the formation generally. The soft bed is largely used about London for hearthstone. An old underground quarry still exists at Quarry farm, about one and a half mile east of Merstham; from these extensive caverns, and from other disused quarries at Gatton and under Reigate Hill, were dug large quantities of stone for building near London. At Hampton Court, Windsor Castle, Henry VII.'s Chapel, Croydon Town Hall and Alms-house, and many churches in Surrey, this stone was used. Of late years it has again come into favour, and may be seen in numerous local buildings and country churches. It weighs 103 lbs. per cubic foot, and must be laid on its natural bed to ensure good work. It was called firestone from its durability in places subject to heat.

The upper bed of this Greensand, above the firestone, is a bed of greenish marl, and below is marl of a greyish tint, hardly distinguishable from the Gault below. The outcrop of this formation contains phosphate and soluble silica, and is very fertile.

Specimens of fossil shells, *Syphonia*, *Exogyra columba*, &c., a plant (*Fucoides targionii*), and two species of birds have been found in the firestone beds.

THE GAULT.

The Gault is a tough and usually dark clay, following the line of strata along the foot of the hills, very regularly in some places, widening out into a marshy tract; in others, lying somewhat higher, as at Wray Common. This clay is fertile when drained, and some crops are amazingly productive on it. Its junction with the Lower Greensand may be seen in the lane at Batts Hill, also at the Brockham Brick Company's works, near Betchworth, where, as in Kent, vast quantities of gault bricks are manufactured. They are of a light buff or straw colour, and of excellent quality.

This formation is not in itself favourable for water-supply, although from a very different cause to that which exists on the Chalk area. There, the ground-water percolates through the pervious chalk, leaving any ordinary well dry. Here, the impervious clay contains no water, and wells are almost useless until carried down into the stratum beneath, which being a water-bearing vein, whose stores are held down by the impervious roof, yields a plentiful supply as soon as the bottom of the well, or bore-hole, touches it.

In vol. iv. of "Geological Transactions" we read :—

"A well at the Feathers Inn at Merstham is one hundred and fifty feet deep, with a boring of sixty feet at the bottom (total two hundred and ten feet), all in clay and marl. The boring, two inches and a quarter in diameter, after going down to sixty feet, brought up such a quantity of water, that the well-digger was drawn up in great haste, and the water rose to within forty or fifty feet of the surface."

Mr. Prestwich says :—"A well in Gatton Park was sunk 300 feet through firestone and gault, and 20 feet more of clay and pebbles; the water rose to within 250 feet of surface."

In the present year two wells are being sunk, one on Reigate Hill (in Kingswood), and another at Woldingham. These have already gone about 250 feet through the chalks.

In 1880 a well was dug in Monson-road, Redhill. After moving

about one foot six inches of surface earth, the digging was carried down for about 60 feet through dark tenacious Gault Clay entirely free from water. On piercing through into the Lower Greensand, water rose rapidly to within a few feet of surface.

It is interesting to compare the depths of these and other wells on the Gault as showing its dip, and as confirming the accuracy of geological theory.

Specimens of wood crystallised in the clay, also Ammonites and Nautili, with their pearly shells, small bivalves (*Inoceramus concentricus* and *Inoceramus sulcatus*), a curious shell in the shape of T, known as *Rostellaria carinata*, and sharks' teeth are found in abundance.

THE LOWER GREENSAND.

This important formation has a wide outcrop, running east and west parallel to the before-named strata. Godstone Common, Nutfield, Redhill, Reigate Town and Heath are on it, and sections of its upper bed (Folkestone Sand) may be seen in numerous cuttings and pits, e.g., in lanes from Nutfield to the new station, cliff at fork of railway at Redhill Junction, pit at Wiggy, great pit on Redhill Common, pit in Doods road, pit and cutting in Park-lane. Sand of various colours, from white to dark red, is dug for building and other purposes, the white sand being largely exported for gardening. Hard veins of ferruginous sandstone are found in the sand. This is locally called "ironstone," and used for paving and road-making. The surface of this series of strata favours the growth of furze, ferns, and broom, as may be seen at Godstone and Redhill Commons and at Reigate Heath. These and sometimes the following series are not unfrequently indicated by depressions of wet, springy ground.

The Sandgate beds are formed principally of loamy sand and loose clay. A very important feature of these beds is the large deposit of fuller's earth, which is dug and dried in Nutfield and Redhill, and sent by rail to London, thence to the cloth-manufacturing districts.

There are two colours of this earth ; one is a grey, the other a yellowish brown. The coping or roof is a sandstone used in the district for building. Unless it be weathered, selected, and bedded with care, the result is unsatisfactory. Several houses on the Nutfield road are built of this stone. A limited quantity is got from a hard blue vein, specimens of which may be seen in a few local buildings.

Dr. Mantell gives the following section of one of the pits as measured in his day :—

	ft.	in.
Uppermost stratum, greenish sand and soapy tough clay ..	3	0
Sand rock abounding in green particles	5	0
Thin course of impure fuller's earth		4
Sandstone, forming the roof of the pit	3	0
A seam of ochreous clay		4
Fuller's earth of an uniform bluish colour, containing large nodules of crystallised sulphate of barytes	16	0
White sand		
Weald clay		

Small layers of fuller's earth exist in and near the Ridgeway-road, and from the traces of well-like pits occasionally exposed, it is evident that at one time "earth" and "coping" were dug here in a desultory manner.

In a letter from the late Mr. William Constable, of Horley, dated 1839, and printed in Brayley and Britton's "History of Surrey," the following interesting particulars are given :—

"The fuller's earth is distinguished by colour into two kinds, the blue and the yellow, which are used for distinct purposes; the blue is of a drab-slate colour, and the yellow of a yellowish-brown. The blue is often absent in the pits; when it does occur, it is generally between two beds of yellow. The district yielding the fuller's earth hitherto explored is about two miles in length from east to west, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The quantity of earth transported from the pits annually is about six thousand tons, of which about four thousand tons are of the yellow variety. The manufacturers of fine cloth make use of the blue only, and that variety, therefore, is sent chiefly to Leeds and other parts of Yorkshire, where that cloth is made. The yellow earth has a much wider distribution, being employed in the manufacture of every fabric of coarse woollen goods; it is not only in request over the West Riding of Yorkshire, but also in Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. Some is sent into Scotland, through the ports of Leith and Fisherrow; and a considerable quantity into North Wales, at Welshpool, Montgomery, Newtown, Llanidloes, and other places, where it is employed in the cleaning of flannel. Norwich also receives a supply for its stuff manufactories. In some kinds of coarse goods a portion of the earth is left in the fabric to give it a substance, and the yellow is said to be best adapted for this purpose. The whole of the earth exported from this district is sent from London by sea, except a small quantity retained for the use of the dyers and scourers. The sandstone both above and below the fuller's earth is so much indurated as to serve for a coarse building-stone."

The Hythe beds, which in Kent form an important and fertile area, and supply the Kentish ragstone, lose that important member of their

series here, and are less prominent in their general characteristics. In this district they occupy the southern face of the Redhill range of hills, and are immediately followed by a narrow uniform outcrop of Atherfield Clay, which is dug in a brickyard near Woodhatch, belonging to Mr. W. Brown. The fossils found in the Lower Greensand include *Nautilus undulatus* and *Ammonites Nutfieldensis*, nearly one foot in diameter (from the fuller's-earth pits), casts of marine shells, fir-cones, large oysters, fossil wood, also crystals of sulphate of barytes or heavy spar, &c.

THE WEALDEN.

The Weald Clay is supposed to be the deposit at the delta of a great ancient river, the remains of crustacea and mollusca being of fresh-water species, whereas the fossils of the Cretaceous formations are marine. A very complete change occurs in the fossils of the two formations, although some few terrestrial species, such as *Iguanodon Mantelli*, are found in both the Wealden and Lower Greensand.

The alluvial area of the Weald is subject to floods from the rivers which slowly wind through it, having so little fall. The soil is a stiff yellow clay, from which good red bricks are made, but which is in many places poor and trying for the agriculturist.

The district is not a flat like the Fens, nor low and marshy like some riparian lands, but generally undulating, and in places hilly, the scenery being picturesque and occasionally bold.

Throughout the Weald are found layers of shelly limestone, known as Sussex, Petworth, and Bethesden marble, at one time much used for ornamental purposes in church-building. At St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, Chichester, and elsewhere, small polished columns of this stone may be seen; it was also used in paving the choir of Canterbury Cathedral. Very beautiful specimens have been dug at Charlwood and Earlswood Common.

Teeth and bones of Crocodile, Megalosaurus, and other reptiles are found in the Wealden; also wood, in the state of lignite, and on Earlswood Common specimens of the jaws and scales of a fresh-water fish known as *Lepidotus Mantelli*.

Here these notes must close. The scope of this work would be exceeded by a more detailed treatise on this interesting subject; but to those who have opportunity and desire for more thorough investigation, the district offers a pleasant field of research, and by comparison of its

phenomena with those of similar formations, the student would acquire a very thorough acquaintance with the Upper Mesozoic, and become a practical and proficient geologist.

The following works refer to the geology of this district :—

Sketch of the Geology of Surrey, by Dr. Mantell.

On the Geological Structure of the Country as seen from Leith Hill.

Fossils of Tilgate Forest.

Wonders of Geology.

Geology of the South-east of England.

Dr. Fitton's Memoir.

The Agricultural Geology of the Weald, by W. Topley, *Journal of R. A. S. of E.*, vol. viii., part 2.

A Geological Inquiry respecting the Water-bearing Strata around London, by Joseph Prestwich, Jun.

Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain, by A. C. Ramsay.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORICAL NOTES OF THE DISTRICT.

BETWEEN the far-distant era whose "testimony" is only in "the rocks," and these comparatively recent times, whose record is in archæology and writing, ages passed away without leaving a trace. Legend peopled the unknown with wild fancies, and tradition was ready with fabulous surmise to account for quaint uncertainties, which, like a haze on the horizon of time, bound the wide landscape of history.

If this is true of those cities and places which have been noted in their day, how much more so of the rural district we are about to describe! Legend and tradition have not clustered round, neither has classic lore more than slightly alluded to it, yet some outlines of its early topography may be at least indicated as a starting-point for definite history.

In the days of the ancient Britons, centuries perhaps before the Christian era, the central parts of what is now included in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire were a dense forest, the *Coit-andréd*. The primæval elk and wild boar haunted its outskirts, the bear may have still lingered in its recesses, and wolves were numerous enough to annoy and terrify the few barbarians whose huts were built in the more favoured spots of that terrible "wild." The little Mole, then called the Amele (or some derivative name), meandered through a portion of the forest, and in its dark retreats the otter found a quiet home. Along the North Downs was a British trackway, which, following the contour, had been selected (and perhaps "made" as the idea went in those days) with an eye to natural advantages of firm ground, while avoiding the forest below with its tangled thickets, water, savage beasts, and dangerous men. Variance existed between tribes; and the hillmen had a strong fort on White Hill, where the more advanced Britons of the North guarded themselves against irruptions from the South, and where, probably, a then important trackway or road branched out in a southeasterly direction to the coast.

But times changed. Caesar's triremes appeared off the coast of Kent in August, B.C. 55; his landing, his return the following year with 32,000 men, his victorious march across Kent and North Surrey, and through the Thames at Coway Stakes, may have been matters of news to the foresters of Coit-andred, though of little personal concern, except perhaps by causing the presence of fugitives among them, or to prompt the making of other trackways as means of access, or strategic roads from the woods to the hills.

A century passed, and then came more serious work. The Romans returned; the Emperor Claudius and his generals, Plautus and Vespasian, came, not to conquer and return, but to subjugate, annex, and rule. Fierce was the conflict through Kent, North Surrey, and by the banks of the Thames; and more than thirty battles had to be fought before the 50,000 or more of trained legionaries had subdued the Britons of the South. But this district does not appear to have seen much of the struggle. The people are said to have soon submitted to the invaders, and the tradition accords with that probability. However this may be, Roman rule *was* established. On Walton Heath the people of strange tongue, manners, and gods had a camp and a house; and even at Bletchingley some Roman gentleman built his villa, and the hut-dwellers watched the construction of the hypocaust, the atrium, and the tessellated floors, wondering at the luxury that could require such a contrast to their own rude dwellings. The great Roman roads passed each side of the district, and gave access to distant towns. So 400 years passed, and the restraint between conqueror and conquered had ceased to be irksome. The Roman gentlemen would employ and pay the natives. The officers hunted in their woods. British-Roman pottery superseded ruder vessels, and coins of the Empire were in general use.

But in this part there is no evidence that any great change was effected during the Roman rule. The Coit-andred remained a forest, and among its scattered dwellers the civilising influence of a more advanced people was little felt. No large Roman town existed near, nor is there any trace of even a settlement on the present site of Reigate, or of the entrance of Christianity into the district. The Imperial rulers left; discord and petty contentions ensued, until another invasion swept away the disunited and simple-minded natives into their graves, or into the recesses of the western mountains,—in some cases into their ancient forest retreats.

Of the Forest, Mr. J. Wickham Flowers says :—

"At the date of the Saxon invasion in 477, and of the Danish under Hasten, in 893, this wood of Andred, or Andred's leage or territory, is described. It is said to have been 120 miles long from east to west, by 30 broad, which, in truth, is a very accurate estimate. It is spoken of as a great wood, as a '*locus invius*,' an impenetrable or impassable place; and Ethelward says that the Danes, having landed at *Limine* in 893, proceeded, *pedetentim*, step by step, to attack the West Saxons in Hants and Berkshire, and that they passed by '*latebras cujusdam sylvæ immanis*,' the lurking-places of a certain vast forest.

"The passage from east to west through the Weald valley was not only then difficult, if not impassable, but it was dangerous also, at least for peaceful pilgrims, since it was the resort of robbers and outlaws, a sort of south-country Sherwood. The Anglo-Saxon word for a robber was, in fact, *weald-genge*, a farer, or dweller, in the Weald. We have no longer that term; and possibly the same meaning may be expressed by our word outlaw, A.-S. *out-leage*, a dweller or frequenter of districts lying outside the leage, or settled territory."

The Saxons evidently exercised a large influence here. They became the dwellers on the soil, the people of the land; unlike the Romans, who cherished their citizenship and were ever visitors, this light-haired race came to stay. Plain in habits, rude in manners, unaccustomed to refinement, "the men of the long knives" proved themselves apt at the plough, able in the Senate, and under them, doubtless, Churchfield had a beginning and a history as a village and parish of some importance, and the centre of a hundred.

The existence of the great forest, which is well attested by its archaic name and numerous references, is proof that the district was not populous. The ancient track, known more recently as "The Pilgrims' Way," and described in another chapter, indicates a route chosen to avoid the uninviting forest, and further suggests the absence of any settlements therein. The remains of the British Camp on White Hill, known as War Coppice, and a few other scanty traces, are all that can be ascribed to the British period.

The Roman occupation left more tangible evidence of its existence. The "villa" and camps on Walton Heath show that a "station" was planted there. The hypocaust at Pendell suggests some Roman gentleman's "shooting-box." The coins found at Redhill, Nutfield, Gatton, Horley, and elsewhere show an amount of trade and increase of population; and the Roman roads, on the one hand passing through Ockley, Dorking, and Headley Down, and on the other through Godstone, must have "opened up the district," if such a modern phrase is allowable of so classic a people.

The Saxon period has left its mark here in the etymology of local names, in the existence of the town of Reigate (as proved from Domesday Book), and in the very life of the inhabitants and their modes of thought and customs during seven or eight centuries.

In concluding this sketch it will be instructive to give some quotations from those authorities who have examined the scanty historical allusions to Southern Britain which commence with that of Cæsar.

"The only British tribes mentioned by Cæsar are the people of Cantium, the Trinobantes, the Cenimagni, the Segontiaci, the Ancalites, the Bibroci, and the Cassi, all of whom dwelt in the country which he so hastily overran. Cantium was, undoubtedly, Kent; the Trinobantes occupied Essex, and probably the greater part of Middlesex; the Cenimagni are supposed to have inhabited the shires of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge; to the Segontiaci are assigned parts of Hampshire, Berkshire, and, by Gale and others, Surrey; the Ancalites are regarded as the Atrebatii, whose position is alike considered to have been north and south of the Thames; to the Bibroci is assigned a portion of Berkshire and Surrey; and to the Cassi the Cassio Hundred, Hertfordshire, from a plausible conjecture of Camden, founded on the statement of Cæsar.

"Manning and Bray, adopting the definitions of Baxter (Glossary Segontiaci and Regni), state the first inhabitants of Surrey to have been Segontiaci, a people of Belgium; 'their first settlements were in the western part of Hampshire, but being obliged to retire on the arrival of another colony of the same nation, they possessed themselves of the sea-coasts of that county and Sussex.' . . . In process of time, however, such of them as had been settled in Hampshire retiring to the main body, they all became confined within the limits usually assigned to them by historians, viz., the two present counties of Surrey and Sussex."—*History and Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. i., introd., p. 1.

"Among these Belgic emigrants, the Remi, from Champagne in modern geography, appear to have colonised the extensive tract now forming the counties of Surrey and Sussex. Of these parts, Sussex was occupied by the Remi proper, and Surrey by the kindred tribe called Bibroci."—*Observations upon certain Roman Roads and Towns in the South of Britain*. By H. L. Longcoq. 1836.

"I take the Cenimagni to be the inhabitants of the skirts of the vast forest of Anderida, extending over the hills of Surrey, who, lying nearest to Kent, might, for that reason, be called the Ceni, or first of the Magni, and be part of the same kind of people who dwelt in the adjoining borders of Hampshire, and in the skirts of the same forest."—*Carte's History of England*, vol. i., p. 94.

The subject may be fitly summed up in the following extract from a most able essay by J. Wickham Flowers, F.G.S. :—

"It cannot be doubted the aboriginal Britons or Celts must have traversed the heaths and chalk downs, and lurked in the woods with which the country

was in their time wellnigh covered; yet these hills and woods, and the rivers also (with one or two exceptions), are alike silent as to the people who probably first of the whole human race beheld and possessed them; they have passed away, and left no trace of their presence—their land's language tells not of them; for, with the exception of the river Wey, which is Cymric or Welsh, and possibly the Wandle also, hardly a single Celtic name is to be detected in the compass of the whole county, unless, indeed, we regard the Anglo-Saxon or Celto-Saxon *cumbe* and *don*, and one or two other suffixes, as adoptions by the Saxon invaders of the native *cwm* and *dun*, rather than as words which, although originally derived from the same root as the Celtic, were nevertheless imported by the Jutes and Angles. Probably at that date our hills and streams were for the most part not of sufficient importance to require or justify the imposition of any distinctive name; and as regards the soil, it is obviously only as population increases and civilisation advances that land becomes of sufficient value to render it necessary to subdivide it, and for the purposes of that subdivision to attach specific names to certain districts; and it would seem that the absence of British names throughout the county, taken in conjunction with the great scarcity of sepulchral remains of the British period, may be taken as conclusive proof that prior to the Roman conquest the county was but little known, and sparsely inhabited.

"Nor, as it would seem, was the condition of Surrey very different under the rule of the Romans. We have not a single town, or village, or river, or hill, the name of which can reasonably be attributed to a Latin origin. We know indeed that this part of the country was not entirely unknown or unvisited by its Roman conquerors, since, besides the discovery of Roman antiquities in various localities, including a temple at Farley Heath, we have at Titsey and at Walton Heath undoubted remains of Roman villas, as distinct and characteristic as those found in the ruins of Uriconium. These, however, were probably hunting-lodges, resorted to by young legionaries from the Civitas Augusta, or the Camp of Noviomagus, when wild boars and venison were in season: at that time it was hardly likely that anyone would have dwelt on Walton Heath for any other purpose. In the state of England, and its relations with other countries at that date, it would seem that no part of the country was of great strategical importance; and as the Romans could, and did, freely pass and repass to and from the capital into Gaul and Italy without going through any part of the county, probably few of them cared to visit a district which was of little or no value for purposes of commerce or agriculture.

"It is then to the Anglo-Saxon race that we must attribute the reclamation and settlement of the county, and with them its nomenclature, to that race to which must be ascribed the merit of having in their institutions laid the foundations of the Constitution which we yet enjoy,—foundations laid so wisely and so well, that having endured through the chances and changes of over a thousand years, it still offers to an admiring world the practical solution of that great problem 'of uniting the completest obedience to the law with the greatest amount of individual freedom.'

"In peopling and cultivating the county, the Anglo-Saxons seem to have visited every portion of it, since we everywhere find their test words, 'ham,' 'hyrst,' 'stede,' 'ton,' &c., as suffixes. This colonisation must have occurred between the departure of the Romans and the Norman Conquest ; for although it is certain that there were Saxons in England long before the departure of the Romans, since one of their chief officers bore the title of 'Comes Littoris Saxonici per Britannias,' that very title shows that they were confined to the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk, a district from which Surrey was then very remote, and comparatively inaccessible."

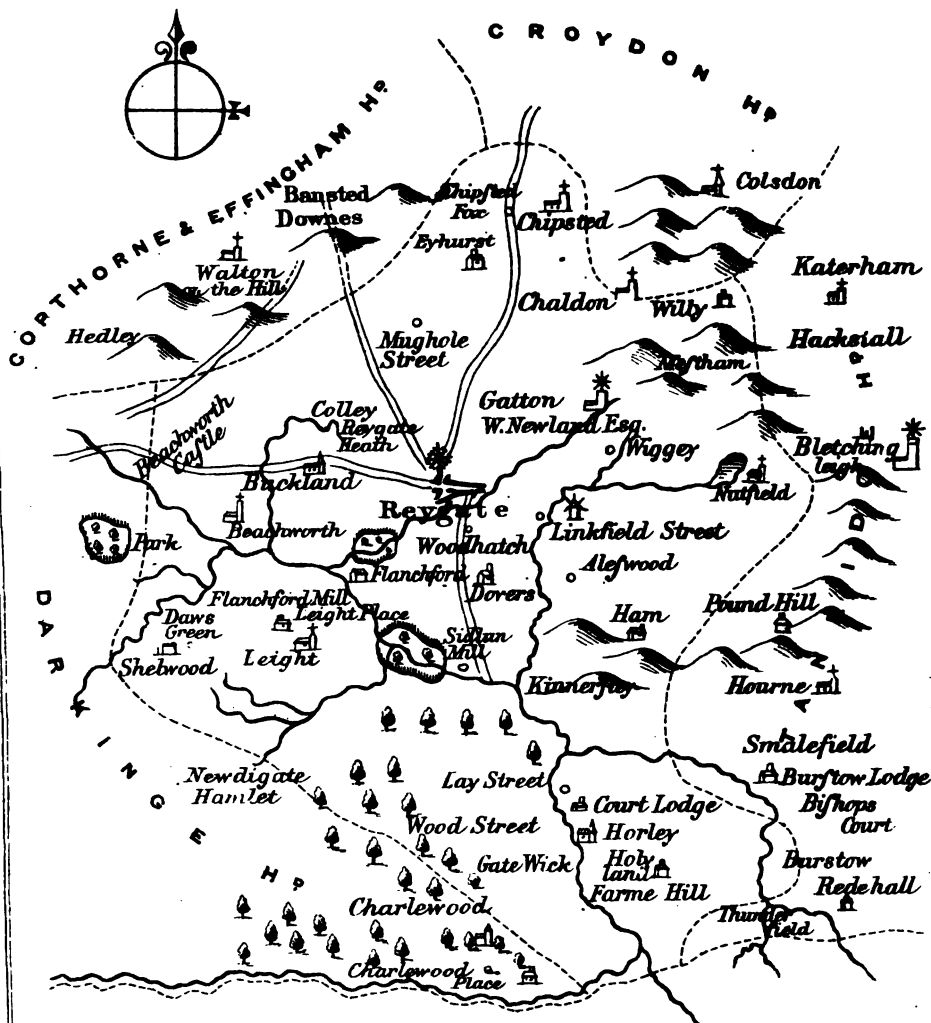
The Hundred of Reygate (one of fourteen into which Surrey is divided) included most of the parishes herein described. Its boundary is shown on the seventeenth century map. With regard to the origin of these ancient subdivisions, Ingulphus and William of Malmesbury have ascribed to Alfred the Great the division of England into counties, counties into hundreds, and hundreds into tithings. Possibly he may have classified their system, but it has been proved with tolerable certainty that the division of counties has come about, not from any regular purpose, but from circumstances altering, determining, and in time gradually fixing the early Saxon territorial divisions. The subdivision into hundreds is also thoroughly Saxon. Tacitus records that the old Germans divided their counties into *pagi*, each furnishing one hundred soldiers. It is probable that at one time each hundred contained ten manors or tithings, though, by joining manors, or more frequently parting them, their number was altered even before the compilation of Domesday Book.

In Saxon times the shire was governed by caldormen (eldermen), the hundreds by hundredors, and the tithings by tithingmen. The latter were local owners, who tried small offences in their own houses ; hence the court was called the hallmote. More important cases were tried before the hundredors (or lords of the hundred) and a jury of twelve men, who met every three or four weeks. Certain liabilities were, and some still are, chargeable on a hundred.

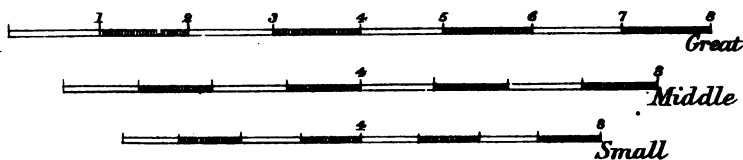
Parishes originated in the founding a church by some lord on his manor, or one for several manors. His outlying property or estates, even in other counties, were naturally included in the ecclesiastical privileges ; hence the irregular shape and detached portions of parishes to the present day. In the absence of any reliable survey or map, the boundaries were perambulated. This was done in pre-Reformation times, with much superstition, in Rogation Week. By Queen Elizabeth the people were enjoined to walk about the parish once a year, and "at

REY GATE HUNDRED

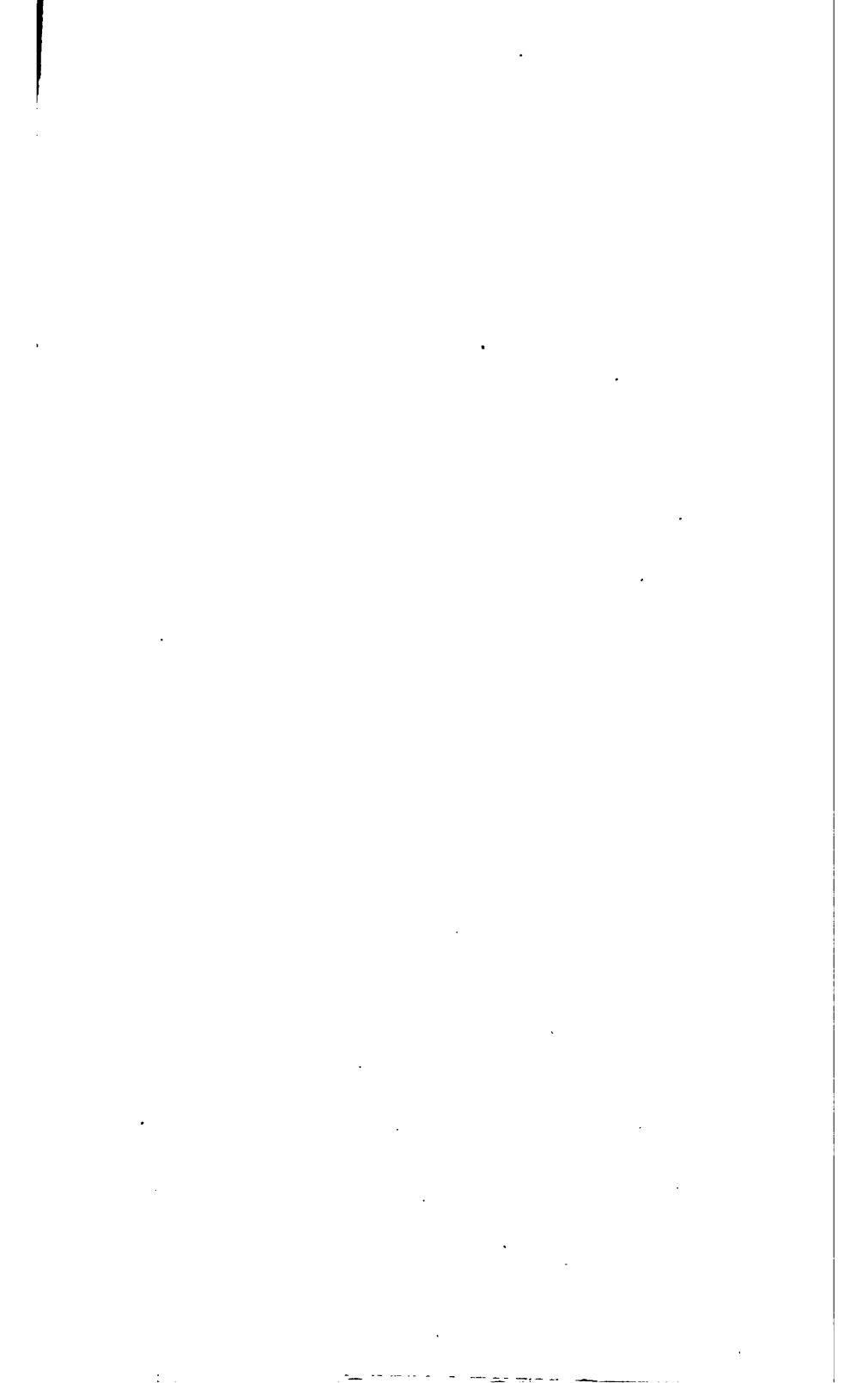
From the Map
in Aubrey's History of Surrey, 1673.



Scale of Miles.



PART OF SUSSEX.



certain convenient places" were to stop and admonish to thankfulness, and "inculcate" this or such like sentence: "Cursed be he which translateth the bounds or dolles of his neighbour." The term "beating the bounds" arose from the custom of the beadle and others striking the prominent marks with their staves, or laying the said staves on the backs of the small boys who accompanied the party, to "make them remember" the less definite divisions. The modern grouping of parishes into Unions is a result of the various statutes which, from the time of George III., have been passed to regulate and systematise the relief of the poor. In 1794, under the Act (George III., 22) called Gilbert's Act, a poorhouse was built on Earlswood Common, and in 1834, under the Poor Law Amendment Act, Reigate became the centre of a Union, and the workhouse was enlarged. It has since been the Union-house for those parishes, a list of which and other particulars are given at the end of this work. Godstone is the head of another Union, which has a workhouse at Bletchingley.

The whole county of Surrey was in the bishopric of Selsey, founded by Wilfrid, bishop of the South Saxons, at the end of the seventh century. In 705, when Winchester became a distinct diocese, Surrey was included therein. In 1877, on the creation of the new See of St. Albans, the dioceses of Winchester and Rochester were rearranged, these parishes being allotted to the latter.

Although the feudal system was very fully imposed in this part of the kingdom, its fealties and suits were probably not so galling as the royal demands made during the reign of Norman and succeeding kings; nearness to the royal domains brought Surrey more under notice than remoter counties.

In those days, and indeed until the reign of Charles II., the Crown claimed, among other privileges, the right of purveyance, which included supplying certain articles, such as fuel, to the Court; the compulsory providing at a fixed charge of provisions for the royal household; the carriage of goods and paraphernalia when the Court moved from one place to another. These burdens fell heavily on those counties in which the royal palaces were situated, and Surrey seems to have had its full share of this honour, and its inflictive duties also.

It is recorded that *Blechingley* and *Horne* furnished *wood* and *coals*. Reigate, on account of its vicinity to the woody country below, had done the same; but in 1619 the Earl of *Nottingham*, who possessed the

Priory estate there, procured an exemption for that place during his life. He died 14th December, 1624.

On the removal of the Court from Richmond, 80 carts were furnished by Surrey; of these the Hundreds of Reigate and Tandridge had to provide six each.

One of the old purveyance orders reads as follows :—

“38 HEN. III.—The King to the Sheriff of *Surrey* greeting : Whereas our beloved Consort and Queen on the approaching festival of *St. Edward*, which will be on the eve of the *Epiphany* of our Lord, will perform the right of Purification, touching the birth of a beautiful daughter (Catherine) which she hath lately born to us, at which time also the said festival is, by our special order, intended to be solemnly observed, with many of our Prelates and other Nobles of the realm ; we therefore command you that, for the use of the said Queen, you do purchase within your bailiwick, two *Brawns*, four *Swans*, twenty *Conies*, fifty *Partridges*, three hundred *Fowls*, and fifteen hundred *Eggs*, the costs whereof are to be allowed you. 9 Nov., 1253.”

In another order from Windsor, “eight *Brawns*, with the heads entire, well boiled and sufficiently fat,” and 5,000 eggs, &c., are demanded.

There were numerous other liabilities besides those mentioned, the “orders” for which were generally issued in a very autocratic manner, and at times seemed so unnecessary and unfair that the people very naturally complained.

By an order made in the reign of Henry VII., everyone having “a park kept for deare, and being a mile in compass, should keep two mares apt and able to breed foals.” In a return made in accordance with the above the following parks are mentioned :—

Betchworth, Sir T. Browne.	Reigate, the Lady Howard.
Hertswood (in Bockland), Mr. Skinner.	Blechingley, the Lord Howard.
	Starbourne, the Lord Burrowes.

In the reign of Elizabeth an intention was declared of carrying out this order, whereupon a remonstrance from the county of Surrey was drawn up and sent to the authorities. The document is curious, and gives various reasons against the imposition, viz.:—“This county is one of the least—it is barren—it is moste chardged of anie shire—her Majestie lieth in and about the Shire contynuallie—a great part lieth in forest and upon Downes—and lastly there is never a Shire in England so depelie sessed in the subsidies as this Shire is.”

An order was issued by Henry VIII., “in the 36th year of his noble reign,” for raising an army. According to this the Hundred of

Reigate was to furnish "22 men with arms, whereof 4 should be archers and 18 bilmen." Tanrigge had to furnish 30 men, viz., 6 archers and 24 "bilmen."

In 1588, on August 2nd, an order was sent from Lord Buckhurst to Sir William Monson, to get together in the county of Surrey a number of troops in readiness for service; on August 8th, 836 men were to be assembled at Godstone, and 836 at Reigate. Events becoming more peaceable, the men were soon dismissed.

A few more selections from the county records will be of interest.

On an engraving of the Arms of Gentlemen of Surrey in the time of Charles I. are the following:—

Rygate ...	Bludder	Charlwood ...	Bowyer
" ...	Digges	" ...	Saunders
" ...	Drake	" ...	Mulcaster
" ...	Gilmyn	Chipsted ...	Rythe
" ...	James	Gatton ...	Copley
" ...	Pistor	Gatwick ...	Jordan
" ...	Ryther	Godstone ...	Evelyn
" ...	Thurland	" ...	Felse
" ...	Tichburn	Limesfield ...	Holmden
" ...	Tirrel	Oxted ...	Albary
Bansted ...	Buckle	" ...	Hoskyns
" ...	Moys	Tandridge ...	Dodd
Blechingleigh ...	Cholmoley	" ...	Fulwer
Buckland ...	Wright	" ...	Hayward
" ...	Dallender	" ...	Widnell
Burstow ...	Bysshe	Walton ...	Bickerstaff

In a list of names of knights, citizens, and burgesses summoned to sit in Parliament at Westminster, April 13th, 1640, the following appear:—

SURREY.

Borough of Blechenley.

Edward Bishe, Esq.

Edmund Hoskins, Esq.

Francis Carew, Knight of the Bath.

Borough of Gatton.

Samuel Owfield, Esq.

Edward Sanders, Esq.

Borough of Ryegate.

Thomas Thurland, Esq.

Thomas Bludder, Knight.

John Goodwyn, Esq.

In 1647 a Commission of Inquiry, or *Triers*, in matters ecclesiastical,

was appointed. Surrey was divided into six districts, and for the one known as *Reigate Classis* the following were chosen :—

Ministers.—M. Bedford of Nutfield, Mercer of Chipsted, Lee of Chaldon, Pope junior of Walton, Parr of Reigate, Wm. Hampton of Blechingley.

Others.—Sir John Evelyn, Knt., Mr. Roger James of Reigate, Holman of Blechingley, Bysshe junior, Robert Goodwin, John Turner of Ham, Wm. Ofeild of Gatton, J. Parker of Reigate, Beauchampe of same, James Jordan of Charlewood, Capt. Rithie of Chipsted, Evans of Bletchingley, Jeremiah Johnson, Anthony Hungerford, Edmund Jordan, Esquires.

The Land Tax, first imposed in the reign of Charles II. and made permanent in 1798, was shown to be as follows in this locality, according to a return made at the latter period :—

ASSESSMENT OF THE LAND TAX AT FOUR SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.
REIGATE HUNDRED.

	£	s.	d.
Beachworth	340	18	0
Buckland	176	12	0
Burstow	262	2	0
Charlwood	493	0	0
Chipsted	165	8	0
Gatton... ..	110	0	0
Horley	475	10	0
Kingswood Liberty...	67	8	0
Leigh	252	15	0
Merstham	259	4	0
Newdigate Hamlet...	128	18	0
Nutfield	205	16	0
Reigate—Borough ...	226	1	6
„ Forinsec	609	2	0
	<hr/>		
	835	3	6
	<hr/>		
Total ...	£3,772	14	6

The industries of this district have been almost entirely confined to the cultivation or excavation of the soil.

Large tracts were, and are still, wastes, covered with rough pasture ; and grazing has been an important part of Surrey farming. At one time large quantities of oats were grown about here, and it is recorded that in Reigate parish were “nearly twenty mills” for grinding the grain. In the last century the sloping sides of the downs were ploughed and sown, but have long ago reverted to their natural growth of rough grass. Since the locality has become so largely residential, parks, gardens,

and ornamental inclosures have been laid out ; but its rural and agricultural character, though changed, is not destroyed.

Stone-quarrying has been carried on for many centuries. Ironstone, gravel, sand, fuller's earth, grey chalk, and other minerals, have also been, and are now still more extensively dug. The fuller's earth is dried, and sent off by rail. The chalk is burnt into lime, and much used in London and the southern district. Bricks and tiles are manufactured in large quantities. From the Weald clay strong grey and red bricks are made ; and bricks of a pale yellow colour from the Gault clay.

Cox's "Magna Britannia" very quaintly describes the botanical and mineral wealth of Surrey. The following is a quotation, some sentences in which, however, do not refer to this part of the county :—

"Box, the best which England affords, grows about Dorking in this county, though it is not altogether so good as what comes from Turkey. The smell and shade thereof is accounted unwholesome ; but of the timber many useful things are made, as combs, mathematical instruments, and tools for workmen, but especially such as grave pictures and arms in wood covet it, because its hardness makes it fit for that purpose.

* * * * *

"We shall now pass to the subterranean store of the county, as iron oar, which is found in great plenty at Haslemere and the towns adjoining, Dunsfold, &c. Marble, but in small quantities. Rags—a sort of stone of a metal-line substance, bearing an appearance of cast iron, which is much esteemed for paving—is found chiefly about Nutfield. Freestone quarries, of which there is one about Gatton, soft and white ; it runs under ground in several meanders, and endures the fire admirably well in winter, but neither the sun or air at all ; it lies about 14 feet deep, and from the mouth of the quarry proceeds a thick mist in hot weather, but not at all noxious, as far as can be perceived. This stone is much used by chemists, bakers, and glasshouses. On White Hill also, in the parish of Bleachingley, there are several quarries of freestone, though harder and not so white. Chalk is plentiful in this county, especially in and about Chaldon, as much as to say, *Chalk Down*, so called from the great quantities of chalk found there. At White Down also there is, and hath been for many years, a vast *delf* of chalk, which in summer time is carry'd, with vast labour, as far as the middle of Sussex, and, with another sort fetch'd from their sea coasts, burnt into lime for the enriching of their grounds. There are likewise dug up cockle shells, and other *lusus natura*, with pyrites, bedded an incredible depth within the bowels of the mountains.

"Here are also, under the surface, divers sorts of earth useful to artificers, as fullers' earth at Reygate, of great use in making of cloaths to thicken it, and, as the clothiers call it, to bring it to proof, as also to take out stains and blotches in the apparel made of it ; this is the best of the kind in England

and of an olive colour, resembling the soil of Hertfordshire, viz., a red, stiff clay. The place where this earth is dug is very narrow and small ; it is sold at four-pence a sack, and six shillings a load at the pit. The transporting of it is forbidden by law, but private advantage out-bances all hazards so much, that Holland hath almost as great plenty of it as we."

Shoberl, in his Description of the County of Surrey, thus describes the firestone and other mineral products :—

"In the neighbourhood of Godstone, Gatton, Merstham, Ryegate, and Blechingley, are extensive quarries of stones of a peculiar quality. This stone, especially that dug near Merstham, is at first soft, and incapable of bearing the action of a damp atmosphere; but after being kept under cover for a few months, its texture becomes so compact, that it can resist the heat of a common fire; and in consequence of this property it is in very general demand for fireplaces in London and its neighbourhood, where it is sold at about one shilling and sixpence the cubic foot. On the White Hills near Blechingley, the stone is of a somewhat different quality, and considerably more valuable. It is softer than that from the other quarries, and was once much used by chemists, bakers, and glass manufacturers, but is now principally employed by the latter, who have been enabled by means of it to produce plate-glass of much larger dimensions than formerly. These stones are procured of almost every size, some containing not less than seventy-two superficial feet of ten inches thick.

"Large quarries of limestone near Dorking afford lime equal in purity and strength to any in the kingdom. It is particularly serviceable for works under water, and was employed in the construction of the West India and Wapping Docks. Limestone is also dug and burnt at Guildford, Sutton, and Carshalton.

"Chalk is very abundant in Surrey, and is in general use as a manure. There are chalk-pits at Croydon, Sutton, Epsom, Letherhead, Bookham, Effingham, Horsley, Clandon, Stoke, Guildford, and Puttenham, on the north side of the Downs; and at Godstone, Caterham, Reygate, Merstham, Buckland, and Betchworth, on the south side; besides others of less extent and note.

"Coal is said to have been formerly found in different districts of Surrey, particularly in or near the parish of Cranley, and in the parish of Worplesdon. Aubrey, in his History, gives the result of an attempt to discover coal in the latter, which proved successful; but, unfortunately, in boring, when the workmen came to the coal, 'as fast as the irons were put in they would snap off; and this was thought by Mr. Lilly, the *astrologer*, to be by the *subterranean spirits*,' doubtless exasperated at being thus *wantonly disturbed* in their profound retreats (!).

"The sand about Tanridge, Dorking, and Reygate, is in great request for hour-glasses, writing, and a variety of purposes; that about the latter town is thought to be unequalled in the kingdom for purity and colour."

Before closing this chapter, it may be noticed that the locality is divided by natural and physical features into three parts or *zones* from

east to west. The upper part, from the crest of the Reigate range of hills northward, is high ground, with chalky subsoil and little water. The central zone, from the above-named boundary southward to the Redhill range, is the Holmesdale, with a subsoil chiefly of sand, and protected by the surrounding hills from many storms. Southward, is the Weald district, bordering on Sussex. Each has its distinctions, which are impressed, not only in those peculiarities that are detected by the mineralogist and botanist, but in the habits, buildings, agriculture, trade, and (to some extent) *physique* of the people.



CHAPTER III.

THE RIVER AND THE ROAD.

THE RIVER MOLE.

"The sullen Mole that runneth underground."—*Milton.*

British name Y-MELYN (the mill), anciently EMELI, EMLYN, or EMLEY; hence the Hundred of Emley-bridge, called in Domesday Book, AMELI-BRIGE.

THE sources of the Mole are numerous, as one writes:—"It is almost as difficult to say which is the head of the Mole as it is of the Nile." A pool near Merstham Church supplies one streamlet, which is joined by another from the hills near Warwick Wold; winding through the valley it passes under Redhill Station, and is known as "The Brook." Its course is then due south, past the Asylum; thence winding round by Ham Farm, King's Mill, and westward to Mason's Bridge—receiving some small tributaries from Nutfield and the high ground near Outwood—it passes under the railway by Salford's Mill. Near Sidlow Church it receives, or runs into, an important stream from the south, which—rising at Copthorne, Tilgate Forest, Norwood Hill, &c., and augmented at Irons Bottom by the Dean-oak Brook from Newdigate—forms a body of water distinguished hereafter by the name of *river*. At Flanchford it receives a streamlet from the Holmwood, and at Rice Bridge the Gad Brook runs in. Pursuing a north-westerly direction, it winds by Betchworth and Brockham, and skirts Betchworth Park, passing under the railway near Castle Mills, where the Pipp Brook flows in. From hence, west of Boxhill, it meanders along the lovely vale of Mickleham, and through Leatherhead, Stoke d'Abernon, and Cobham; then, turning almost north-east, it finally discharges into the Thames, near East Molesey, opposite Hampton Court.

So far our description reveals nothing extraordinary, and those who read, in 'Aubrey's Map, "The River runneth underground," or the following extracts from the "Magna Britannia," and from Camden, will expect some explanation of the phenomena of this river.

The "Magna Britannia" states :—

"The River Mole, or Swallow, rises in Darking Hundred, and after a considerable long course, passes by White Hill, near Darking, commonly called Boxhill, because box trees grow on it in abundance; and a little beyond it, hides itself, or is swallowed up in a cavern at the foot of a hill (from whence it is called thereabouts, the Swallow), and having run under ground about two miles, rises again, and spreads itself into so wide a stream as to require a bridge of many arches (a stately bridge of stones and 'tyles laid flat upon one another) for a passage over it; from thence it goes towards the river Thames, and falls into it at Moulsey, to which it communicates its name."

"The Mole," says Camden, "coming to White Hill [the present Box Hill], hides itself, or is rather swallowed up at the foot of the hill there, and for that reason the place is called the Swallow, but almost two miles below it bubbles up and rises again; so that the inhabitants of this tract, no less than the Spaniards, may boast of having a bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep."

Dr. Mantell writes (about 1840) :—

"From the vagueness and inaccuracy of this description, it might be conceived that this river has no open channel whatever between Boxhill and the place of its reappearance; yet that is not the fact; the Mole has a distinct channel in every part of its course, although its bed, to a considerable extent, is always left dry during the summer months by the operation of the Swallows. These apertures occur in numerous places along the banks and bed of the river between Castle Mill and Mickleham; but they are scarcely to be found elsewhere. It frequently happens, that when the current is high, the Swallows in the upper parts of the stream get surcharged, and are then lost to the sight by the water flowing over them, although the quantity which they engulph is very great, as will be evident from the calculations hereafter referred to. In the winter season, when the waters flow in a full stream, the open channel becomes a continuous river, and the ingurgitating action of the Swallows ceases, the gullies beneath being then overcharged; but at other times when the river is low, and the gullies are again in operation, the water is drained off by the receiving apertures, until it wholly disappears; and this happens at different points of its course, according as the stream is more or less copious. A recollection of these facts will enable us to account for some conflicting testimony among observers, respecting the length of the subterranean passage of the Mole, which has been variously stated at from one mile and a half, to two, and three miles. In very dry seasons, when the shallow stream has been engulfed by the Swallows under Boxhill, before its arrival at Burford

Bridge, there can be no doubt that the length of the devious upper channel, in which the water has now ceased to flow, is upwards of three miles ; but it is obvious, that nothing definite can be affirmed in regard to the extent of the underground course of the river.

"During the present summer, on three different days when the stream was followed along its course until it wholly sank in the ground, there was nearly the distance of a mile between the extreme points of its disappearance. In one instance, the current was altogether lost within a few yards beyond the wooden bridge, which stands about half-a-mile below Burford Bridge ; here its last rill trickled into a small crevice under the western bank of the river. On another occasion, the stream flowed on until it reached a spot somewhat to the north-west of a rural dwelling called Cowslip Cottage, where, in the banks and bed of the river, there are a number of apertures, both large and small ; and into these the whole of the remaining waters were poured down. In the last instance, at a time when, after some heavy rains, the river was nearly a foot higher than in the former cases, the current extended to a more distant point ; yet, even then, it was entirely engulfed by the Swallows before it could arrive at the angular turn of the channel near Cowslip Farm."

The above careful description is, beyond doubt, most accurate and trustworthy, and is corroborated by recent inquiries and inspection (1884). The action of the Swallows is best seen about August, when the water is low. They then, one after the other, engulf a portion of the stream, until it ceases to flow, and the channel is practically dry. This has occurred every summer for years past, except in unusually wet seasons, such as 1879. On August 18th, 1884, a visit was made to the river. Soon after passing under the footbridge near Burford Bridge Station, the stream ceased to flow. Beyond that point the water lay in occasional pools, the bed of the river being dry for the most part. Here and there were recent growths of grass ; and rabbits, disturbed by the visitor, ran across the dry channel.

At other times of the year the Swallows are but little noticeable, though a diminution in the current of the stream seems apparent. In wet weather the phenomenon cannot be distinguished, and generally is not much known or regarded in the neighbourhood, some of the inhabitants being ignorant of it, and others having only "heard of it."

The visitor may find his way from the following directions :—Walking from Boxhill (S. E. R.) Station towards Mickleham, a lane turns to the right, close by the Beehive Inn. This leads to the river, nearly opposite Swallow No. 1. Another lane to the right, about 100 yards further on, leads to the river near Swallow No. 2. Turn to the left to Burford Bridge Station (L. B. & S. C. R.), and a footpath leads down

to a footbridge over the river ; a little to the east of this bridge is Swallow No. 3 ; and others may be seen between this bridge and Mickleham.

The late Mr. Grissell is said to have attempted to stop some of the Swallows, and thereby dried up a deep well on the hill ; and a well near Burford Bridge is said to become turbid when the Mole is thick after heavy rains.

This little winding stream has attracted the notice of many poets, who have recorded its picturesque beauty and physical phenomena in their polished verses. Dryden mentions "Old Holmesdale, the mother of the Mole," as grieved at her daughter's wayward course. Spenser personifies it in the "Faërie Queen"; Thomson refers to it in his "Seasons" ("Summer"); and, in a poem on the Emlyn stream, Miss Bethune writes :—

" In its waveless course
The Mole glides on, through quiet meadows, rich
In yellow cowslips, and the tall foxglove,
With its deep purple bells, dew-laden."

THE PILGRIM'S WAY.

"Ready to wenden on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury with devout courage.
Well nine and twenty in a company
Of sundry folk—and pilgrims were they all,
That toward Canterbury woulden ride."—*Chaucer.*

One of the most singular antiquities in this district is the track known as the Pilgrim's Way. The probabilities are that it was, in very remote periods, a thoroughfare from the east to the west ; and, though leaving none of the evidences of the scientific construction of the Roman roads—in fact, scarcely having been constructed at all—the necessities, selection, and method of an ancient people are very apparent.

The great forest of Andred's Wold prevented a more southerly route, except near the coast. Not only trees and thickets, but heavy clay soil, swamps, and streams, would have been insuperable obstacles ; while here, on the summit and slopes of the long range of hills, ran a continuous bed of stony subsoil, always hard, generally dry, and offering an almost natural line of communication.

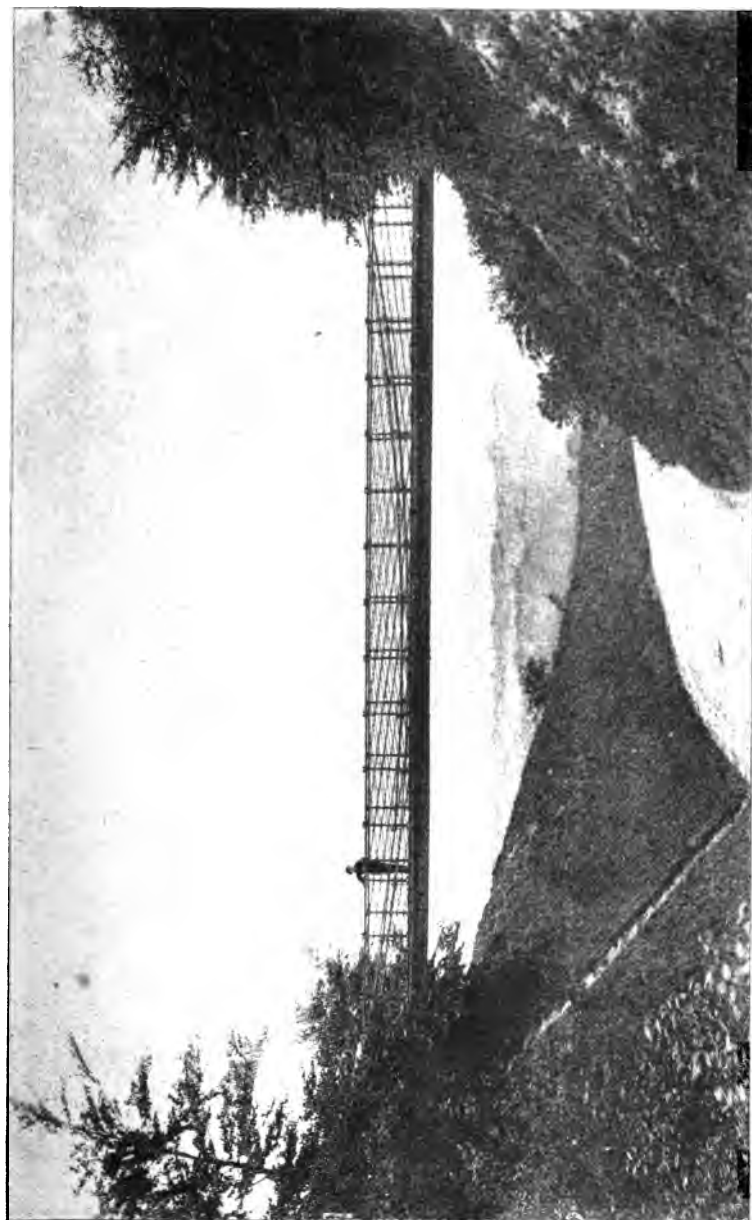
The following quotation from the able address given by Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, at the excursion of the Surrey Archæological Society to Gatton, very succinctly describes this antiquity :—

"A peculiar interest seems to me to attach to this road ; it is one of the earliest marks of civilisation that the county possesses, leading between the two chief towns of the kingdom at that time, viz., Winchester and Canterbury. That places should take their name from it testifies to its importance as a means of communication (doubtless at that time the only one). A notice will be found of this road by the late Mr. Albert Way, in 'Notes to Stanley's *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*,' and a paper in vol. vi. of our Society's 'Transactions,' by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, who took pains to trace it in the neighbourhood of Godstone, and succeeded in laying down the right line of it there. It is in many places nearly lost. I shall not be satisfied until its course is accurately traced and mapped out from its entrance into the county near Farnham, until it leaves it and enters Kent. I have always maintained that it was an old British track anterior to the Romans, but used by them, as witness the villas that lie along the line of it : Abinger, lately discovered—Colley Farm, near Reigate—Bletchingley—Titsey, all lying just off the track, and perhaps others yet to be discovered. I was once courteously reminded, when I had been descanting on the antiquity of the Pilgrim's Way, that the pilgrims were subsequent to the Romans, a fact which no one will dispute ; but if we suppose that it got the name because it was made by the pilgrims for the purpose of their journeys to Canterbury, we shall be certainly mistaken. I question much whether this name by which we call it ever attaches to it in early deeds, and whether it is not rather a modern appellation. In my own parish, through which it runs, although there is a farm known as Pilgrim's Lodge, the road itself is called, in a deed of the last century, 'East Field Lane.'

"The old British roads or trackways were not paved or gravelled, but had a basis of turf, and wound along the tops or sides of the chain of hills which lay in their way. Surrey furnishes a remarkable example of such an appropriation of one of its chalk ridges ; and it may be inferred that the agger, called the Hog's Back, presented to the earliest inhabitants of Britain a natural causeway of solid chalk, covered with a soft verdant turf, peculiarly suited to the traffic of the British chariots, and connecting the western Belgæ with the Cantii, and affording, through them, an access towards the Continent at all seasons of the year. These advantageous peculiarities no doubt rendered it the grand strategic route, by which an invading army would have penetrated to the westward ; and Vespasian may be *supposed*, with great reason, to have marched along it."

The late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, who resided at Rook's Nest, Godstone, contributed a paper on the subject, which is printed in the Collections of the aforesaid Society. From it the following is an extract, and will show how a sound theoretical grasp of a subject assists practical research and elucidation :—

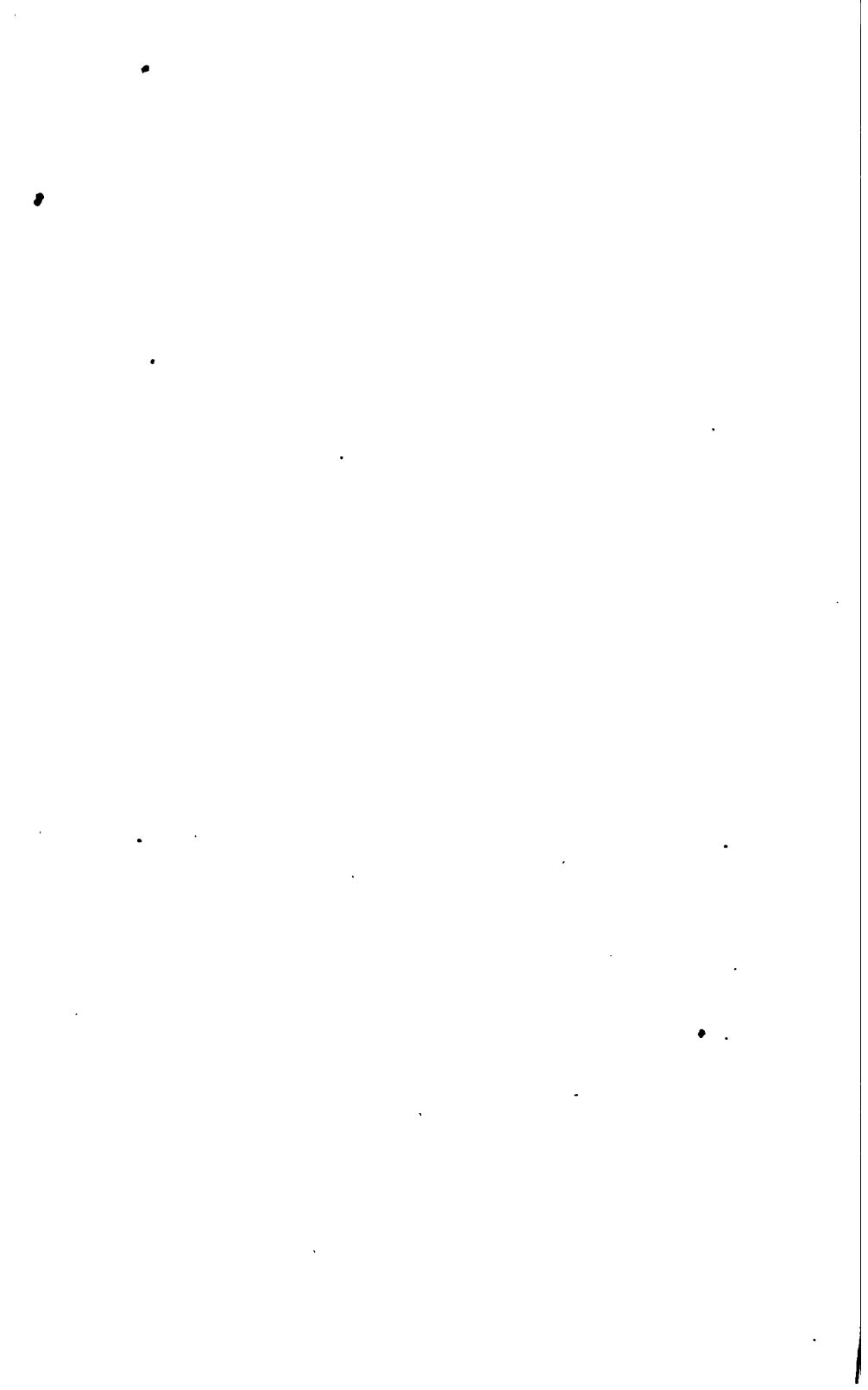
"Having lived for three years at the foot of the chalk hills in the parish of Tandridge, in Surrey, my interest was excited by the uncertainty which existed as to the course taken by the Pilgrim's Way through that parish and the parish of Godstone, and I was led to devote a little of my leisure time to its investigation.



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REDFERN. PHOTO RECORD.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, REIGATE HILL.



"The true course was known to the westward, where it crosses the back of what is called 'White Hill,' and to the east, where it crosses Titsey Park, and a little distance to the westward of it; but the intervening space, of some four miles, seemed uncertain, and as the conjectural course laid down by the Ordnance Survey passes mainly through slippery gault clay, it struck me as hardly likely to be correct; the object in carrying the road along the escarpment of the chalk apparently being to keep it on firm and dry ground.

"It is clear, however, that the old way varied much in its level; for, while the known positions on White Hill are on the top of the Downs, those in Titsey Park are at their foot; both, however, are on the chalk or firestone.

"In some parts of this course the road is readily traced; in one, it is cut through by a vast chalkpit; in another, it is still used as a road; but, in others again, all traces of it have vanished, though the peasants tell you without hesitation that it passed that way.

"I was made acquainted by Mr. Cæsar Winter, who works the sand-quarry in Godstone village, with a man who professed to know the true course of the road. By him (or by both) I was assured that the Pilgrim's Road passed through the grounds of Woodland House, but had been obliterated when these grounds were laid out. He walked with me through Upwood Scrubs to the brow of hill at E, near which he began to point out the road in patches, but intersected by chalkpits, especially across the ploughed field from A to chalkpit B, and also from C to D. I afterwards thought I traced it from D to E through the copse. The same man (corroborated afterwards by a man who works in the chalkpit above Godstone quarry) assured me that the existing road up the opposite slope of Tandridge Hill, from G to H, was a part of it, and that in the interval it passed somewhere beneath Winder's Hill. Another wholly independent witness told me that it emerged from Upwood Scrubs, near F.

"Here I must leave my witnesses, and take a course of my own; for they took it for granted that, on reaching the wood on Tandridge Hill, at H, the road continued as at present, round the back of the wood. This struck me as impossible, as it would lead so high on the hill as to seem inconsistent with its descending again to Titsey Park. I was at the time too unwell to go up this hill, but, after viewing it often from below, I told my son (who had investigated the matter with me) that I was sure that he would find a trace of the road through the wood from H. He explored this, and to our great interest found the clear line of the old road, with its hedgerow trees remaining, but its course grown over with bushes from H to I, the latter point being just above 'The Dell' at the side of Tandridge Hill lane. Nothing can be clearer than this line of road, though too thickly overgrown to allow of one's walking actually along it; there is a modern path just above."

The track can be seen on Reigate Hill and followed, past the Suspension Bridge, on through Gatton (where it is now an ordinary road) to Merstham, and thence, with more or less distinctness, along the hills to the west.

CHAPTER IV.

REIGATE.

CHERCHE-FELD, *i.e.*, Churchfield, CHERCHE-FELLE (Domesday),
 CRECHESFELD, RIGGE GATE, REYGATE (Valor Beneficiorum,
 1292), RHIE-GATE, RYEGATE, RIGATE.

Area of the Parish ...	6,006 Acres, viz.,	
Township ...	435 Acres.	Foreign ... 5,571 Acres.
Population of the Western Ward (Reigate) ...	...	6,787
" " Eastern " (Redhill) ...	...	11,867
Total Population of the Borough ...	...	18,654

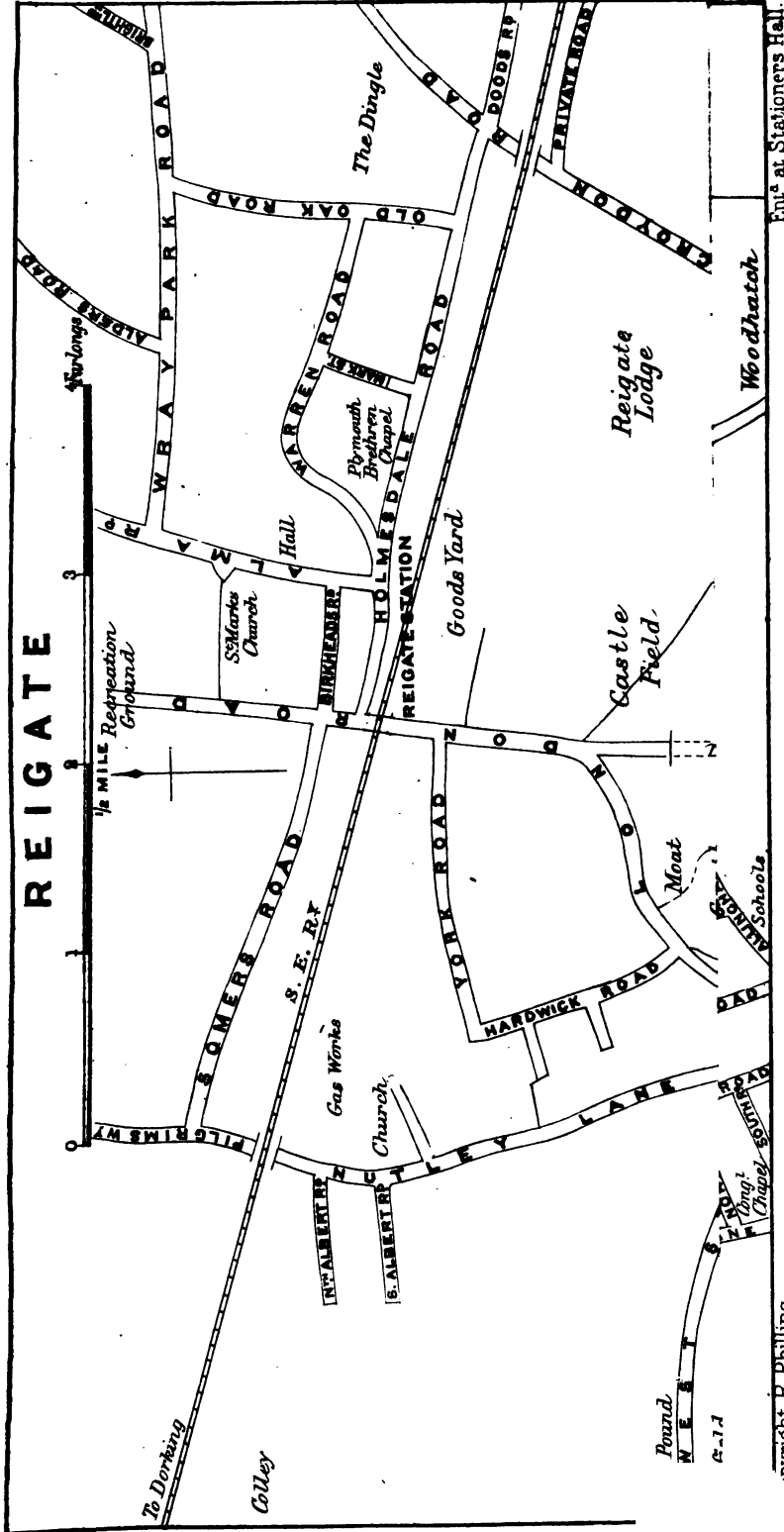
(For further Statistics see Chapter VIII.)

THE parish and municipal borough comprises the towns of Reigate and Redhill, with the districts of Wray Park, South Park, Meadvale, Earlswood, and several outlying neighbourhoods. It is beautifully situated in the vale of Holmesdale and on the sand hills and slopes at the south. Giving its name to the ancient Hundred, as also to the modern Union, County Court, and Petty Sessional jurisdiction, it is the centre of the Parliamentary division of Mid-Surrey, and has become a populous residential locality, as well as a summer resort for visitors. The distance from London is 20 miles.

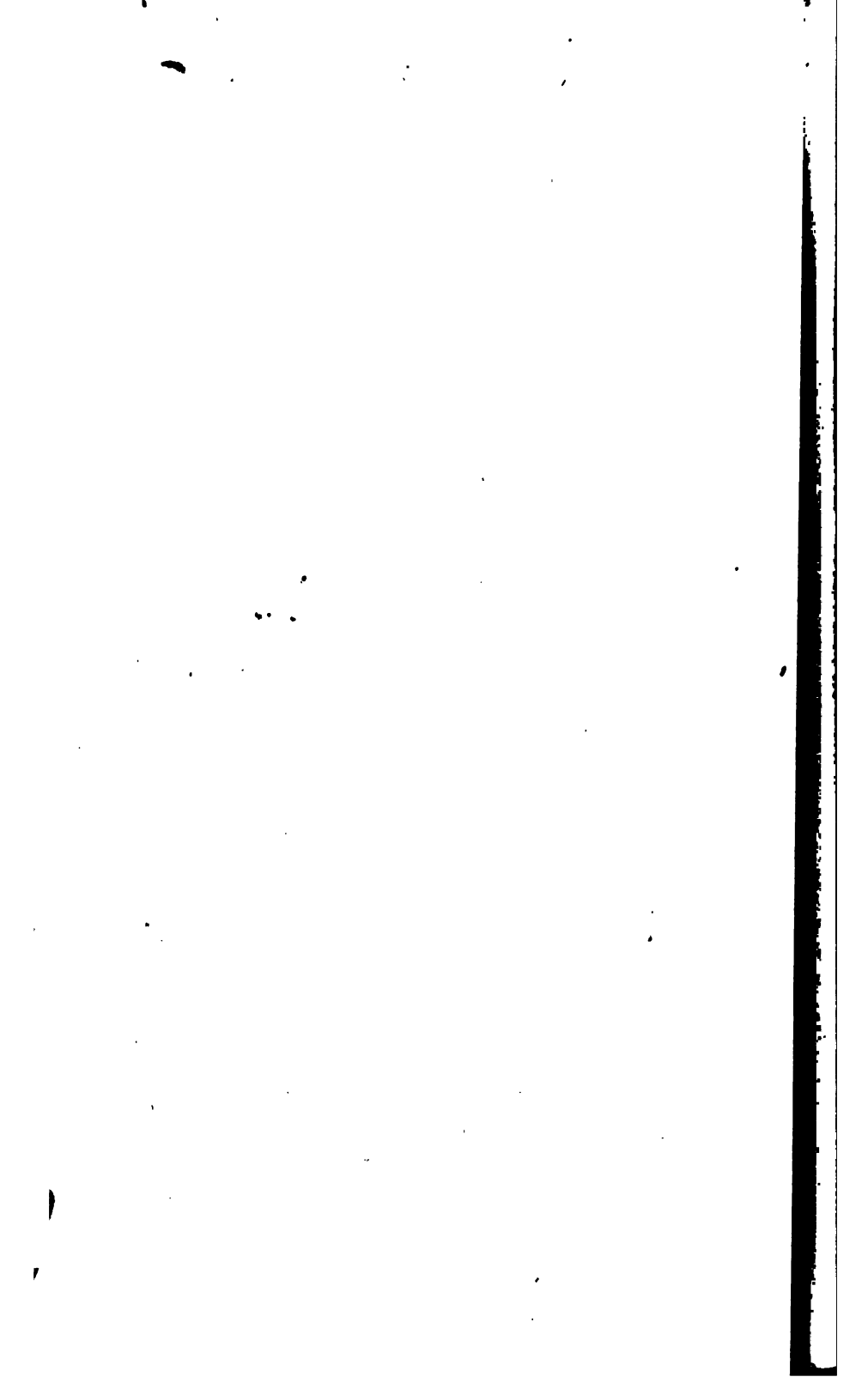
A town, like "one man in his time, plays many parts," and as a continuous history would have been tedious and confused, this chapter has been sub-divided, so that the parts may be described in order. In each division the sequence of time has been observed, but some extracts and copies from old documents, which, though interesting, would have loaded the text, are inserted in the Appendix.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Although British graves on the Heath and a Saxon settlement in the *Field-of-the-Church*, are matters of fact, the pages of Domesday Book contain the earliest known reference to the town. It is as follows:—



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King holds in demesne, Cherchfelle, which had been held by the Queen (Dowager). It was then assessed at 37½ hides; now, King's work, at 34 hides. The arable land is There are 3 carucates in demesne: and sixty-seven and eleven bordars, with 26 carucates. There are 2 mills, at 12 wanting 2 pence; and 12 acres of meadow. The wood yields one and forty swine for pannage, and forty-three for herbage. It is now at 40 pounds, which is the amount it yields."

royal manor was, in the time of Edward the Confessor, held by (Edith), his queen, and probably included the present parishes of Tow, Charlwood, Horley, Leigh, and Newdigate.

reference has been made to the Saxon origin of the town. From the in Domesday Book of any record of a church here, it is inferred its building had been destroyed by the Danes during their in 841, though this does not harmonise with the ancient rhyming of the Holmesdale, "*Never conquered, never shall.*" However, in of King John (1199) mention is made of the advowsons of *Weld*, Betchworth, and Leigh being given by Earl Hamelin to the of St. Mary Overie. "The Earls of Warren (in Normandy, the Conquest, and of Surrey, in King William Rufus's reign) his town by barony from the first entrance of the Normans into d." It is generally supposed to have been granted by Rufus to n, Earl Warren, who built a castle on the site of a Saxon strong- Earl Hamelin held the manor in the reign of Henry II.

"perquisites" were somewhat numerous, as the following

an, grandson of Hamelin, at a Court of Pleas holden at Gildford in claimed as his right of inheritance the Castle, Honor, and Town of e, with all the members thereof and the liberties thereto belonging, free Market to be holden on *Saturday* in every week, and three *Fairs* ly on the *Wednesday* in *Whitsun* week, on the eve and day of the of *St. Lawrence*, and on the eve and day of the *Exaltation* of the with the tolls and customs pertaining to the same. Also Assize of and ale, Pillory and Tumbrel, with all judicial process attendant there- Infang-thief, custody of the Prison and Gallows with Court-baron and leet, and all animals called Cumeling, if not sued for within a year and and *free-warren* throughout the Manor, and the several members f."

EN, EARL OF WARREN AND SURREY, held it in 1275, when he was to appear before King Edward's Justices of Assize, who were nted to examine the titles of those who held lands of the Crown.

Some had submitted to the royal inquisition, but John, "being asked 'by what right he held his landes'—sodenly drawing forth an *olde rustie sword*—"By this instrument (sayde he) doe I hold my landes," declaring that, as his ancestors helped William the Conqueror, his title to his share of the spoil was as good as that of the King. One of the judges was a "John de *Rey-gate*, a Justice-Itinerant." This is the first mention of that *name*.

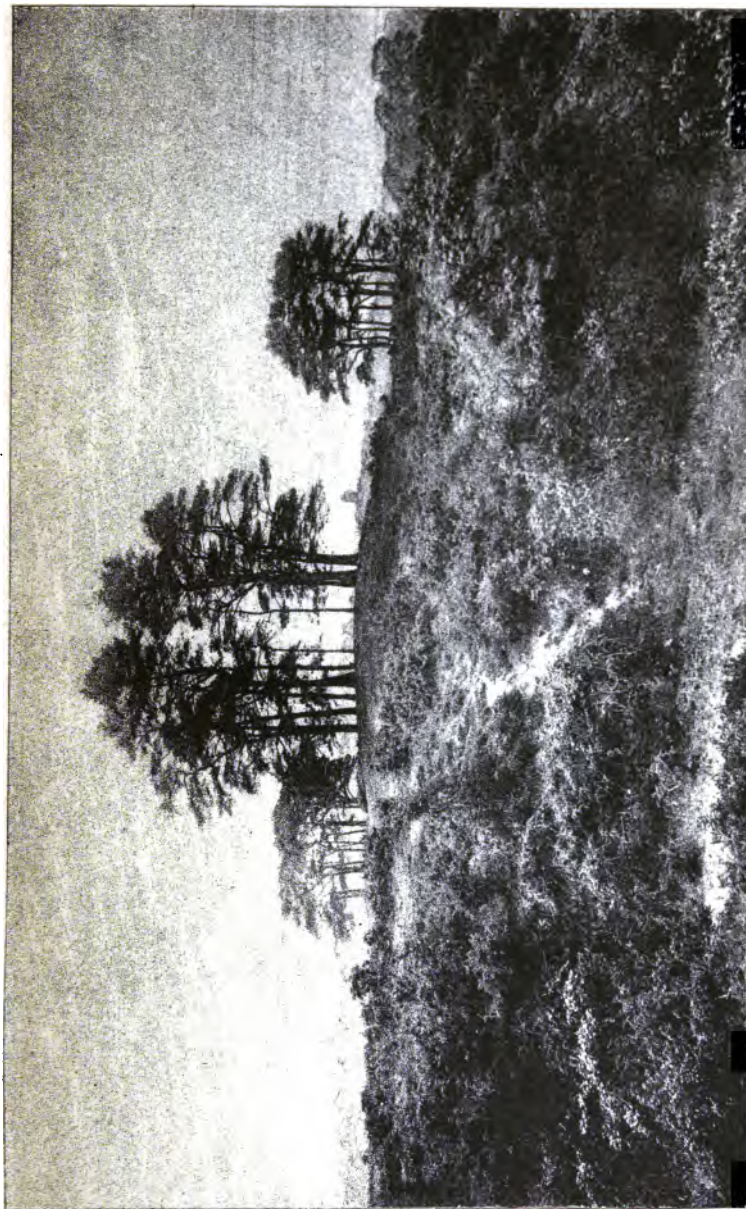
The earl was a man of violent temper, and murdered Baron de-la-Zouch, at Westminster, after a lawsuit, for which he was heavily fined, but restored to favour, and seven years afterwards entertained the King, Edward I., in great style at Reigate Castle. He procured from Edward II. a charter for a weekly market on Tuesdays.

In default of an heir, the property passed, by his sister, to the Fitz-Alans and Howards. On the attainder of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Henry VIII., his estates escheated to the Crown. His son was the talented Earl of Surrey, author of "Songs and Sonnets," who, becoming the victim of jealous rivals, was beheaded a few days before the death of Henry VIII. (1546-7). The son of the *Poet Surrey* was educated at Reigate by John Foxe, and, on the reversal of his grandfather's attainder, became Duke of Norfolk. He was executed in the thirty-fifth year of his age (1572) for intriguing with Mary, Queen of Scots.

Edward VI. granted a moiety of this manor to Lord William Howard of Effingham; this moiety came by descent to the patriotic Lord William Monson, who afterwards purchased the other moiety. On the accession of Charles II., his estates were confiscated and given to the Duke of York (afterwards King James II.). In 1673 the King granted a charter for another market, to be holden on the first Wednesday in every month.

At the Revolution, the manor came into possession of William III., who, in 1697, granted it to Joseph Jekyll, in trust for Lord John Somers, in socage, at a quit-rent of 6s. 8d. a year. This nobleman was eminent in law, statesmanship, and literature, and filled the offices of Attorney-General, Lord Chancellor, and President of the Council. An opponent of the corrupt policy of the Stuarts, the advocate of the Seven Bishops, and a promoter of the Revolution, of him Walpole wrote:—

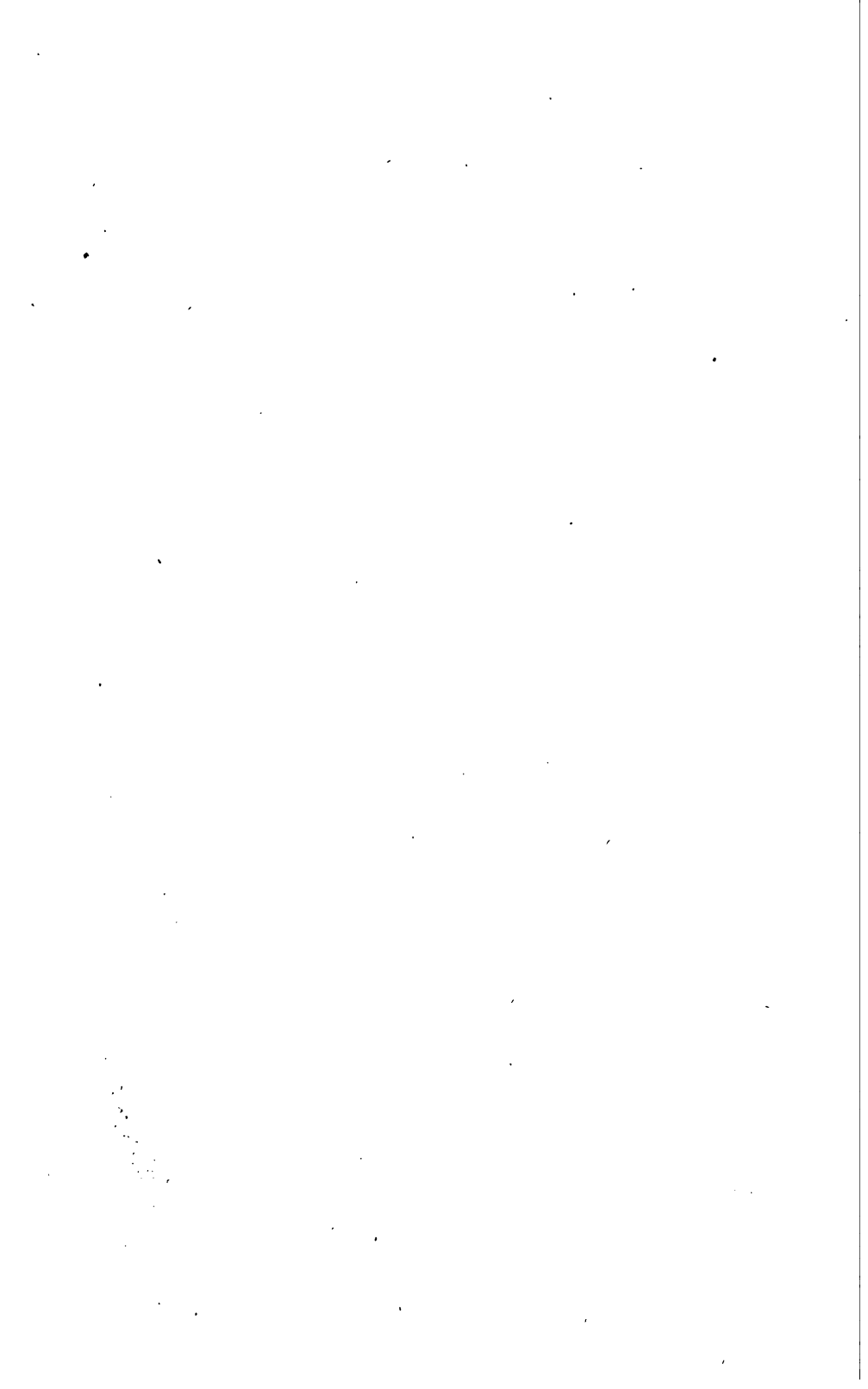
"All the traditional accounts of him, the historians of the last age, and its best authors, represent him as the most uncorrupt lawyer, and the



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REIGATE HEATH.



honestest statesman ; a master orator ; a genius of the finest taste ; and as a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views ; as a man who dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity ; at once the model of Addison, and the touchstone of Swift."

Dying without children, the manor passed, through his sisters, to the Somers-Cocks family. The late owner, Henry Lord Somers, died in 1883, leaving the estate to his daughter, Lady Henry Somerset.

In early times, the Manor of Reigate included estates that were long ago detached from it and assigned to other parishes, especially those formed since the Conquest, such as Burstow, Charlwood, Horley, Leigh, and Newdigate, which, as mentioned before, were parcelled out of what had been the Great Forest. There were, however, several smaller manors, reputed manors, and old estates in the parish, held of the Manor of Reigate, which require a separate notice.

In a survey made about 1622 it is stated :—

" There are divers pettie Manors lying within this Manor, viz., the Manor of Redstone, holden by George Husseye, Gent.; the Manor of Frenches, held by Edward Drake, Gent.; and the Manor of Colley, holden by William Copley, Gent. ; all of which are holden over of this Manor of Reigate."

The commons and wastes of this manor are Earlswood, Reigate Heath, the Wray, Redhill, and Peteridge Wood. Earlswood, the Wray, and Peteridge Wood were formerly covered with timber, which, it is supposed, was cut down by Lord Monson about the same time that he disparked the Park, *i.e.*, about 1635 ; instead of trees, he filled them with rabbits, to the great annoyance and damage of the commoners who joined together in opposing him ; the event does not appear, but there has been no warren in the memory of any man.

The wastes of the Manor of Reigate, enumerated above, are still open. Reigate Heath has a sandy subsoil, and its undulating surface is covered with turf, furze, and ferns. The mill, on rising ground, and the surrounding woods and hills, form a beautiful landscape. The other commons will be mentioned in describing Redhill, but the "pettie manors" and estates were as follows, viz. :—

The Manor of Redstone.—In the reign of Edward II. one Henry de-la-Redstone is mentioned as the owner of a croft on "the Hethe in the parish of Hurle."

By an Indenture dated May, 1583, John Mitchell, in consideration, &c., did sell unto John Husee,

"All that the Manor of Redstone in the parish of Reigate in the

county of Surrey, and all houses, barns, stables, edifices, and buildings, orchards, gardens, yards, casements, and backsides, together with the scyte of the same Manor.

"And all lands, meadows, pastures, woods, waters, waste grounds, ways, warrens, fishings, rents, reversions and services, and all courts, and profits of courts, liberties, preheminencies, commodities, profits, and advantages whatsoever part, parcel or member, of the same Manor or unto the same belonging. And all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever of the said John Michell, situate, lying, and being in Reigate aforesaid, in the county of Surrey."

Among the deeds of the estate was the following licence :—

"**Agreement** indorsed on said assignment to except thereout to said Peyto, his heirs and assigns, the use in common with said Sir Evelyn, his exors., admors., and assigns of the penstock and wears on the brook, and liberty of making a channell for a new stream through the lower part of the mill grove, and the horseleaze next the brook, about four rod, to pen or flow the water, to bring it out of the old stream into such new stream to be cut to carry the same into Dowsehill, for the use of a water mill then to be erected in Dowsehill, and for that purpose to make bays, bank, and mounds against the old stream. And the liberty and use of the waste ground between such new stream and the bank of Redstone mead, to pass and repass in and through the same.

"Signed by said PEYTO and OKES."

In the last century it belonged to Sir George Colebrook, of Gatton, and afterwards to Lord Newhaven. In 1786 Mr. Christie advertised it for sale as a manor "with court-baron, quit-rents, reliefs, and heriots, an elegant mansion, garden, orchard, and 109 acres 3 roods 1 pole of land, of which 12 acres are copyhold, held of the Manor of Reigate." The annual quit-rents amounted to 10s. 3½d., and a few freehold tenements were still held of the manor in the early part of this century. Henry Webbs, Esq., has for many years owned and resided in the Manor House.

The Manor of Frenches was sold, about the close of the sixteenth century, to Henry Drake, a Devonshire gentleman, and is described as "a capital messuage and farm, held of the Manor of Reigate by fealty, suit-of-court, and a yearly rent of 24s." In the eighteenth century it came into possession of the Ladbroke family. Wiggey farm is on this estate. Portions of the old boundary-wall of Frenches still exist.

The Manor of Colley.—In 1347 this was separated from, and held by

fealty of, the chief manor, and conveyed to Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. In the sixteenth century it belonged to the Copley family, and afterwards to the Westons and Webbes, who, in 1842, sold it to Henry Lainson, Esq.

The reputed Manor of Howleigh was held with Flanchford, and afterwards with Reigate. In the bailiff's return made during the reign of Richard II., is a memorandum in Latin, that *Holegh* was occupied by the same owner as Flanchford, and in 1686 John Goodwin, of Blechingley, conveyed this manor, and his share in that of Reigate, to the King. William III. granted this manor, with that of Reigate, to Sir Joseph Jekyll, in free and common socage, and a yearly rent of 6s. 8d. There are no records of any manor courts. In 1752 it was sold to John Burt, of Reygate, tanner, and on the construction of the railway was purchased by the company. The estate is now divided, but bears the name of Hooley.

The reputed Manor of Linkfield is mentioned as long ago as 1315, when a tenement there was in the occupation of Nicholas de Lynkefeld. It afterwards belonged to the Newlands, Sir James Colebrook, and others, and, at the latter part of last century, to Robert Ladbroke. Manning and Bray mention a capital mansion as existing.

Flanchford is an estate at the extreme south-western corner of the parish, anciently held of the Earls of Surrey by Hugh de Flenesford. It was granted in 1446 to John Tymperly, Esq., M.P. for Reigate. In 1539 it was sold to Thomas Sanders, of Charlwood. The adjoining Manor of Combe was held with it. In the seventeenth century Sir Thomas Bludder and his son were owners, and in 1666 Sir Cyril Wyche purchased the estate for £8,400. It was sold more than once in the last century. The "*Magna Britannia*" mentions it as "a handsome seat, adorned with spacious gardens, and a park well stocked with deer, wherein are four ponds on a row, from which issues out water in such plenty as to drive a mill. The River *Mole* runs on the south side of the Park, and driveth a *Sidlunt mill*." This Sir Cyril Wyche was one of the six Clerks in Chancery, and afterwards Secretary of State for Ireland. He was born at Constantinople, and named *Cyril* after his godfather the Patriarch.

Woodhatch is mentioned in a deed supposed to be of the thirteenth century, when Adam de la *Waldhache* de Reygate granted to Alice, daughter of William le Tanner de Reygate, one croft and one lawn

adjoining; a later deed mentions *Waldhachmed*. In the sixteenth century was a house called Woodhatch Place, pulled down in 1786 by William Bryant, the then owner. The present house was almost rebuilt about forty years ago.

GENERAL HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

In the absence of materials for a full or continuous account, it must suffice to note down those incidents that have been preserved to us, regretting that no ancient chronicler lived here—no local Pepys—whose diary would have afforded a picture of what people thought and did, and how they fared in those days :

“ Their name, their years spelt by the unlettered muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply.”

Without proper roads, and not in any great thoroughfare, the town must have been secluded, and its business confined almost entirely to the rustics of the surrounding parishes, of which it was the market. To realise this isolation, one must remember that nearly all the roads about here are modern; the way to London was by Nutley Lane, a narrow track; Bighthelmstone was a village, and no town to the south was approached from Reigate; indeed, the extensive wastes and woodlands adjoining the parish were practically impassable, except on foot, saddle, or pillion.

For some centuries before the Reformation, pilgrimages to the shrine of Thomas à Becket brought many people to Reigate, especially at the time of the festivals to his memory (7th July and 29th December). A chapel dedicated to him was erected in the town, probably to please and draw the “profitable strangers;” and an old building in Slipshoe Street is still pointed out as the lodging of the poorer pilgrims, while those of means lay at the Cross Inn. The last jubilee took place in 1520, and a royal mandate abolished the feast in 1536.

From the incident mentioned in the memoir of John Foxe (see Priory), we may suppose that the teachings of the Reformation were not withheld here; nor was the little town without its interest in those great events that stirred the nation when the Armada came to crush out liberty, and force upon England the yoke of priestcraft—

“ These Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain ”—

for “my Lord Howard,” her Majesty’s *General-at-Sea*, owned the Priory, and was known at Reigate.

During the Commonwealth a military episode occurred, sometimes spoken of as "the battle of Redhill," which, in brief, was as follows :—

In 1648 a disturbance arose in the south; a Royalist meeting was arranged for Banstead Downs under colour of a horse-race, and 600 horsemen were sent to Reigate. Sir Michael Levesey, hearing this, sent Major Audely with troops to prevent the meeting and take possession of Lord Monson's castle at Reigate. However, the Royalists arrived there first, but Audely beat off the guard at Redhill, about a mile east of the town (Reigate). Here he encamped and sent for Sir Michael Levesey and Major Gibbons. The Royalists had meanwhile marched to Dorking, but, hearing that Reigate was as they left it, returned next morning. On entering the town, finding that Major Audely was at hand, and had been reinforced, they retired northwards, pursued by the Parliamentary troops, who overtook them at Ewell, and took six prisoners. The skirmish was continued near Kingston, and the Royalists were defeated. A guard of twenty soldiers was left at Reigate Castle, and Mr. Fenneck, a country gentleman, had the ordering of them.

In 1655 George Fox, the Quaker, visited Reigate in the course of his peregrinations, and "held a little meeting," after which he proceeded to Hartswood. He again came to the town in 1680.

In 1659, during the unsettled period preceding the Restoration, a Royalist rendezvous was appointed at Redhill. Two letters from Lieutenant-General Fleetwood were sent to Major Audely. They are dated July 31st. The first letter informs him that two troops to assist Colonel Hacker's regiment are to be at "Red Hill to-morrow by break of day." The second letter reads thus :—

"For Maior Audly at Rigayt.

"Ma: Audly. The Counsell not understanding that there was 2 Redd Hil's in Surrey, and not knowing which of the Redd Hills is the place designed by the Enemy for a Rendesvouze, and Orders being issued out upon the presumption that there was but one Redd Hill, they therefore think fit that the 2 Troopes from hence should goe to the Redd Hill by Cobham, and the party with you to the Redd Hill by Rigayt, and if you find there is a gathering together of the Enimy about that Place, you are to send to the other Redd Hill to Mr. Hubbert for assistance, and accordingly he is to correspond with you. We are apt to think the Enimy is mistaken of the place, as well as we, and we hope there may be a Providence in the mistake,—Your affectionate friend and general, Charles Fleetwood.

"You are to be at one of the clock in the morning upon Redd Hill."

In the seventeenth century it was not unusual to grant patents to allow the holders to issue copper coins called *Tokens*.

Three enterprising Reigate tradespeople made coins as follows :—

William Castlemanan... ..	W. C. K.
(Reverse)	{ of Rigate, 1652, } W. C.
Thomas Heathfield	A Sugar Loaf.
(Reverse)	{ Reigate, Surrey. } T. H.
Margaret Catt	Shield of Arms.
(Reverse)	{ M. C. } of Rigate.

In 1665 Reigate was visited by the plague, of which 107 persons died. The first burial took place on the 31st day of July, and the last on the 14th day of April following.

The Charter for Wednesday's Market was granted in 1673 to seven inhabitants as trustees. Their survivors, in 1708, assigned the tolls to others, viz. :—

John Bembridge, M.D.
Richard Devon, gent.
James Martin „
John Castleman, apothecary.
William Huggett, mercer.

John Life, brewer.
Henry Carter, farmer.
John Hill, butcher.
Wm. Keasley, innholder.

About 1729 a tragedy was enacted, the ghastly tradition of which still lingers, as such things do :—“On Reigate Heath a man known by the name of Roley-Poley was hanged in chains for the murder of Mr. Coecock (a farmer at Ifield), about seven o'clock in the evening, near the Park gate. He laid in waiting for a Mr. Charington, who was a very sober, steady man, and always rode very slow, but having that evening drank more than common, he rode very fast, which saved his life. Mr. Coecock coming by soon after, very slowly, Roley-Poley shot him, and rifled his pockets. The murderer was taken a day or two afterwards at Epsom, and he was tried and found guilty.” Being gibbeted near the scene of his crime, his bones were afterwards buried by the roadside, whence, being discovered a few years ago, they were removed, and re-interred in the churchyard.

From 1738 to 1740 the Rev. Mr. Pottle, Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, officiated in this parish, and won a sad notoriety as a hard drinker. Ridgway relates that “one Sunday after service in the afternoon he came to the Swan Inn with his gown on, got tipsy, and prepared to fight.” Sunday afternoons at Reigate, even within memory of old

inhabitants, were seasons of rowdyism and sport, with 'an occasional "prize fight" in the Market Place.

In 1750 the "trial of one Richard Philips, a lay preacher, for blasphemy," took place before the justices at Reigate.

In 1770 the Rev. John Wesley visited the town. He thus mentions it in his journal:—"Wed., 19 Dec.—About noon I preached at Dorking; the hearers were many, and seemed all attention. About an hundred attended at Ryegate in the evening, and between twenty and thirty in the morning. Dull, indeed, as stones. But cannot God 'out of these stones raise up children unto Abraham'?" Again, on Tuesday, 17 Dec., 1771:—"I went on to Ryegate Place. In King Henry the Fourth's time this was an eminent monastery. At the dissolution of monasteries it fell into the hands of the great spoiler, Henry the Eighth. Queen Elizabeth, pleased with the situation, chose it for one of her palaces. The gentleman who possesses it now has entirely changed the form of it, pulling down whole piles of ancient building, and greatly altering what remains. Yet, after all that is taken away, it still looks more like a palace than a private house. The staircase is of the same model with that at Hampton Court; one would scarcely know which is the original. The chimney-piece in the hall is probably one of the most curious pieces of wood-work in this kingdom. But how long? How many of its once bustling inhabitants are already under the earth! And how little a time will it be before the house itself—yea, the earth—shall be burned up! I preached in the evening to a small company on 'It is appointed unto men once to die.' All seemed moved for the present. They saw that life is a dream; but how soon will they sleep again!" In 1774:—"Wed., 30 Nov.—I crossed over to Ryegate, and had a larger congregation than ever before." And again in 1775:—"Wed., 15 Nov.—I preached at Dorking; the next evening at Ryegate Place, I think to the largest congregation that I have seen there."

We have a note of the town between 1750 and 1760 from the pen of Mr. William Ridgeway, who, in the 74th year of his age (1814), wrote an account of Reigate:—

"Between forty and fifty years back Reigate had not one good road to it, and very few people came to it. The farmers used to bring their corn to market, mostly on the backs of horses, and, as to coaches, I do not think I have seen *ten* pass through the town *during the course of the year*, except that of Alderman Parsons, who had six of the strongest horses that could be purchased to draw it up and down the hill."

He also relates the following tragic story :—

"An officer of an infantry regiment refused to take back a bad half-crown that he had passed to Mr. Poor (landlord of the well-known White Hart Inn). The enraged landlord shouted after him, as he marched with his men down the street, 'You are a poor, pimping fellow.' The officer immediately rushed back and stabbed Mr. Poor through and through while flying for refuge into the kitchen. The soldiers attempted a rescue, but the officer was taken, tried, and hanged."

The same writer states that Anthony Cooper, third Earl of Shaftesbury, lodged at the house in Church Street called the Wilderness, and wrote his "Characteristics of Men and Manners" at Betchworth; also that the gifted murderer, Eugene Aram, was for twelve months usher at Mr. Alchin's school in Church Street: "he was a very gay man, who wore his gold-laced hat and ruffles," and lodged in a cottage called "Upper Repentance" (*sic*).

Several of the county histories state that Reigate, till about the middle of the last century, "carried on a considerable trade in oatmeal, in the manufacture of which nearly twenty mills were employed, but the trade gradually declined, and one only remained early in this century." In the list of the burgage tenements, 1789 (given in Appendix), mention is made of various premises as formerly having been *oatmills*.

From an abstract of "Returns by the Overseers of the Poor according to the Act of 1786," we find the annual average amount of poor rate 1783-5 was as follows :—

Reigate Borough...	£367	2	6	}	£1,178	14	0
„ Forinsec...	811	11	6				

The expenditure was :—

FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.	FOR THE POOR.	DEDUCTIONS FOR LAW AND PARISH EX- PENSES, &c.
£55 5 2	£311 17 4	£20 16 9
112 7 1	699 4 5	15 15 1

Again, from a "Return to Parliament in consequence of Act 41 George III., 1801" :—

Reigate Town.—196 houses inhabited by 263 families, in all 923 persons, viz., 428 males and 495 females, of whom 52 were employed in agriculture, and 184 in trade.

Reigate Foreign.—221 houses, 238 families, 1,323 persons, viz.: 706 males and 617 females, of whom 279 were employed in agriculture and 50 in trade. Ten houses in the Town and seven in the Foreign were returned as empty.

In a description of a journey from London to Brightelmstone, pub-

lished about 1793, Reigate is thus briefly mentioned :—"On the left a small neat house in the possession of Mr. Rowley, who keeps the London Coffee House." The house, at the fork of the roads in West Street, is described as "a handsome brick house just erected by W. Briant, Esq." He was a local attorney and agent to Lord Hardwick.

Early in this century, four tumuli on Reigate Heath were opened. In one was a small urn, in another ashes, and two were empty.

In 1808 the Croydon Road was made, thus affording a new and improved route to the Metropolis, and diverting the traffic from the former turnpike over Banstead Downs and Reigate Hill.

The Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., having built the Pavilion at Brighton for a marine residence, was frequently passing through Reigate on his journey to and from London.

The name of Ambrose Glover, F.S.A., was long associated with the history of the town. He was educated by the Rev. Thomas Pooler, afterwards rector of Gatton, and articled to Mr. Barnes, solicitor, of Reigate, to whose business he ultimately succeeded. The descendant of an old yeoman family long resident in Surrey, he was famous as an authority on local antiquities, and supplied most of the information about Reigate given in "Manning and Bray's History." He died in December, 1840, aged eighty-four, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, the late Mr. Thomas Hart.

Dr. Martin was for many years the principal medical practitioner at Reigate, and High-Bailiff, and was largely concerned in the establishment and promotion of the Mechanics' Institute, Pepny Bank, and other movements for social improvement. About the year 1860 he gave a lecture on "Reigate at the Beginning of the Century." He died soon after, at a very advanced age. His practice is perpetuated in the firm of which Dr. Holman is the head.

Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour, authoress and lecturer, resided for many years at Talfourd Cottage, Holmesdale Road.

A curious arrangement in this parish was its subdivision into small districts called "boroughs," which continued until the Act of Incorporation in 1863. Of these there were six—viz., the Old Borough, and the boroughs of Linkfield, Hooley, Colley, Santon, and Woodhatch, the last five forming what was, and is still for some purpose, known as Reigate Foreign. Several of these "boroughs" (small and sparsely populated as they were) annually elected one or two Constables and a Surveyor.

The duties of the latter were generally confined to the usual repairs of roads and watercourses, but some more energetic officers would bring about an innovation, and one—by trade a tailor—used his “little brief authority” to enforce upon the owner of a row of cottages a “system” of drainage both curious and useless.

On the growth of the neighbourhood, the old system of petty boroughs, with a divided government, became increasingly absurd, and in 1859 a meeting was called by the Bailiff to consider the desirability of seeking a Charter. This, though favourably considered, induced opposition, and other schemes were mooted; finally, however, the effort was crowned with success; the Charter of Incorporation was granted the 11th September, 1863, and Mr. Thomas Dann, who had exerted himself to promote the Charter, was chosen the first Mayor of Reigate. A coat of arms was obtained, in which the old boast of Holmesdale was trimmed into a motto and surmounted by a rebus—*REI, in a mediæval gateway*.

The Municipal Borough is divided into an Eastern and Western Ward, each returning nine Councillors (by votes of ratepayers)—viz., three every year to serve three years. These appoint three Aldermen to each ward, and the Mayor. The office has been filled for three years past by Robert Field, Esq., who was succeeded in November, 1884, by F. Budgen, Esq.

The Council meetings are held alternately at Reigate and Redhill every fourth Monday. The Committees comprise Highways and Works, Sanitary, Finance, Watch, School Attendance, and Sewage Farm.

The officers of the Corporation are :—

Town-Clerk, and Clerk to Urban Sanitary Authority—Clair J. Grece, LL.D.

Borough Surveyor—J. H. C. B. Hornibrook, C.E., and an Assistant-Surveyor.

Treasurer—William Stenning.

Medical Officer—Edward L. Jacob, B.A., Altenburg Gardens, Clapham Common.

Collector of Rates—Job Heath Apted.

Inspector of Nuisances—Nimrod Walter.

Superintendent of Police—George Rogers.

School Attendance Officer—George Garton.

Clerk to the Rural Sanitary Authority—George Carter Morrison.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

The Parliamentary history of Reigate commenced in 1272, when Roger le Quarrener and Robert Sahel were returned to Edward I.'s Parliament, held at Westminster. Of the list of names of those who successively filled the office of M.P. for the borough most are unknown. Some, such as Hugh le Tailleur, suggest Norman customs or fashions; others, *e.g.*, John de Bochyn (Budgen, returned to the Parliament held at York), show early forms of names still familiar in the neighbourhood; and others, such as Edward Bishe, jun. (1654), are associated with local interest or ownership.

One John Parsons represented the borough in every Parliament (except the Convention 1688-9) from 1685 to 1714.

After 1720 there was no contested election for upwards of 70 years. During this period the rival families of Hardwicke and Somers bought up the burgage-tenements. A list of these, with notes, compiled, in 1786, by William Bryant, agent to the Earl of Hardwicke, shows the persistent efforts made, and the extravagant prices paid, to acquire that which was intended to be the privilege of the inhabitants. An abstract of this list is given in the Appendix, and contains some curious memoranda made by this vigilant lawyer.

Brayley, in his History of Surrey, remarks :—

“It was altogether a nomination borough, under the control of the Earl of Hardwicke (the first of whom, viz., Philip Yorke, when solicitor-general, obtained influence here about the year 1721), and Earl Somers, nearly all the burgage freeholds (scarcely two hundred in number) being their property, and the elections were determined by a few parchment voters. Under the Reform Act, the right of election is extended to the entire parish (forming a rectangle of about three miles and three-quarters from east to west, and two miles and a quarter from north to south); yet even at the present time (1844) the registered electors are only one hundred and seventy-four in number; and the political influence appears to have been conceded to Earl Somers.”

At the passing of the Reform Act, Reigate was scheduled among the boroughs that were to be disfranchised, but ultimately came out with the loss only of one member.

The seignorial influence almost ceased, and the later elections were warmly contested on open grounds. In 1857, Mr William Hackblock was returned, the result of a free choice of a man of worth. After his decease the next year, the present Lord Monson and Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower successively represented the borough.

The elections were held in the Town Hall, which was well-nigh covered with posters ; even the weather-vane, on some occasions, bearing the names of an aspirant to fickle favour.

The borough was disfranchised in 1867, after an inquiry following a recent election. Desiring neither to magnify nor conceal the fact, it may be asserted that no man was more averse to the use of corrupt influence than the last M.P. for Reigate. The selfish *property-purchasing* system of the last century prepared the way for a *person-purchasing* system in late years. The latter only was contrary to law, but both were subversive of national morality. By a *ring* of agents and irresponsible partisans, influences were brought to bear chiefly on a class (and they exist in every borough) little able to resist them ; but alongside of the recital of the curious though disgraceful dodges done to gain or hinder a vote, some stories of noble firmness can be told that illustrate Poor Richard's proverb, "A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees," and are at variance with the ideas of a statesman who said, "Every man has his price."

REIGATE CASTLE.

Although now but a name, calling up memories of frowning walls and feudal domination, the site, with the remains of moat, keep, and dry graffe, and the curious *cave*, seems to make its existence almost a present reality.

The Castle is mentioned by Dugdale as belonging to William, Earl Warren. During his ownership it was surrendered in 1216 to Louis the Dauphin of France, which event is thus related :—

"In the wars between King John and his barons, headed by Lewis the Dauphin against him, this castle held out for the King, 'till the soldiers he had entertain'd from Flanders deserted him, and went some to Lewes and some home, the Pictorins only excepted, which so weakened him and his party, that Lewis being increased in power left London, and marching towards Winchester, won the castle here, and divers others in his way to that city, which also yielded to him."

It is said that French coins have been found in the moat.

Local tradition asserts that in the "Barons' Cave," as the excavation under the court is called, the barons met in conference previous to the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede, but one county historian dismisses this as follows :—

"There is a tradition current that the barons who took arms against King John, and extorted from him the grant of the great Charter of Liberties, and

the Forest Charter, held their councils, previously to the congress at Runnymede, in the Castle of Reigate (a fortress which then belonged to William, Earl of Warren and Earl of Surrey); and Mr. Gough has thus alluded to it in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, when speaking of a cavern there under the castle court:—"It is called the Barons' Cave, and it is pretended that the Barons conferred here before they met King John in Runnymede." From the circumstantial narrative of the movements of the confederated nobles, which is given by Matthew Paris, from the time of their meeting in arms at Stamford in the Easter Week until their march to Runnymede in the June following, it would seem that the above story is altogether unworthy of credence. Besides, as William, Earl of Surrey, was one of those lords who were most firmly attached to the king, and as he did not join the standard of the associated barons till all resistance to their claims appeared hopeless, it cannot be supposed that his castle would be chosen as the place for their deliberations. It is not unlikely, however, that the Earl of Surrey, and a few other lords, who, like him, for a while endeavoured to preserve their neutrality in the grand contest between the sovereign and his more indignant subjects, may have held secret consultations at Reigate Castle; and even in the cavern or crypt to which the tradition refers, and which hence, possibly, obtained the appellation of the Barons' Cave."

The cave is now entered from what was the fosse-gate, whence a passage leads to a small gate opening into the castle-court; branching from this passage is the Barons' Cave, a long curved crypt with pointed roof, cut out of the hard sand, and having a rough settle of masonry across the end. The Guard Chamber, also branching out of the passage, is not indicated in the old maps, and is probably comparatively modern. There is no reason to doubt the antiquity of the remainder, which may be as old as the castle.

In a document of the time of Henry VII. mention is made of the Constable of the Castle of Reigate.

The Castle, although probably an important seat of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, was suffered to fall into decay, though at what period is not known. A survey made in the 21st year of James I. states:—

"Sir Roger James holdeth from year to year, at will of the Lords, the site of the Castle of Reygate, with the Warren and Lodge there, called the Castle Warren, containing 17 acres o roods 16 perches, worth, together with the profit of the Connyes (rabbits) there xL., for which he payeth yearly viiiL." And, "That the Lords of this house have a decayed Castle, with a very small house and a Connie Warren belonging thereto, now in the occupation of Sir Roger James."

Notwithstanding the dilapidation here alluded to, the Castle is presumed to have been in a state capable of being rendered defensible, since the House of Commons judged it necessary (July 4th, 1648) to

refer it to their Committee at Derby House, "to take care of it, and to put it in such a condition that no use might be made of it to the endangering of the peace of the kingdom."

The "*Magna Britannia*" describes it as "now much ruined, but there are remaining many of the works under ground, though very imperfect, as a vault or cave leading to a door that opens into the graffe or dry ditch, the water cave that goes under the moat, and is full of water," &c.

Standing as the castle did on high ground and on a subsoil of sand, there was no natural moat. In 1813, in cleaning it out, a lining of clay, eighteen inches thick, was discovered, showing how the old builders had made it impervious.

In 1777 the present castellated archway (sometimes described as the only vestige of the original structure) was erected by Mr. Barnes, an attorney, of Reigate, who wrote a Latin inscription for it, but which was never placed. In 1804 a very long spur was dug up in the grounds.

Part of the site of the castle and a considerable portion of the moat are in private occupation. The late Lord Somers granted the remaining portion to the Corporation of Reigate, under whose care it has been laid out as a public garden. Here the dry-fosse, surrounding the keep, part of the moat, and the line of the outer wall, may be traced. The cave may be inspected on payment of threepence to the keeper.

A story is sometimes told of an *underground passage* from the Castle to the Priory, or to Blechingley Castle (a few miles is nothing in a legend). It need scarcely be said that this is without foundation.

A public footpath encircling the south-west part of the grounds is suggestive of the ramparts of some old town. The garden walls on one side,—old and probably built on the former castle walls,—the irregular gabled backs of the houses below, and the roofs and chimneys of the town beyond, make up an almost mediæval picture.

THE PRIORY.

Reigate Priory is supposed to have been founded early in the thirteenth century, by William de Warren, son of Hamelin, for a certain new order of "Friars," who had obtained a "Bull" from Innocent III.

In 1298, Adam was prior; the names of seventeen succeeding priors are recorded, the last of whom, John Lynden, elected November 26th, 1530, was, at the dissolution of small religious houses, pensioned at £10 per annum.

In the "Magna Britannia" this house is described as :—

"A Priory of Canons regular of St. Augustine, says Dugdale, but others of Crouched, or Cross-bearing Friars, so called because they walked with a staff which had a cross on the top of it, founded by William Warren, Earl of Surrey (not the first of that name, as Speed has it, but), the son of Hamelin, Earl of Surrey in the reign of King Henry the Third, about the year 1245. About the year 1298, two citizens of London, viz., William Sebem and Ralph Hosier, becoming considerable benefactors of this Order, took upon them their religious habit, under Adam the Prior of that house. In 1315, April 24, John Warren, the last of his name, and ancient family, by deed, released, and for ever quit-claimed his right to 19s. 4d., one plough-share and four horse-shoes, yearly rent, which their convent has always paid to him and his ancestors, as an acknowledgement for the tenure of some part of their estate, and at the same time granted to them the annual rent of 46s. 11d. issuing out of other lands for the maintenance of a charity here, where daily mass was, by his order, to be celebrated for the souls of himself and family. The Prior of this house, Edmund Stretham (?), subscribed to the King's supremacy, April 17th, 1534, but could not save his house, for six friars surrendered it to the King's visitors Nov. 13, 1539 (30 Hen. 8). The revenue of this religious house at the Dissolution was valued at £68 16s. 8d. a year (Dugd.), £78 16s. 8d. (Speed), £52 13s. 4d. (Stow).

"Upon the Suppression, the site and house was given to the then Earl of Nottingham, William Howard, and from him passed to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Howard; it came afterwards to the Lord Mordaunt, brother to the Earl of Peterborough, by whose trustees it was sold to pay debts to Sir John Parsons, Knt., Alderman of Portsoken-Ward, London. The place where this Priory stood in the town of Reygate, still retains the name of Crouched Friars, but instead of the religious house there was a tennis-court and glass-house set up soon after the Dissolution, but they were both burnt down to the ground, except the outward walls, in the year 1575."

The history of the Priory became for many years associated with the Howards of Effingham. The death of the first of these owners is thus recorded in Reigate Parish Register :—

"Janewarye, An^o. 1572, the xi. daie, being Sondaie, in ye brakeing of daie, Dyid or deptyd. ye right honorabell, Lorde ye Lorde Wyllia. Howard and Lord Praevy Sealle, and was buryid the xxix. Daie of this same moneth of Janewarye. On whose soulle God have mercy. Amen."

From a paper by Mr. G. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., the following account of him and his successors is extracted :—

"He was the eldest son of the victorious Duke of Norfolk, and was born about 1509-10. In October, 1532, he was with Henry VIII. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He assisted at the coronation of Ann Boleyn as Earl Marshal. In 1534 he was sent to Scotland to invest James V. with the Garter; was created a peer as Baron Howard of Effingham in 1554; appointed Lord High Admiral of England; and K.G. Having been Chamberlain since the accession of Elizabeth, he resigned it in 1572, and was appointed

Privy Seal. Like so many of the Howards, he had had a taste of the Tower, for in 1539 he, his wife, and his mother, the Duchess of Norfolk, were committed there on a charge of concealing what they knew of the behaviour of Queen Catherine Howard. Lord Effingham has a portrait of him, which was formerly in Reigate Castle, in which he is said to have died at the Priory of Reigate; others say he died at Hampton Court, on the 21st of January, 1572. He was buried in the chancel of Reigate Church on the 29th of January. His will is dated 6th of March, 1569; by it he bequeaths to his son Charles his collar of gold and robes of the order of the Garter, and desires a tomb to be made for him in Reigate Church. He acquired considerable estates in Surrey; 1st, by a grant on 19th of March, 1551, of the manor of Effingham, and a moiety of manors of Reigate and Hooley, in consideration of the good, true, and acceptable service done by him; and 2nd, in 1560, by purchase from William Cawarden of the manors of Bletchingly, Heckstalls, and Lingfield. His first wife was Katherine, daughter of Sir John Broughton, of Tuddington, Beds., by whom he had an only daughter, Agnes. Lady Howard died 1553, and was buried in Howard Chapel, Lambeth, where were the remains of a brass to her memory. His second wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage, Knight of Corty, co. Glamorgan. She died 1581, and was buried at Reigate. The eldest son by the second wife was the famous Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, born 1540. He was elected Knight of the Shire for Surrey in 1562-3, and again in 1572, when he was knighted, and was made K.G. in 1574. He sat on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. His chief title to fame was his appointment as Lord High Admiral, 1584-5, to command against the Spanish Armada, the Queen assigning as her reason that she knew him to be skilful in nautical affairs, wary and prudent, and that by the sweetness of his behaviour and by his bravery and conduct he was of great authority and esteem among the seamen. He captured Cadiz in 1596, and on 22nd Oct. in that year was created Earl of Nottingham. He held the office of Lord High Admiral till the age of 83, and then resigned. 'He retired,' we are told, 'from public life, and the rest of his life was peace and prayer,' a striking contrast to the stirring scenes in which he had taken part. His funeral certificate at the College of Arms bears the motto—'Desier n'a fin,' that borne by the Effingham family now is 'Virtus mille scuta.' He died at Haling House, near Croydon, Dec. 14th, 1624, and was buried at Reigate, where there is an inscription on the coffin-plate, but no other memorial. The Register records 'The xviii. Dec., at night, was buried the Rt. Honble. Charles, Earl of Nottingham.' Fuller describes him as a hearty gentleman and cordial to his sovereign, and of a most proper person. He kept seven standing houses, London, Reigate, Effingham, Bletchingley, &c. The Lords of the Admiralty have a portrait of him, a full-length, standing with white staff and robes and collar of the Garter. His first wife was Catherine Carey, daughter of Lord Henry Hunsdon. She died 21st March, 1602, three days before Queen Elizabeth. It is of this lady that the story is told that Queen Elizabeth shook her on her deathbed for having withheld delivering to her the ring given her in charge by the Earl of Essex. His second wife was Mary Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Moray. The issue by the first wife were William, whose name occurs in Reigate Register thus: 'In 1577, xxvii daye of December, was Borne between 1 and

2 of the Clok in the morninge, Mr. Wylliam Howard sone and ayere of the Right Hon. ye Lord Charls Howarde and the Ladye Katryn his wife the wch William was bap. the thirde daye of Janewarye.' He took part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and married, in 1597, Anne, daughter and heiress of John (Ld. Baron) St. John of Bletsoe, but died before his father in 1615. He left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Mordaunt, Esq., of Peterborough. Hasted, in his 'Genealogies,' says that she was a lady of extraordinary beauty, and before she was married the hopes and expectations of every one that was great and considerable in England. She took a leading part in this country on the side of the Parliamentarians. She lived principally at the Manor House at Bletchingley. She died in 1671, at Drayton, North Hants, and was buried at Turvey. She carried her politics so far as to quarrel with her son Henry for espousing the Royal cause, and endeavoured to disinherit him. Charles, the second son, who succeeded his father as second Earl of Nottingham, is thus recorded in the Reigate Register: 'The xvii day of September, 1579, aboute vii of the Clok at afternoon being Thursdayer was borne at the Manor Place of Blechinglye, Mr. Charles Howarde the sonne of the Ryght Honorabell the Loord Charles Howarde and the Ladye Katryn his wyffe, the wch Charles was crystenyd the xxiii daye of this fore saide monthe.' The register of Bletchingley also records his baptism. He does not appear to have taken any active part in politics. He was Lord-Lieut. of Surrey in 1627, and died at Reigate, October 2nd, and was buried there the 8th October, 1642. The Register records: '1642, Oct. 8, the Right Honble. Charles, Earl of Nottingham was buried.' His second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Wm. Cokayne, Lord Mayor of London. The Reigate register records her burial: '1651, Mary, Countess of Nottingham, Feb. 11.' The Earldom of Nottingham and Barony of Effingham thereupon passed to Charles, fourth son of the first Earl, by his second wife, and on his death without issue, in 1681, the Earldom of Nottingham became extinct, and the Barony of Effingham passed to Sir Francis Howard, of Bookham, great grandson of Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, who was second son of William, first Lord Effingham. One word about the Lingfield branch. Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, died 1st September, 1690, and was buried at Reigate; he married Frances, daughter of William Gouldwell. She was also buried at Reigate. Their issue were Sir Edward, baptised at Reigate: '1579. Dec. xxii. daie was bap. Mr. Edward Howard the sonne of Wylliam Howarde Esquire, and mestres francis his wyffe.' He was appointed cup-bearer to King James I. in 1603. He died unmarried, and was buried at Reigate: '11th Aug. 1620 was bur. the Righte Honorable Knyghte Sir Edward Howarde.' His will is dated 5th August, 1620. He describes himself as 'Sir Ed. H. of Westminster Kt. sick in body desires to be buried in Par. Ch. of Reigate as neare to my deere mother there as conveniently may be. To the poor of Reigate £5. To his brother Charles, the Manor of Bagshott—to his servant Antony Stert for life the Parsonage Barn of Lingfield with £20. per annum: to his servant Daniell Killpatrick, his greene coat laced with gould lace. Residue to his brother Sir Francis H. whom he appoints Exor.' Sir Francis Howard, his brother, resided at Eastwick House, Great Bookham. He died July, 1651. There is a monument to him in Great Bookham Church. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Wm. Monson,

of Kermersley, Reigate ; by her he had a son, Francis, born at Reigate, 16th December, 1620, and Charles, afterwards Sir Charles Howard, who succeeded him."

In the twenty-first year of James I., mention is made of the Priory as having "a faire pond, well stocked with fish, and a small breed of Hearons."

On August 30th, 1644, a court-baron was held by the Right Honourable Elizabeth, Countess of Peterborough ; and up till 40 years ago courts were held.

The Duke of York (afterwards James II.) resided at the Priory. On one occasion, when hunting, the stag was killed at Woldingham. "Buff" Glover (an ancestor of Mr. A. Glover) was then at the Court Lodge Farm, and, hastening home, desired his spouse to make ready for the Duke, who he hoped would come there to refresh himself. Dame Glover, however, had no mind for the honour, and declared "she would have no Papists in her house."

Charles, Baron Mordaunt, of Reigate, and third Earl of Peterborough, became owner of the Priory at his father's death in 1675. He was a bold and talented man—attacking the Algerine pirates—assisting the Prince of Orange—engaged as diplomatist in the courts of Europe. Macaulay mentions his versatile but erratic genius. Once, when abroad, his steward pulled down and sold a wing of his country house, keeping the proceeds, and charging the earl for repairs. In his old age he resided at Bath, where wrote a lady, in 1725 : "It is a comical sight to see him with his blue riband and star, and a cabbage under each arm, or a chicken, which he has purchased at market."

It is not surprising to find that he sold the Priory soon after his father's death. Sir John Parsons, Lord Mayor and Alderman of London, was the purchaser. His son, Humphrey Parsons, succeeded to the property, by whose executors it was sold, with other estates, in 1766. A copy of the sale bill is given in the Appendix.

A Mr. Ireland bought the Priory, and the remains of the old building were, to a large extent, demolished, and the present mansion erected, about 1779, in the Classic style then in vogue. It has a very elaborate chimneypiece, brought from Nonsuch (some say from Blechingley Place), and carved with the arms of the Howard family.

The view of the Priory from Park Hill, with the lawn and ornamental water in the foreground and Reigate Hill beyond, is very delightful.

Lady Henry Somerset, daughter of the late Lord Somers, is the present owner and occupant.

The names of two illustrious men are associated with the place.

The Rev. John Foxe, author of "The Book of Martyrs," resided at Reigate (circa 1550-4). He was born at Boston in 1517, educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he became M.A. in 1543, and the same year was elected Fellow of Magdalen College. Renouncing Romanism, he endured much opposition and want. He became tutor to the family of Sir Thomas Lucy, and afterwards was appointed by the Duchess of Richmond tutor to her murdered nephew's (the Earl of Surrey) children, one of whom became Duke of Norfolk. He lived with them at Reigate (Priory) during the latter part of Henry VIII.'s reign, the reign of Edward VI., and part of Mary's.

At this time Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, who was a frequent visitor, would inquire for the tutor. The duke, knowing the bishop's hatred of the new doctrine, evaded any introduction by the excuse of absence or indisposition. One day, when Gardiner had called on the duke, Foxe entered the room, but, seeing his grace occupied, withdrew. Gardiner asking who the young man was, the duke said "he was one not long from the university, and therefore of a retiring manner." Gardiner significantly replied, "I like his countenance and appearance very well, and upon occasion will make use of him." The duke, anxious for the safety of Foxe, sent him to the Low Country until the times had changed. In the reign of Elizabeth he was made Prebendary of Salisbury. He died in 1587, and was buried in the chancel of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London.

Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses" states: "He was the first man that ever preached the gospel in that place (Reigate), even when the Roman Catholic religion was in great strength. Richard Day, son of John Day, the noted printer in Queen Elizabeth's reign, afterwards exercised the place of minister at Rygate in his room." *This name* occurs in the list of vicars, but *not* that of Foxe; and, as there is some ground for Wood's statement, it is probable that Foxe's ministrations were only occasional, or during a temporary charge.

At the Priory, in 1656, died the famous Archbishop Usher. His last words were: "O Lord, forgive me! especially my sins of omission."

In 1655 Usher published his last work upon the Septuagint, but he did

not long survive the publication ; “ for, going shortly after to the Lady Peterborough’s house at Ryegate in Surrey, he was taken, on the 20th of March, 1656, with illness, which carried him off the next day, in the 76th year of his age. His friends intended to bury him at Ryegate, in the vault of the Howard family ; but they were forbid by Cromwell, at whose order the corpse, being first removed to Somerset House in the Strand, was conveyed thence with great magnificence to Westminster Abbey, where it was interred in Erasmus’s Chapel.”

THE OLD CHURCH.

The Church of *St. Mary Magdalene* stands on a hill about a quarter of a mile out of the town, and in the centre of the parish. It is 125 feet long, and consists of a nave and aisles, chancel, chancel chapel, and tower ; also a building for vestry, with a library over.

The most ancient part is said to be the nave, some of the arches being Early Pointed, of the beginning of the thirteenth century. The sedilia is in detail like that of Archbishop Chichele’s tomb in Maidstone Church (he died in 1443). From a similarity between the east end of Reigate Church and that of Adderbury in Oxfordshire, erected by William of Wykeham, a friend of Chichele, it has been surmised that the latter had to do with some of the alterations carried out in the fifteenth century, when the tower was also built, and the exterior generally renovated or altered to its present character. The reredos and oak screen are of this period.

The vestry was built by John Skynner in 1513, as is recorded on a brass plate over the door, which, in contracted Latin and old letters, explains how John Skynner, with several sums of money (from 13s. 4d. upwards), for the souls of his parents and others, hath caused this vestibule to be built.

In 1704 Sir John Parsons, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, gave a “ Branch of 16 Brass Sockets to be hung up in the Church.”

In 1768 a bequest by Miss Okes, added to a sum raised by subscriptions, was devoted to new-pewing the church.

In 1784 the former six bells were recast by Robert Patrick of London, the number being made up to eight, and the largest weighing 19 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lb. A gallery was erected in the north aisle, for which the roof was raised.

The edifice, with its heavy roof of stone slabs, remained much as it had done for some centuries till 1845, when partial restorations were carried out under the care of Mr. Woodyer, of Guildford. The vestry was cased with stone; a new east window inserted; a ceiling was put to the chancel roof; and many of the monuments taken down and refixed, somewhat to their detriment.

In 1874 Mr. G. Gilbert Scott was consulted about the edifice, and, under his advice, extensive restoration was effected. The nave and aisles were reroofed, the outer walls recased, and the tower almost built anew.

The Church, which is the most important in the whole district, contains numerous monuments, many of which are of interest. The view of the chancel in Brayley's History of Surrey, shows some of the most important as they were previous to 1845.

The one representing a lady kneeling before a desk was of alabaster, with black marble columns, in memory of Katherine Elyott (died 1623). The figure only appears to have escaped destruction in 1845, and is refixed in the south chapel.

The adjoining large altar-tomb, with arched canopy over, now placed at east end of north chancel, is that of the Elyott family. The lower recumbent figure is of Richard, the father of Katherine, and the upper one, his son, servant to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I.

There is a tablet to Sir Edward Thurland, solicitor to James (afterwards James II.) and Baron of the Court of Exchequer. He resided at Great Doods, and was brother-in-law to Richard Elyott, also the esteemed friend of Jeremy Taylor and Evelyn.

Near the Elyott tomb, is an alabaster monument to Sir Thomas Bludder, of Flanchford, and his wife, with a grotesque figure of a little girl at their feet. A long Latin inscription records that they both died within one week in 1618.

Another tablet to his son bears a very eulogistic inscription, concluding thus:—"His most observant wife, E.B., the last of three, ever desirous to enjoy him (tho' but in his memory), caused this marble to æternize him."

The most imposing monument is a Classic one in the north chance of coloured marble, in memory of Richard Ladbroke, of Frenches (who

died in 1730), and his family. The organ has been stuck in front of this beautiful work.

Several of the tablets were once affixed to the pillars ; one is :—

“ To the respected memory of John Sanders, Esquire, of the Rectory in this Parish, who died at Tours, in France, January 26th, 1826, aged fifty-seven years.”

Others to :—

“ Mr. Richard Raper, citizen and apothecary, of London, 1731.

“ Mr. Thomas Savage, citizen and grocer, of London, 1743 ;

“ Mr. Richard Savage, citizen and cook, of London, 1722 ; and

“ Mr. Richard Devon, citizen and cooper ”—

London men of business who chose Reigate as their place of retirement.

A marble monument in the shape of a heart records the death of Edward Bird, in 1718, aged 26. Manning records that he was a cavalry lieutenant, and “ had the misfortune to kill a waiter,” for which he was hanged. The original epitaph censured the judge and jury. For many successive years, his mother observed the anniversary of his death, alone in the church.

A marble scroll resting on a Bible, and a volume of Linnæus's Works, is in memory of Robert Salusbury Cotton, who died in 1821.

A brass plate on a marble gravestone bears the following epitaph, with some quaint and loving lines :—

“ Here lyeth interred the body of *Anne Worly*, the daughter of William Worly, esq., and of Alice his wife, who departed this life the 3rd day of September, Anno 1653, being about the age of 3 years.

“ In quiet sleepe here lyes the deare remayne
Of a sweet Babe, the Father's joye and payne :
A prytty Infant, loved and lovinge, she
Was Bewtys abstract, Loves epitome.
A lytle volume, but devine, whearein
Was seen both Paradice and Cherubin.
While she lived here, which was but little space,
A few short yeares, Earth had a heavenly face ;
And dead, she lookt a lovely peice of claye,
After her shineinge soule was fled awaye.
Reader, hadst thou her dissolution seen,
Thou would'st have weipt, hadst thou this marble been.”

There is “ a faire large vault ” below the chancel, built by William, first Lord Howard of Effingham, to whom the Priory Manor was granted

by Edward VI., in consequence of the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk by his father. He died in 1572, and for over a century it was the burying-place of his descendants (and their wives), the Barons of Effingham and Earls of Nottingham.

The most famous of all those interred here is the Admiral who led the English Fleet against the Armada. The leaden coffin bears the following inscription :—

“Heare lyeth the body of Charles Howarde, Earle of Nottinghame, Lord High Admyrall of Englande, Generall of Qveene Elizabethes Navy Royall att Sea agaynst the Spanyards Invinsable Navy, in the yeare of ovr Lorde 1588, whoe departed this life at Haling Hows, the 14th daye of December, in ye yeare of ovr Lorde 1624. *Ætatis svæ 87.*”

On the wall of the south aisle is a tablet in memory of William Hackblock, M.P. for Reigate, who died in 1858.

The churchyard and cemetery are extensive, and contain many monuments of varied interest, of which only a few can be noticed.

A black slab, with the name Hume, marks the grave of a writer on finance who died in 1842.

East of the church is a cenotaph to Francis Maseres, Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer. He was of Huguenot extraction, and died in 1824 at the age of ninety-three years. The inscription is in Latin. In his day distinguished both as a judge and scholar, he was author of various works, and a man of inflexible integrity and sincere piety. Mindful of the persecution that drove his grandfather from France, he opened his house and his purse to the descendants of the persecutors—the clergy who fled at the Revolution of 1789. Near the above is a large sculptured tomb in memory of Mrs. Waterlow.

The Rev. Sydney Turner, formerly chaplain to the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Redhill, and sometime Dean of Ripon, is buried near the path to the south ; also Lieutenant-General Sir George Lawrence, K.C.S.I., and his wife. He was one of a family of brothers whose names are distinguished in the history of British India. In 1848, he and Lady Lawrence were prisoners of the Sikhs.

West of the Cemetery Chapel is the tomb of John Linnell, the distinguished artist, who died in 1882, aged ninety years. In the same enclosure is a marble bas-relief, covered with glass, in memory of his daughter-in-law. A marble tomb, north of the chapel, of Italian workmanship, is much admired.

There are monuments to Mr. Peter Martin, surgeon ; to Lieutenant

Farquhar, R.N., lost in the wreck of H.M.S. "Bacchus," 1864; to the Rev. Ebenezer Prout, Secretary of the London Missionary Society; to several centenarians, and many former townspeople.

At the north-east corner is a gateway built of fragments of old tracery and moulded stone. The inscription is as follows :—

"Hæc Porta Saxis turri ecclesiae antiqua ablatis extructa est 10. GO. mag. eject. 1878."

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A century and a half before Free Libraries were established in our large towns, this ancient borough possessed one, for in or about the year 1700, when the Rev. Andrew Cranston was vicar, and probably through his efforts, a collection of books was commenced, and left in trust for the use of the parishioners of Reigate and the clergy of the Arch-deaconry of Ewell. Various donations are recorded : in 1701 *et seq.*, John Evelyn, Hugh Hare, Sir R. Onslow, Sir J. Parsons, M.P., the S.P.C.K., Viscount Coburne, Earl of Shaftesbury, Rev. A. Cranston, and others, gave books. Henry Ware, the carrier, and his son John after him, agreed to bring any parcels from London for the Library, free of charge. "Drew Russell, the locksmith, in the Burrough of Reigate, gave the window iron barr and fastening," and the joiner gave a chimneypiece.

And so for well-nigh two centuries the Library has been open ; and now, ascending from the vestry, a little old door is entered ; it has an inscription, "*Animi alimentum. 1701.*" What a quaint room ! What a miniature Bodleian ! Those closely-ranged shelves are filled with brown leather-bound volumes, whose dates and *Imprimaturs* carry one's thoughts back long ago. Here some rare old MSS. may be seen ; a volume of Chronicles by Stephen Birchington, a monk of Canterbury ; a Vulgate Bible ; Lord Effingham's Prayer Book (1566) ; also block-letter volumes, the work of the Fathers and of the Reformers, may be found. Histories, records, and many other curiosities, stand side by side in venerable ranks. A few poor modern brethren, "bound in cloth," have intruded themselves into the solemn assembly ; but the vulgar voice of a yellow-coat, or three-volume "Society" novel, is not heard among these "grave and reverend seigneurs."

Here are some carved stones, with traces of paint and gilt, discovered in the foundations of the buttresses, also a very small stone coffin, some old glass, and a lock, formerly on south door, the key of which few would desire to carry.

The Library is not frequented, nor indeed adapted, for ordinary reading, but used to some extent for reference, or visited as a curiosity. It passed through a period of neglect many years ago, when books were lost; but care is now taken to ensure their proper use and preservation. The successive vicars hold the office of librarian. There is a MS. catalogue, with a list of rules, in a book given by Mr. J. Taylor, of the Ship in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1701; also another written by the Rev. J. Snelson. The number of volumes is about 2,000; they have recently been renumbered, and a new catalogue is in progress.

EARLY NONCONFORMITY.

The history of the Society of Friends in Reigate may almost be said to commence with a visit from George Fox, who thus writes in his journal:—"Rode down to Rygate in Surrey, where I had a little meeting. There the friends told me of one Thomas Moore, a justice of the peace, that lived not far from Rygate, a friendly, moderate man, whereupon I went to visit him at his house, and he came to be a serviceable man in the Truth." This was in 1655, and there are records of a meeting existing at Reigate in 1669. Several of the Friends resided out of the town, and before deciding where to build a meeting-house, for more permanent accommodation, one Thomas Blatt, then carrying on the tan-yard in Linkfield Street, was deputed to ascertain if a suitable piece of ground could be got there. Finally, the present site was purchased by Thomas Moore, Esq., for £16, and leased to the Society for 2,000 years from about 1688, at a nominal rent. A building was erected thereon, a plain edifice with a large front porch, and stone horse-block at one end. This was altered in 1798, and pulled down, to make room for the present building, about 1856.

The early years of the Society were associated with Ambrose Rigge, a friend of George Fox, and who, after much persecution and many years' imprisonment in Horsham jail, settled at Gatton. There he was fiercely opposed by the "priest," Robert Pepys. This irate rector on one occasion offered such threats of violence that his gardener "clapt his arms around him" to prevent a breach of the peace. A. Rigge was appointed to keep the records, and latterly dwelt at Reigate; dying in 1704, when over 70 years of age, he was interred in the burying-ground of the meeting-house, having, as his biographer adds, "a good report."

Nathaniel Owen, a younger contemporary, followed in his footsteps.

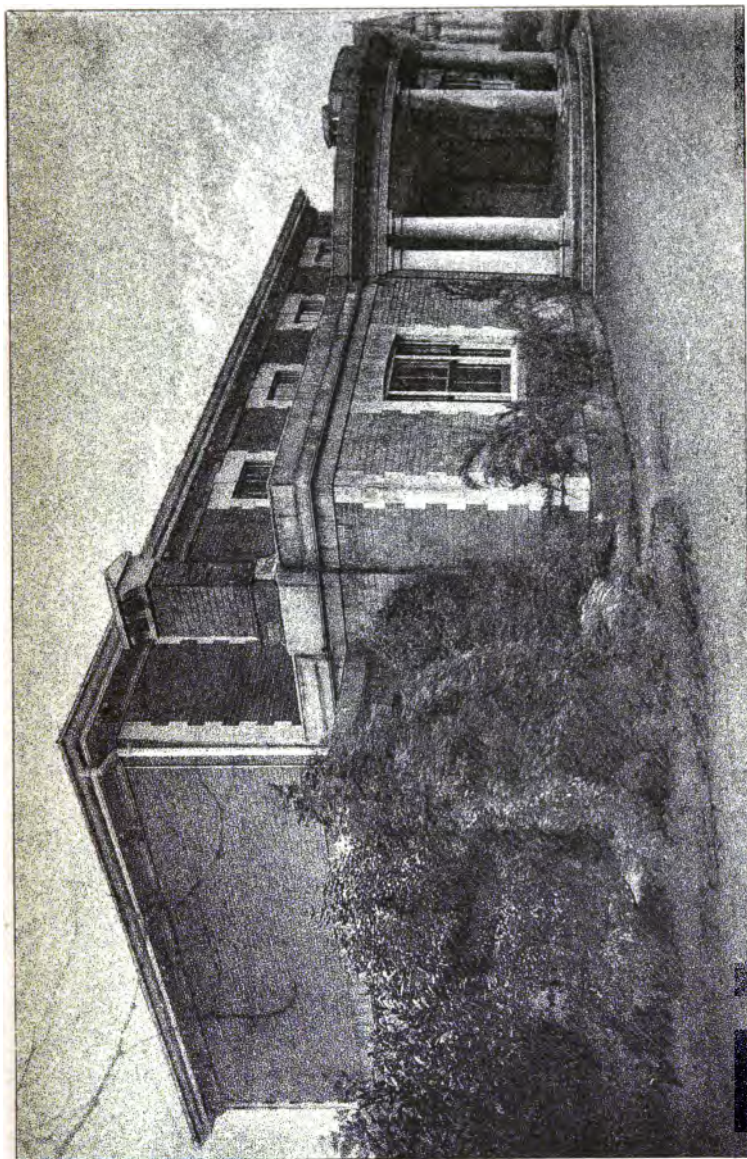
He was a man of means, residing at the Wilderness (now much altered), and, after many years' ministry, was buried in the meeting-house ground, near the road, on widening which, somewhat recently, his coffin was disturbed.

On 28th of February, 1710, when the body of one Ann Smith, of Dorking, was brought to Reigate for interment, the chronicler mentions a large company, "fifty horses besides footmen," following. Many incidents and names are recorded in the annals of the local Society, which have been carefully kept for two centuries. (See Appendix.)

The Congregational Church in Reigate is believed to have originated in events that immediately followed the ejection of the two thousand ministers on the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662. The first records, however, having been made in times of difficulty and trial, fell into private hands, and ultimately became lost to the church. Still, many particulars have been preserved, and are to be found in the "History of Congregationalism in Surrey," by the Rev. Dr. Waddington.

The first pastor whose name is on record was the Rev. James Waters. He was trained for the work of the ministry by the Rev. Thomas Doolittle, one of the ejected two thousand, who for a time kept an academy, first at Wimbledon, and afterwards at Battersea. The times being unfavourable for his immediate entrance upon public ministerial work, Mr. Waters, upon leaving Mr. Doolittle, became tutor in the family of Lord Denzel Holles. He afterwards accepted an appointment as chaplain and tutor in the house of Mr. Evelyn at Nutfield. He began his regular ministry at Reigate in 1687, and continued to labour here until 1692, when he removed to Uxbridge.

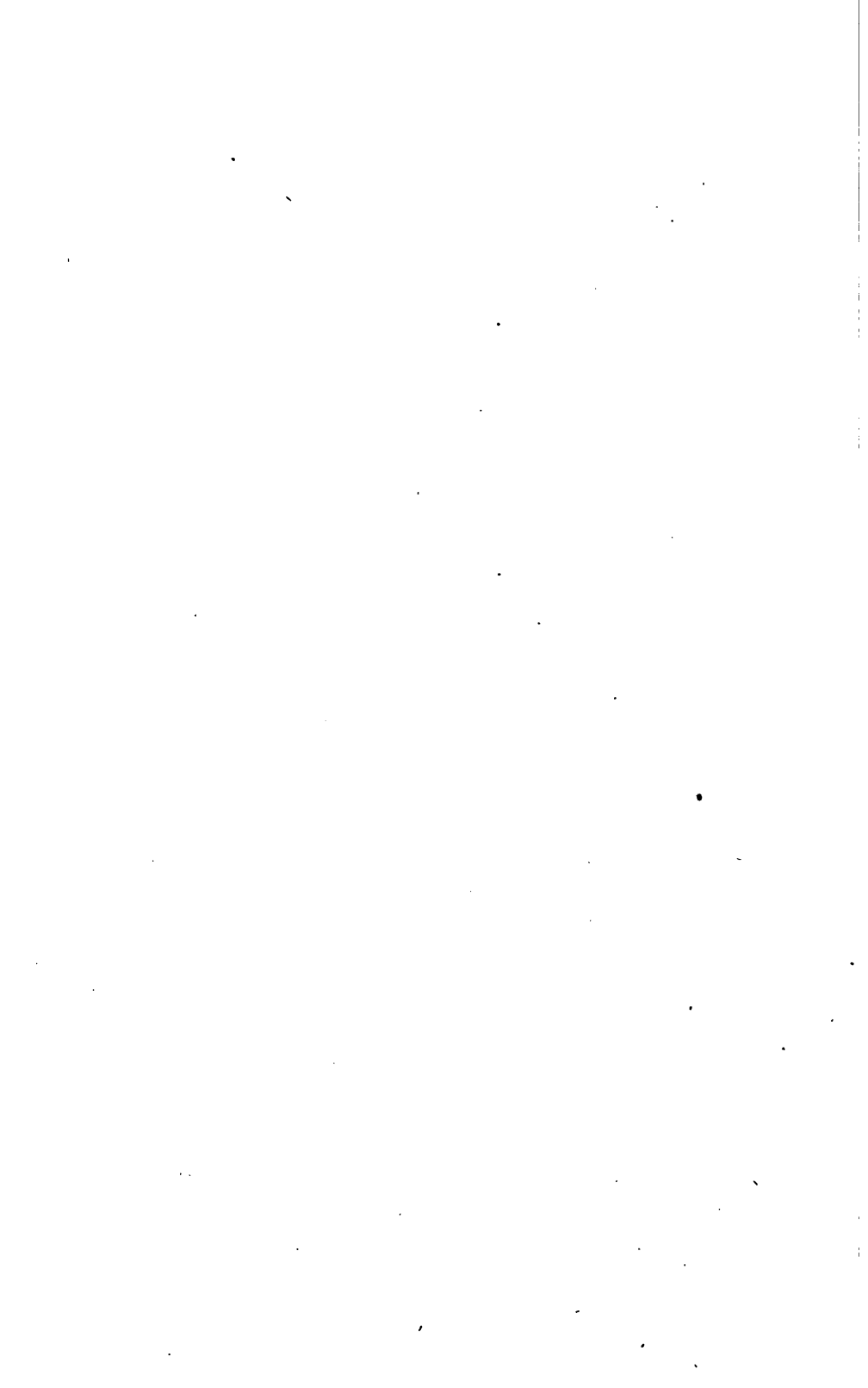
The list of succeeding ministers is imperfect. In 1736, at the ordination of the Rev. W. Johnson, Dr. Guyse, the celebrated "expositor," preached from 1 Cor. iv. 1. After some years of depression, accompanied by persecution that disgraced a former age, the chapel was restored by T. Wilson, Esq., of Highbury, and reopened early in this century by the Rev. Rowland Hill. In 1819 the chapel was rebuilt, and, during the pastorate of the Rev. G. J. Adeney, it has been entirely altered and enlarged, and schools and classrooms added at a cost of £4,000. The present trust-deed dates from December, 1838.



BERNARD, PHOTO. REHILL.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, REIGATE.

INK-PHOTO, SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.



THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Reigate Grammar School was founded in 1675.

From early records it would seem that for many years "the Charity School of the Parish," as it was then called, was in a somewhat unsettled state. Questions arose as to "Who had the conveyance? How were the repairs to be paid for?" etc. These and other matters, such as the resignation of masters and appointment of new ones, required the consideration of numerous vestry meetings "on Sunday afternoons after the service!"

Extracts of some of the records of this period are given in the Appendix. For nearly two centuries it continued to be a poor school, till, coming under the charge of Mr. Timothy Price (a draper), still remembered by a few *old boys*, it sank into a most inefficient state. In 1860 a new scheme was drawn up, and ratified by an order in Chancery in 1862; by this scheme the bread charities and the apprenticeship moneys were appropriated for the school, and in 1875 further alterations were made and approved by the Endowed Schools Commission.

The old building, of no architectural interest, was pulled down in 1871, and the present schoolroom and master's house erected.

Messrs. A. J. and W. B. Waterlow gave a considerable piece of the adjoining field as an enlargement of the playground. A master's house was built, and a classroom was erected by the Hesketh family, in memory of the late Robert Hesketh, chairman of the Board. Accommodation is now provided for nearly 200 boys, of whom *only ten* are educated free.

There are fifteen governors; ten elected for five years from persons nominated by the ratepayers, and four elected for eight years by the other ten.

The foundation scholarships are for competition by boys between eight and seventeen; five for those from public elementary schools of the parish, and the other five open.

The Martin Exhibition (in memory of the late Dr Martin) is annually competed for by boys in the school.

Mr. F. G. Johnson, M.A., is the present headmaster.

Some extracts relating to the early history of the school are given in the Appendix.

The amount of the Reigate charities was, according to a return made to Parliament in 1780, £2,400, then producing £104 13s. 8d. per annum. In 1860 the list of donors was as follows:—

DATE OF GIFT.	DONOR.	AMOUNT.	PURPOSE.
1627 } 1642 }	Henry Smith ...	...£181 14 8 }	For Headmaster of Free School
1698	Robert Bishop ...	... 14 0 0 }	
1718	John Parker ...	... 35 3 4 }	
1675 } 1698 }	Magdalene Cade Robert Bishop }	45 0 0 {	For apprenticing boys and girls of Reigate parish
1730	Richard Ladbroke ...	5 0 0 {	For keeping monument in repair, surplus for apprenticing
	Ditto ...	1 0 0	For bell ropes
1717	Susanna Parsons ...	2 0 0 }	For poor resident men and women
	Sir Jas. Alexander ...	7 0 0 }	
1663	Philip Booker ...	6 14 0 }	For poor women of the parish not under sixty
	Jas. Relf ...	6 0 0 }	

Besides the above, a William Cooke left a sum for bread, and Francis Maseres left upwards of £1,000 for an afternoon sermon in the church throughout the year.

Henry Smith, the liberal benefactor of so many parishes in Surrey, was born at Wandsworth in 1548, and buried there in 1627. He lived in Silver Street, London, was Alderman of Farringdon Without, and acquired a large fortune in business. The absurd story (ascribed to Evelyn) of his being a vagrant and beggar was refuted in a memoir published in 1836. A copy of his epitaph is given in Appendix.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The town of Reigate consists of a broad High Street, with cross roads at each end. At the lower, or eastern, is Church Street, leading to the church and towards Redhill; Bell Street turns southward to Lesbourne Lands, Woodhatch, &c.; and the Tunnel Road northward, joining the old road to the railway station and London. At the upper, or western end, West Street leads to the Heath, Betchworth, &c.; Park Lane turns southward to the Priory and South Park (also leading round to Bell Street); and Station or London Road leads north. Slipshoe Street is a short antique thoroughfare, parallel to West Street, out of which branches Nutley Lane, an ancient track of the Pilgrim's Way, connecting that thoroughfare with the town of Reigate, where the traveller could turn aside for the night.

The above are all old roads, excepting the Tunnel, which was constructed in 1823 to avoid going round the upper end of the town and down the High Street. Through this tunnel the coaches came into the

town in a straight line with the exit, and opposite the White Hart Hotel, the principal posting-house, the owner of which largely promoted the construction of the new route.

The level of the old streets was below the present surface. In the year 1873, in constructing the sewer in West Street, the old pitched road, with its centre channel, was uncovered some *two or three feet* down, and several fragments of metal-work of bridles, &c., were found.

Camden cloaks his lack of admiration for the town by saying pleasant things about the park, like the lady who praised the baby's "pretty hands." He writes :—

"Rhiegate, carrying a greater shew for largenesse than faire buildings, hath on the South side a Parke thlcke sette with faire groves, wherein the right Noble Charles Earle of Nottingham Baron of Effingham, and Lord Admirall of England hath a House, where the Earles of Warren and Suthrey had founded a prety Monasterie. On the East side standeth a Castle mounted aloft, now forlorne, and for age ready to fall."

Standing at the west or upper end of the High Street is the Cross Inn, whose existence as an hostelry, and indeed some of its present walls, dates back for at least four or five centuries. Facing down the High Street, and next the corner shop, are two cottages ; these are supposed to have been the former chapel of the Holy Cross. The walls and moulded timber roof above the ceiling of upper rooms certainly indicate such a building. Close by, in Slipshoe Street, is an old overhanging half-timber edifice, partly used by a baker and partly as a malt-house. Between this and West Street was formerly the old Market-house, of which the crypt still remains, used as a sawpit. It has a width of about ten feet, and is formed with local rubble stone walls, and vaulted roof with ribs of wrought stone. The space in front, now occupied with a shop and houses, was probably open, and used for market purposes, stocks, and pillory. Close by the Cross Inn is an extensive excavation, extending under the road, and known as the Red Cross Cave.

Manning and Bray thus refer to this quarter of the town :—

"The Old Market Place, long so called, formerly at west end of town.

"In a deed dated 20 Jan. (30 Elizabeth) relating to the same tenement, the market place is there called 'The Owld Market Place.' The market has thence been removed to the south end of the town, and the chapel which had before been dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett was then used as the market house. This must have first happened at the time of the Reformation, after that building had been discontinued as a place of worship. The assizes were

formerly held in this town, and the chapel was used as the court. About the year 1708 the chapel was taken down and the present building erected, but upon the site of the chapel. The Court House was built for a prison for the felons and others who are brought to the Easter Sessions held at Reigate. In 1801, when an enlargement of the building was made for the better accommodation of the prisoners, the workmen came to the foundations of the chapel."

Walking down the High Street, we see that the houses on the right hand have gardens extending to the Priory grounds behind ; those on the left are built close under and into the hill where the Castle stood, and their scanty back yards rise towards the ramparts. Until a few years ago many of the houses did an *export trade* in white or silver sand, a thick deposit of which underlies the town. The smaller tenants dug pot-holes in the back yards, and put up the sand in sacks. One old London dealer, still living, said, "I have carried many a bag of sand out through the houses when I was a young man." At the Cross more extensive excavations were made until, in 1859, the front wall of a row of adjoining cottages fell out, about seven o'clock one morning, much to the astonishment of the occupants, who found themselves exposed to public view at that inconvenient hour.

Almost opposite the entrance to the Castle Grounds is that to "Cage Yard," so called from the prison, or "*cage*," still standing there, but no longer used for its original purpose. It is of brick, with grated windows, and consists of a lower story of one cell for men and an upper-floor cell for women.

In the High Street is the Town Hall, a two-story brick building before mentioned. The lower part was formerly an open "pitch market," but the arches have been built up and windows put in. The ugly place has become historical as the scene of many a good "deal" below, and many a stirring meeting upstairs ; here Whig and Tory candidates have harangued the "independent electors" of the borough ; here local attorneys and London counsel have argued out many an abstruse point ; here felons and murderers, and lesser evil-doers, have had their "hearing ;" here many crowded audiences have been held by the words of those versed in science and literature, or devoted to the claims of humanity and religion.

Beneath the paving in front of the Hall are the foundations of the old chapel of St. Thomas à Becket. They are of rubble stone masonry, and were partly unearthed in the year 1873, when the sewer was laid down in the High Street.

Round the Market Place are, as is usual, several old inns : the Swan has a last-century-market-town appearance, and was of yore the inevitable *headquarters* of the Parliamentary candidate who failed to obtain the White Hart, which, with its more modern appointments, has long held the rank of principal hotel. Here the lumbering stage changed horses, and its passengers got down, to the daily delectation of the waiters *outside*, and dined, to the gratification of the waiters *inside*. "The first gentleman of Europe," whom Leigh Hunt described as "a fat Adonis of forty," often came this way, and many a post-boy and horseman "drew rein" here in those coaching days.

Just below, in Bell Street and now tenanted by a chemist, is a building formerly the Benedictine Chapel of St. Lawrence. The thick outer stone walls and some windows (covered up) indicate its antiquity.

In Church Street, at the bend of the road, is "The Barons," a Georgian Classic building, now occupied by Dr. Holman, once the residence of Francis Maseres, F.S.A., F.R.S., Cursitor Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

There are extensive modern caves in the tunnel, used as wine vaults ; also one now unused in the grounds of Reigate Lodge, close to Castle field. Sir Thomas Watson, Physician to the Queen, died at Reigate Lodge on the 11th of December, 1882, aged 90.

At the junction of Chart Lane with Smoke Lane is an old ivy-clad cottage known as the Pest-house, formerly an hospital, to which in past years the fever-stricken were hurried off by their terrified neighbours, and where—in low unventilated rooms, denied water, and oftentimes lacking such attention as the ordinary instincts of humanity ought to have suggested—to enter was mostly to die with added sufferings, resulting from the superstitious and ignorant empiricism of that age.

Although an ancient town, Reigate is not remarkably quaint and mediæval. Like many other towns which were founded early, there is an old-fashioned style everywhere apparent ; the arrangement of its streets and yards, the houses re-covered on the original walls, or partly rebuilt on the old lines, or repaired without much substantial alteration, seem suggestive of their prior condition, while here and there is a vestige of some half-timber edifice, left as it was.

The antiquities of the town, and indeed of the whole district, must to a considerable extent be sought for amid the later work and changes, brought about by the necessities of an increasing population. History,

however, is written in these changes, and so the very events that have not suffered the town to fall into a state of picturesque decay, have preserved to the archæologist numerous remains of almost unequalled interest.

The principal places of worship, public buildings, societies, and institutions of Reigate are as follows :—

St. Mary Magdalene, the old Parish Church, is between Reigate and Redhill, being about the central point of the parish.

St. Mark, Church and Vicarage, Wray Park, built in 1860.

Nutley Lane Church, built at the cost of the late W. Phillips, Esq.

Congregational Chapel, High Street, rebuilt 1819.

Wesleyan Chapel, High Street, 1884, built in lieu of the old chapel in Nutley Lane, largely at the cost of James Duncan, Esq., and Dr. Bossey, of Redhill.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Lesbourne Road, 1870.

Evangelistic meetings at Temperance Hall, Bell Street.

Friends' Meeting House on the road to Redhill, rebuilt 1856. This has a graveyard attached.

Plymouth Brethren's Room, Holmesdale Road.

At South Park, half a mile distant, is St. Luke's Church, built in 1871, and a Congregational meeting at South Park Hall.

(For names of ministers, &c., see Chapter VIII.)

There are National Schools in London Road, Holmesdale Road (Wray Park), and at South Park.

The British Schools are in High Street, and the Holmesdale Schools in the road of that name.

The Public Hall is the seat of an old-established and flourishing Mechanics' (lately renamed Literary) Institute, of the Holmesdale Natural History and Fine Arts Club and its Museum. Lectures and meetings of various kinds are held here.

The Temperance Hall is used for the meetings of the Temperance Societies and the Evangelistic Mission, and is also available for other meetings which do not require so large a space as the Public Hall.

The Old Town Hall is used for the monthly County Courts, the Petty and Quarter Sessions, the Revising Barrister's Court, and other business, chiefly of an official character. The lower part is occupied for market purposes; offices of collector of district rate; Youths' Institute, &c.

The Reigate Choral Society meets for the practice of high-class music, and gives one or two concerts each season.

The Holmesdale Natural History Club holds occasional meetings, when papers are read ; and during the summer months local excursions are conducted by scientific gentlemen.

The Holmesdale Fine Arts Club has an annual exhibition, when a good collection of pictures may be seen in the large hall. There is also a day's sketching by the artist members.

The Church of England Temperance Society and the Gospel Temperance Movement have organisations in the town and district. Canon Cazenove is president of the former. The latter is in connection with the Reigate Temperance Hall. Secretary, Mr. H. Crosfield.

The Reigate and Redhill Band of Hope Union comprises the affiliated societies of the neighbourhood. Mr. J. B. Crosfield is the secretary.

The South Surrey Sunday-school Union holds quarterly meetings at one or other of the affiliated schools; the late Mr. Augustus Benham was for eighteen years the honorary secretary. Mr. J. Selwyn now holds that office.

The Youths' Institute, in connection with the Literary Institute, is held at the Town Hall.

The Reigate Youths' Temperance Institute meets at the Temperance Hall. Mr. Crosfield is president.

The Y. M. C. A. has its quarters at the Congregational Schools. The Rev. G. J. Adeney is president.

The Working Men's Club and Reading Room is in Nutley Lane.

The Holmesdale Institute for Young Women is in Lesbourne Road. It is under the management of a committee of ladies, and affords a home and means of social intercourse for young employees.

St. Mary's Home for workhouse girls, founded by Lady Somerset.

The Foresters, Oddfellows, Good Templars, Rechabites, and other benefit societies have local "lodges" or "tents" in the town.

At South Park is a Convalescent Home for the reception of poor people needing a change and country air after sickness.

The Reigate and Redhill Agricultural Society is patronised by the local gentry, farmers, and others. Prizes are given at the annual show, which is held alternately at Reigate and Redhill. Mr. Wilton Buckland is the secretary.

The Reigate Investment Society and the Holmesdale Building Society have an office in Church Street.

The A and B companies of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of "the Queen's" Royal West Surrey Regiment have their headquarters at the Drill Hall, near Lesbourne Road; Lieut.-Colonel J. Searle, Captain C. Attersoll Smith. This was formerly the 4th Surrey R.V.

The Volunteer Fire Brigade (Superintendent F. Fuller), Engine-house, High Street.

The London and County Banking Company has a branch in High Street. Mr. B. Griggs is manager.

The Post Office and Water Works offices are in High Street. The works are near Park Lane.

The office of the Reigate County Court is in Bell Street. J. Merrick Head, Esq., is the Registrar and Magistrates' Clerk.

The office of the Burial Board, Rural Sanitary Authority, &c., is in High Street. G. Carter Morrison, Esq., is Superintendent-Registrar of Births, &c., Vestry Clerk, and Clerk to the Guardians.

The Borough Police Station is in the High Street. Sergeant Richards is the officer in charge.

The County Police Station is in London Road. Superintendent Gray is the resident officer.

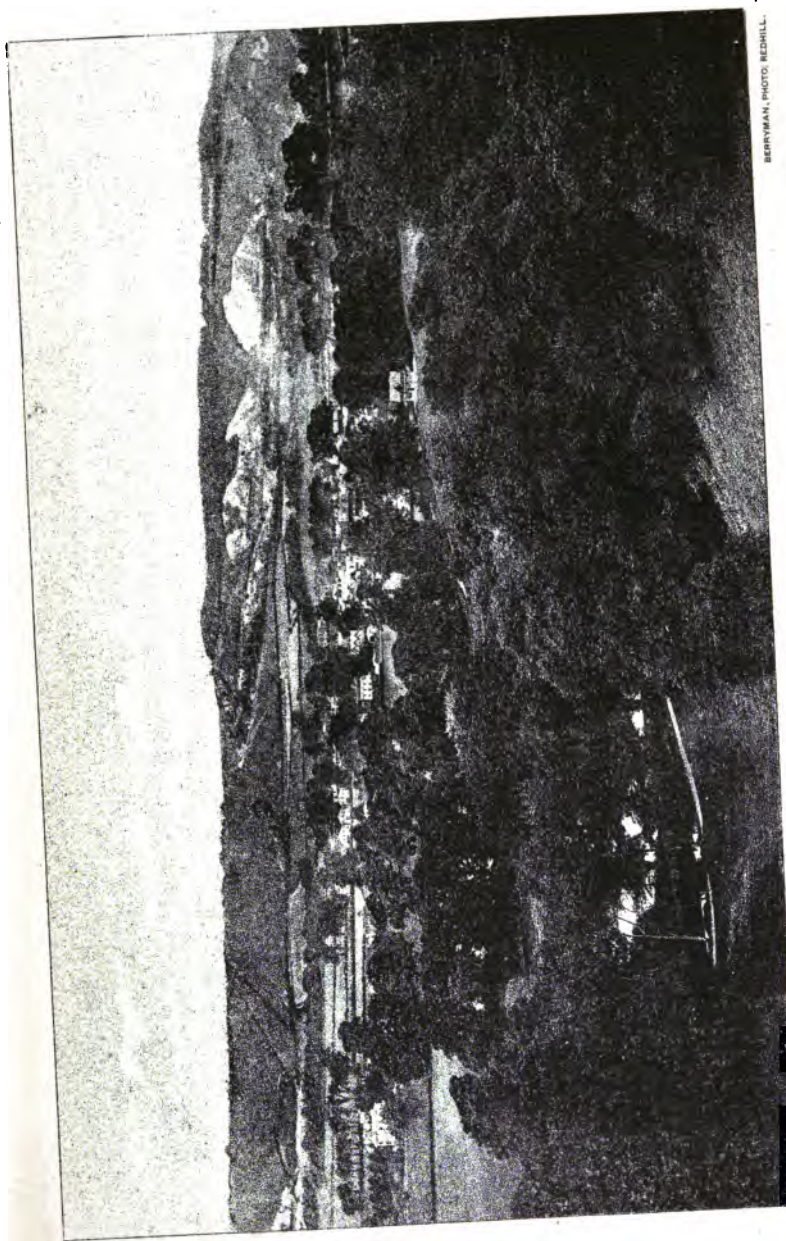
Inns.—White Hart, Swan, Grapes (cyclists' house), Cross; Reigate Arms Coffee Tavern.

Reigate Market is held in the Square every Tuesday (afternoon), and a Cattle Fair on the 9th of December on the Heath.

Although the land in the Borough is divided among a large number of owners, the following are the principal freeholders:—Trustees of late Earl Somers, Lord Monson, T. Burt, H. and R. W. Clutton, T. B. Haywood, H. Lainson, J. Linnell, S. Relf, G. E. Pym, G. Simpson, A. J. and W. B. Waterlow, and H. Webb, Esqs.; The Earlswood Asylum, the Philanthropic Society, the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's, and the Railway Companies.

SUBURBS OF THE TOWN.

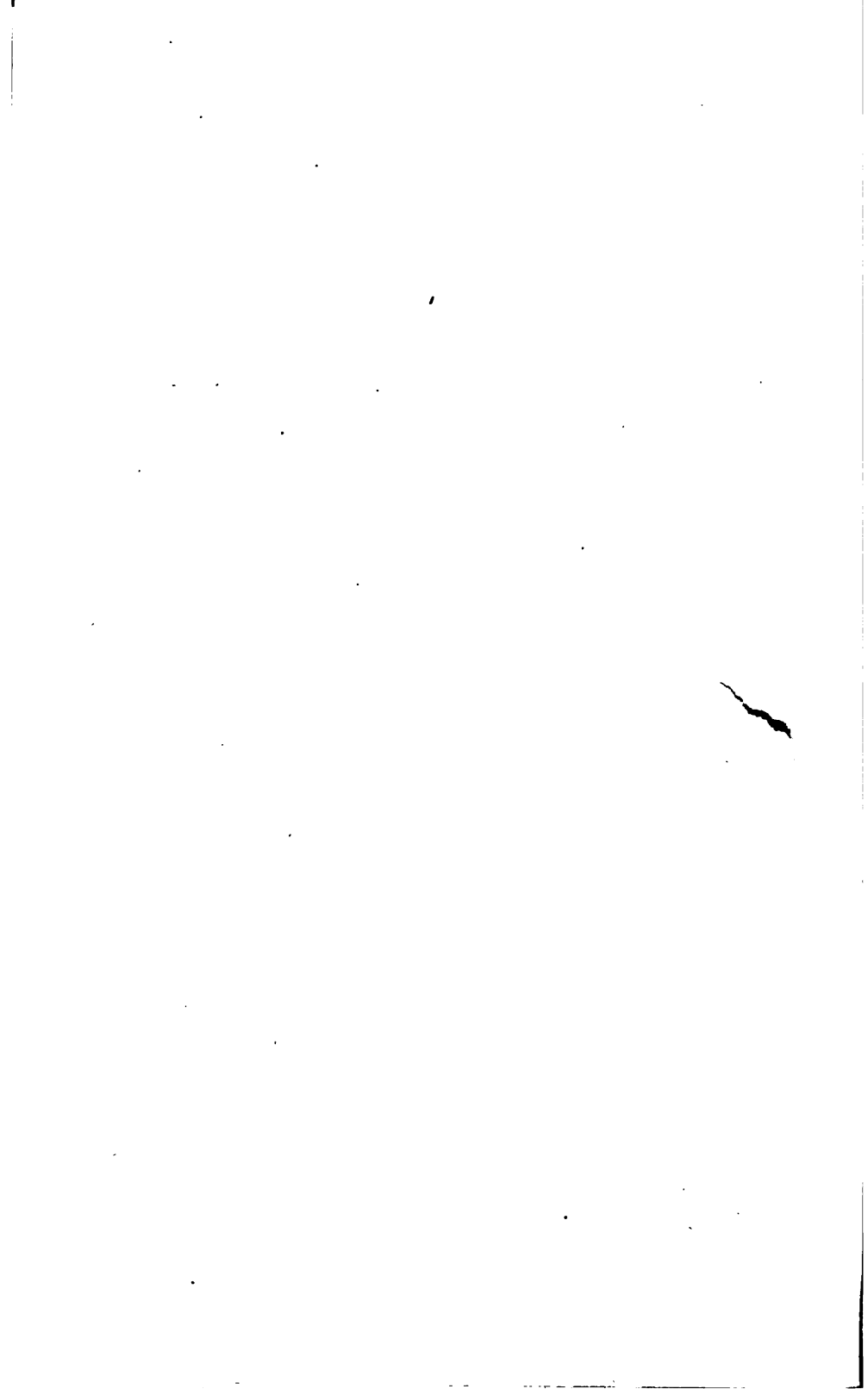
Reigate has maintained its local features, and the increase and change have been chiefly in what may be termed suburbs. To the north the detached residences of Wray Park form a charming vicinage under the hill. Near the station modern shops and cottages prevail.



BERRYMAN, PHOTO. RECHILL.

REIGATE, FROM PARK HILL.

"AN-ANTIC" SPURGE & CO. LONDON



Lesbourne Lands is a pleasant little group of small houses. Here Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, ended his days. South Park, a pretty village all to itself.

The walk to the Suspension Bridge, and thence turning to the left along the Pilgrim's Way, leads to the top of Reigate Hill, the highest point in the parish. The view is magnificent : westward, to the right, the range continues past Betchworth, Boxhill, Ranmore Common, with its church spire, and turning south the elevated saddle of Leith Hill. Eastward, seven miles distant, the White Hill forms a prominent *bluff*, near Caterham, and nearer, is the wood-covered Redstone Hill, which with Redhill and Park Hill forms Holms Dale—the *vale of the holm-trees*, as some derive it. Redhill town, Reigate, and Wray Park nestle in the dale and on the slopes of the hills. Beyond is the Weald, covering a wide space from the hills near Tunbridge Wells to the borders of Hampshire. The church towers and spires of East Grinstead, Outwood, Horley, Dorking, &c., can at times be seen.

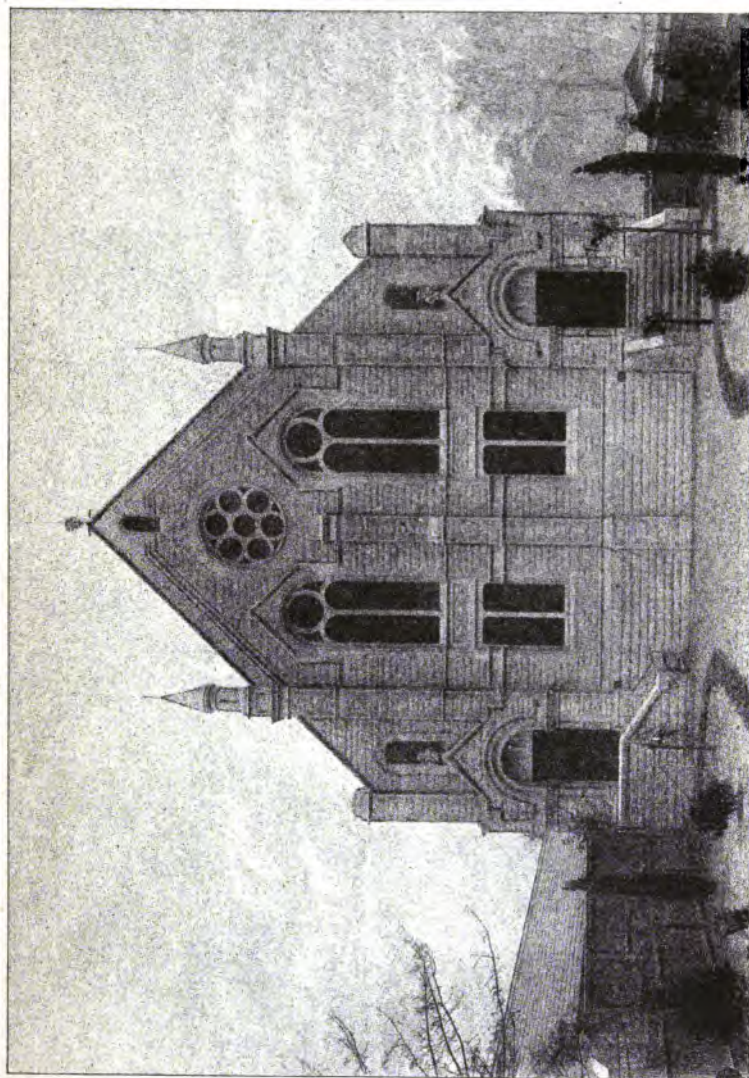
The view is bounded by the high ground of North Sussex and the hills near Arundel and Petersfield, while here and there a peep of the South Downs can be had, the most prominent point being Chanctonbury Ring, six miles from Worthing.

Northward the hill does not slope abruptly, but borders in a table-land, where the view is less striking. From several points, however, one can see a long distance; the towers of the Crystal Palace, often glistening in the sun, look remarkably near.

Adjoining the Pilgrim's Way, and easily found, is "The Smuggler's Cave," now a mere hole, concerning which weird tales of hidden stores and desperate men are told. In the past century there was a considerable traffic in smuggled goods from the coasts of Kent and East Sussex, and though the favourite route was more to the east, through Ashdown Forest and the wastes and commons near Copthorne, it is tolerably certain that the lines of transit radiated northward, and the wastes of Horley, Earlswood, and Wray Common, would offer a lonely route. Park Hill, part of the late Lord Somers' estate, is a delightful spot. Although of less elevation than Reigate Hill, it vies with it in scenery. From the *saddle* a view can be obtained all round ; the distance includes that which has been described above, while immediately below, the sylvan valleys, the lake, and the Priory lawns, the hamlet of South Park, and the pleasant lands around, form a new and charming variety.

“Whether dress’d or rude
Wild without art, or artfully subdued,
Nature in every form inspires delight,
But never mark’d her with so just a sight.
Her hedge-row shrubs, a variegated store,
With woodbine and wild roses mantled o’er,
Green banks and furrow’d lands, the stream, that spreads
Its cooling vapour o’er the dewy meads,
Downs, that almost escape the inquiring eye,
That melt and fade into the distant sky.”

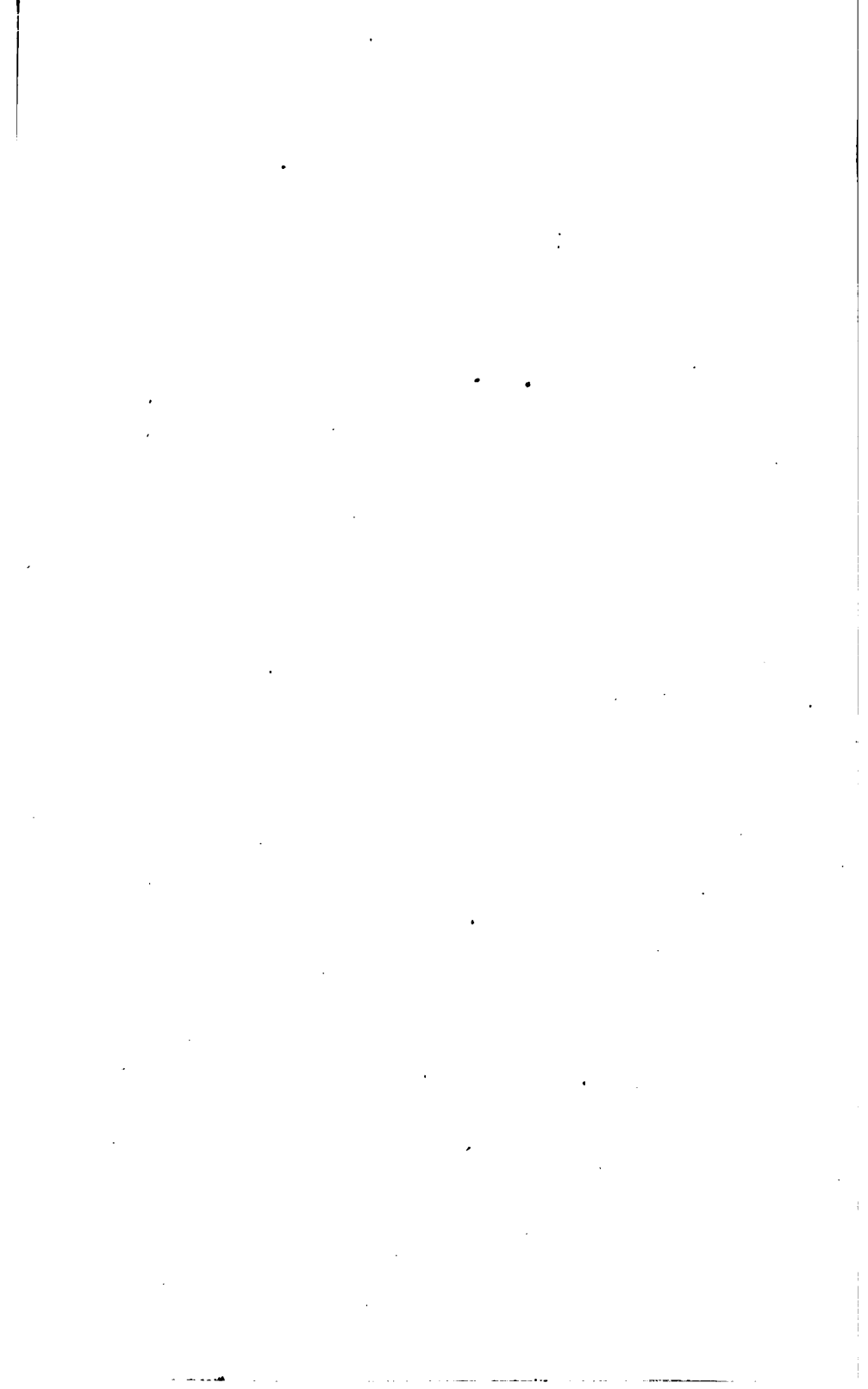


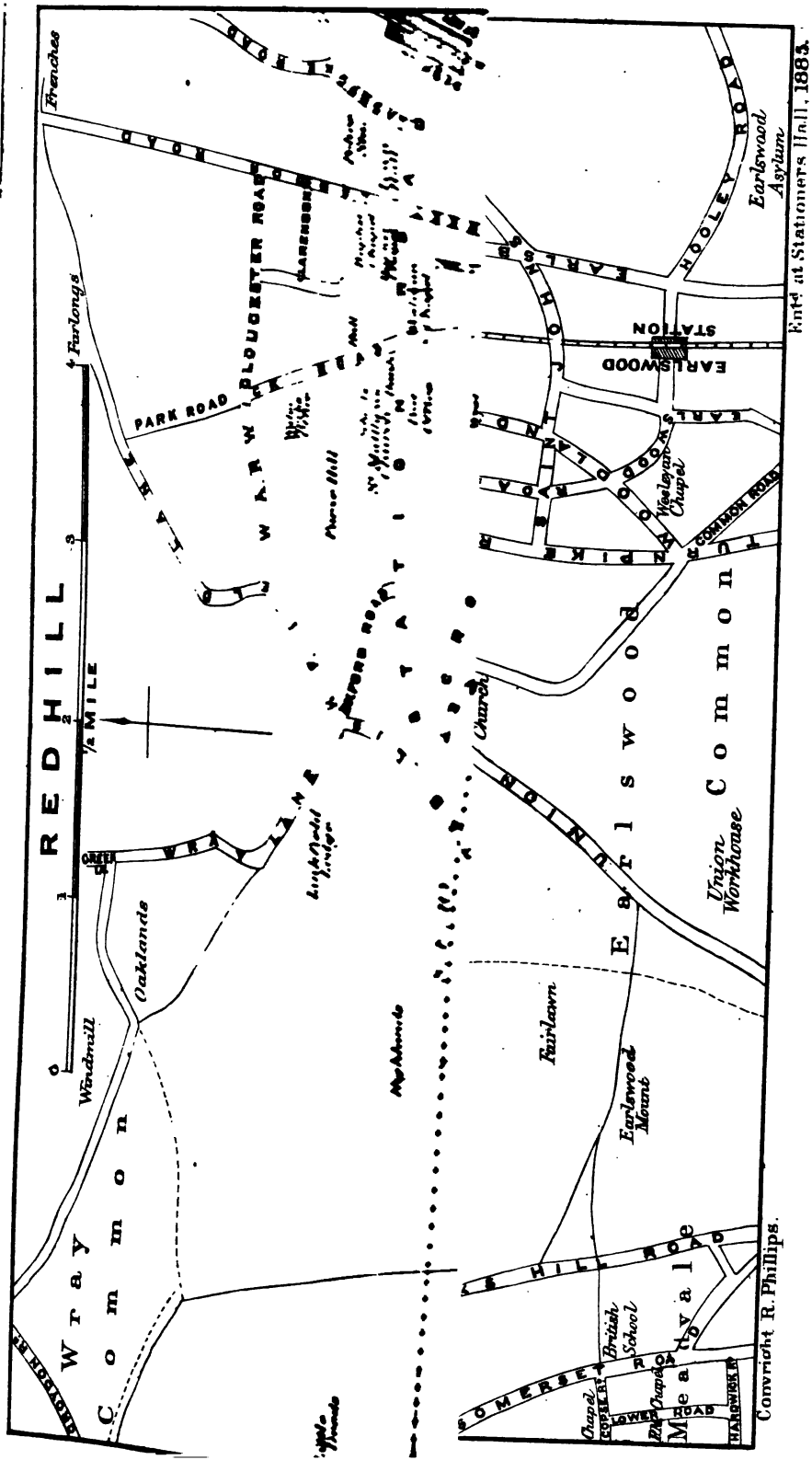


BERRYMAN PHOTO REDHILL.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, REIGATE.

"THE PHOTO" IMAGE B & CO. LONDON





Kind at Stationers Hall, 1883.

Convriht R. Phillips.

CHAPTER V.

REDHILL.

Population, 11,867.

A MODERN town and district, comprising the Eastern Ward of the Borough of Reigate, having two railway stations, one being an important junction of several lines.

The early history of the locality is contained in that of Reigate, particularly in the notices of Redstone, Frenches, Linkfield, and Hooley. The houses were few. Some cottages, an inn, a farmhouse, and the old tanyard house, formed a hamlet called Linkfield Street; the manor houses of the four above-named estates, three or four small cottages in Linkfield Lane, and others skirting Earlswood Common, with a farmhouse at High Trees, and another on Wray Common, were the only dwellings within the memory of not a few old inhabitants.

Coins of Vespasian, Nero, and other Emperors, were found some years ago at Furze Hill, but there is not enough evidence to presume the existence of a Roman station.

To understand the district it is necessary to describe the old roads. What is now known as Battlebridge Lane branched off from the Merstham and Nutfield Lane, near Albury Moat, and at Wiggey joined Linkfield Lane; continuing its course, as at present, to the top of Whitepost Hill, it joined Mill Street, which descended the hill in a southeasterly direction, past Hooley water-mill (whence its name); just beyond it branched off on the left to Nutfield, and on the right to Ham. This was the only principal road, but turning from it at the *present* Somers Arms, was a lane, called Workhouse Lane, to Reigate, and by the tanyard was a bridle-way to Nutfield.

In 1808 the Croydon Road was made along the north of the parish, connecting Merstham with Reigate, and about the year 1815 a new direct road was made between Gatton Point and Petteridge Common, to avoid the *détour* through Reigate, and shorten the route between London and Brighton-coach, at the Prince Regent could reside at the latter town

without infringing a hostile Act, passed to limit his residence to within *fifty miles* of the metropolis. A house still standing near the Earlswood Goods Station was built on this road and called the Somers Arms. This became a coaching inn, and, after the advent of railways, was purchased as the parsonage for St. John's Church.

According to tradition, a tileyard existed near the present Cottage Hospital; a layer of broken tiles and brick rubbish found below the surface seems to confirm this. As all the clay must have been fetched from a distance, the operations could only have been on a small scale, and might have been in connection with the old Workhouse, which was once near there.

At the corner of Linkfield Lane, close to where is now the Globe Hotel, stood a considerable-sized house, dating probably from early in the seventeenth century. The exterior was plain, but the interior commodious and quaint. Most of the rooms were panelled, and the staircase was a good example of the period. After the Flushing expedition under the Duke of York, when the sick troops were journeying back to London from the coast, the owner opened the house to them as a temporary shelter. Latterly it fell into neglect, being known as "The Barracks," and was let off to a number of poor labouring families. At its demolition in 1861 a few coins of the Stuart dynasty and later were found. The orchard, still surrounded by the old wall, is now the site of Oxford House.

The White Lion was the only inn nearer than Reigate. Connected with it is a "tale of a traveller," who, coming one afternoon, desired to have his horse shod. The landlord directed him to the nearest smithy, at Reigate. On returning after nightfall he was stopped by a masked robber at Ringley Oak, then a narrow, lonely lane. With his holster-pistol he shot the man, hastened on to his inn, and, having collected a party, returned to the scene to find that his assailant was the landlord.

Fragments of an old wall may be seen in Linkfield Lane, at the London Road crossing: this was part of the boundary of the ground and house of the manor of Frenches. The country people of a past generation called it "Wiggey Castle." There was a turnpike-gate at the crossing until some twenty years ago, whence the name of Frenches-gate. The present handsome modern residence and grounds belong to Francis Campion, Esq.

At Hooley, the ancient *Howleigh*, is a modern house, once occupied by Lady Mostyn, who founded the Roman Catholic Chapel at Redhill. It is now the residence of J. Rennie, Esq., grandson of the famous engineer, Sir John Rennie.

On the west side of Wray Common is a rural-looking old tiled house. This was the farmhouse of Wray Park Farm, where, at one time, numbers of horses for the stage-coaches were bred and kept.

In 1794, after the passing of Gilbert's Act, a poorhouse was built on Earlswood Common, ten acres of land having been granted for that purpose. A woollen manufactory is said to have been carried on there. New buildings have been added from time to time, forming a considerable establishment for the use of the parishes in the Union of Reigate.

From the foregoing sketch may be gathered an idea of what the district, now known as Redhill, was like. The few inhabitants found employment in agriculture, the tanyard, and the mills. The heavy farm-waggons required strong horses for the rough cross-roads, purposely left rough so that the *rents should not be raised*. The weekly journey of the tanner's waggoner to London with a load of leather, and return with town goods, sea-coal, and news, was of recurring interest to the hamlet of Linkfield Street. That ancient traveller (an aboriginal of Holmesdale) could in after years record his experience—how, when a youth and under-waggoner, he had to hide in the load, to avoid the press-gangs who were allowed to take *one* of two men from a team—how the troops had requisitioned his horses to do a little haulage—how, one dreary winter's night, losing the track, which was thickly covered with snow, his waggon wheels had sunk through the turf, and he, wearied and alone, and at midnight, had to unload the heavy, slippery hides, get the waggon on to the track, and reload. But all was not so adverse. Our old acquaintance was shrewd : his journeys had made him familiar with men and things ; he could say a pleasant word or give a pointed rebuke. On his journey up, he often fell in with a miller who drove (and owned) a sorry pair. Bad horsekeepers he disliked more than bad horses, so one day he said with affected simplicity, "Does your *master make horses* ?" The miller somewhat testily replied in the negative, asking the meaning of such a question. "Oh," answered the waggoner drily, "I wondered if he did ; I see you've got some *frames* there !"

The stage-coach traffic, brought through by the opening of the new

road, did not in any appreciable degree alter the quiet current of events. The passengers would dine at the Somers Arms, or ascend Red Hill by a footpath at the back, to look round from Cannon Clump during the half-hour's halt. But a greater change was at hand, destined to end the old order of things, and bring a new town into existence.

RISE AND PROGRESS.

In the fourth decade of this century, the London and Brighton Railway was projected. Kept out of Reigate by opposition then so prevalent, the promoters were forced to take another course, and in 1841 the present line was opened. One station was at Battlebridge, near Merstham; although only used a short time, the building still remains (1884). The other local station was at Hooley, and is now a goods yard. When the Dover line was constructed, and soon after, the Reading branch, the South-Eastern Company arranged to run on the Brighton line as far as Redhill, and then branch out east to Dover and west to Reading. A station (Redhill Junction) was built, and a new road constructed, connecting the old road on Redstone Hill with the (Workhouse) lane to Reigate. This road descended Redstone Hill, passed under the railway and over some peaty ground beyond; a toll-gate was erected opposite where the Wheatsheaf now stands. An hotel was built, and also some houses for the railway servants.

In 1843 the Church of St. John the Evangelist was consecrated by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester. Mr. J. T. Knowles (a native of Reigate) was the architect. It is built in the Gothic of that period, of Suffolk brick and Caen stone. About 1870 the aisles were added, from designs by the late Mr. Robert Hesketh. They are of stone and flint, and show a decided advance in architecture. The graveyard is now (1884) nearly full. The flint and stone boundary-wall is in memory of the Rev. William Kelk.

Some adventurous builder about this time began to erect a few cottages near the new station, but local authority interfered, and his enterprise was stopped.

In 1846 a large quantity of land was leased for 99 years by the trustees of Lord Monson. This land extended from Frenches Gate to the bridle-way in the lane crossing the High Street, and, in the other direction, from near Oxford Road almost to the railway, except a small portion adjoining the crossing of the Station Road. This stimulated

building, and houses were erected in Warwick Road, Station Road, High Street, and Grove Road. These were mostly small, and the latter of that class that induces squalor and slum-life. A few larger houses were built in London Road and Linkfield Lane.

About 1848 St. Matthew's Chapel-of-Ease was erected. This building was superseded in 1867 by the present church, but continued in use as a schoolroom till 1884. A house and observatory (the present "Dome House") were erected on Furze Hill, and occupied for several years by Mr. Carrington, the astronomer.

Although Redhill had begun to be populous, it lacked most of the conveniences of town life. The Post Office was at a private house on the Common, at Whitepost Hill, and thither those who wished to post a letter, or buy a stamp, had to resort. After dark the journey was perilous; the rugged undefined track, the numerous gravel-holes, and an occasional post or bush, made it one of no causeless dread.

The system of *boroughs*, mentioned in the account of Reigate, was totally inadequate to meet the new requirements. Attempts at lighting, road-making, and draining were either opposed altogether, or made—especially the latter—in lamentable ignorance. Since 1864 these matters have been dealt with by the new Corporation, under the provisions of the Local Government Act and Urban Sanitary Authority.

In 1857 the South-Eastern Railway Company sold the freehold of some surplus land in the Station Road. Much of the other property in the town is leasehold, and hence improvements are hindered by the discouraging influence of that system.

The Redhill Gas Company was formed about this time, and has had a successful career. Many of the shares pay 10 per cent., and some issued at £5 have been sold for as much as £12. The price of gas is 4s. per 1,000 feet.

The Caterham Water Company is also a private enterprise. The works are near Caterham, where deep wells are sunk through the chalk, and the water softened in reservoirs, and thence supplied, by nearly nine miles of pipes, to the town. The pressure is great, having in fact 400 feet *head*. The office is in Warwick Road, Redhill.

In 1860 the Town Hall (or Market Hall) was opened. This also belongs to a company, of which Lord Monson is chairman. Here, and in the field opposite, is held the fortnightly Corn and Cattle Market. Alternate meetings of the Town Council, the Harmonic Society, Gospel

Temperance, Vestries of the Foreign of Reigate, also musical and other entertainments and assemblies take place here.

The Warwick Hall was built about 1853, and used as a British School and the *locale* of a very thriving Mechanics' Institute, which was supported by the Rev. W. Kelk, then curate of St. Matthew's temporary Church, and the gentry of the neighbourhood. Here lecturers of a generation almost passed away—George Dawson, Carrington Daniel, Grosmith, &c.—have enlivened many a winter's Tuesday evening.

An incident concerning the Chart Lodge Estate will evidence the increase in the value of property in this neighbourhood. Early in this century a London citizen, who had made sufficient to give up the cares of business and retire to the country in the evening of life, strolled into the well-known Auction Mart at "Garraway's," in Change Alley, where he listened to the high praises of this estate, as the compeer of George Robins, or perhaps the renowned George himself, dilated in honeyed words on its present beauties, &c., and adaptation to various advantages. Led by the persuasions of the rostrum, his imagination convinced him that it was just the place he wanted, and he began to bid, induced by the small amount and such great attractions; and so ventured on the often dangerous exploit of "buying a pig in a poke." With no competition, except possibly a little from the auctioneer himself, the hammer soon fell, making the purchaser the happy possessor of many acres of sylvan beauty for the moderate sum of £600.

After a few days of satisfaction, not unmixed with anxiety, the new landowner set out to inspect his purchase. He duly arrived at Reigate, and proceeded eastward in search of it, till his ramblings were checked by the shades of evening; and, though near the place, the need of rest and refreshment made him seek those blessings at the Marquis of Granby Inn (still standing). A new face there was a rarity, and "mine host" could not avoid wonderment at the object of his guest's visit. This was soon relieved, and in the confidential chat after dinner Boniface considerably waived direct replies, assuring him that after he had, in the morning, seen the place for himself, he would be able to form a more correct judgment of the nature and advantages of the property. So out he sallied after breakfast, big with anxiety and expectation, all to be most effectually and woefully dissipated by the first prospect. The rough ground, with its fruits *below* the surface instead of upon it, dis-

pelled all the dreams and representations of beauty in which his imagination had indulged.

On returning, in answer to the landlord's question as to his opinion, in deep chagrin he said, "He knew what he should like to do with the place—to blow it all into oblivion, and out of all future recollection." Of course no "villa" raised its head; but that it was no bad bargain was proved by the fact that, developing its hidden treasures of fuller's earth, &c., in four years it realised £2,300; and in 1862, at public auction, in a very spirited competition, an offer of £10,000 was made, when a further bid of £50 brought down the auctioneer's hammer to Mr. Linnell as the purchaser, and adjoining owner.

Such is a striking instance of the enhanced value of property at Redhill within not a great number of years.

Eliza Cook is said to have resided for some time at the old house at Hooley, now known as Brook Glen.

John Linnell, the celebrated artist, resided most of the latter half of his long life at Redstone, continuing to work at the easel till within a few weeks of his death in 1882.

Sir Valentine Fleming, once Chief Justice of Tasmania, spent the last ten years of his life at Redhill, where he died, Oct. 1884, in his 75th year.

REDHILL COMMON.

"The common, overgrown with fern, and rough
With prickly gorse, that, shapeless and deform'd,
And dangerous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
And decks itself with ornaments of gold,
Yields no unpleasing ramble; there the turf
Smells fresh, and rich in odoriferous herbs
And fungous fruits of earth, regales the sense
With luxury of unexpected sweets."—*Cowper*.

A great attraction is Redhill Common, which, with Earlswood, comprises over 300 acres of rough pasture and furze, also a few trees and some water. This is part of the waste of the manor of Reigate, the lord and copyholders of which had certain rights and privileges. As usual, also, a system of appropriation was in vogue, and the home-made hen-coop, that stood out on the Common a few generations since, passed through the metamorphosis of pigsty, shed, bothy, cottage—developing finally into a row of houses, with gardens, paddock, and *travelling* fence.

Soon after the construction of the railway a sand-pit was opened on Redhill Common, which gradually became the source of supply to a large district, until nearly 3,000 loads of sand per annum were sent away, mostly by rail. Such extensive spoliation of the best part of the hill was viewed with regret by many; and, in 1881, W. B. Waterlow, Esq., J.P., High Trees, and S. Barrow, Esq., of Lorne House, took action in the matter, which resulted in an arrangement by which the lord of the manor, Earl Somers, received £3,000 as compensation for the royalties. £2,000 of this sum, and costs, were generously paid by the two above-named gentlemen. The Corporation engaged to pay the remainder, and join in a scheme by which the commons of Earlswood and Redhill should be placed under the control of *Conservators*, and preserved for the enjoyment and recreation of the inhabitants. This scheme was approved by Parliament, and received the Royal assent in June, 1884; it is entitled "The Redhill and Earlswood Commons Regulation Act." The first Conservators are:—

Lord Monson, W. B. Waterlow, Esq., and Samuel Barrow, Esq., appointed for life by the Act.

T. S. Vernon Cocks, Esq., appointed by the trustees of the late Lord Somers.

T. Radford Hope, Esq., appointed by the Land Commissioners.

Messrs. Field, Smith, Austen, Pym, Brown, and Summers, appointed by the Town Council.

The first meeting of the Conservators was held on Tuesday, 19th August, 1884, and various improvements are now in progress.

The great sand-pit has been made accessible by convenient paths, and its rugged sides sloped and planted, except where already overgrown by picturesque clumps of gorse and sand-grass, or standing out in bold escarpments. Level surfaces below, also on the top of the hill, form pleasant playgrounds, and the whole will in due course be rendered more enjoyable by planting and other work. On Earlswood Common a leading feature will be the lake, comprising upwards of seven acres of ornamental water, suitable for boating, and adjoining the New Pond (embanked in the last century), which has an area of nearly four acres. This latter will be made convenient for bathing, by having part of the bottom paved, with access by wide steps; also a diving-stage and bathing-house on the island.

Wray Common consists of 25 acres of rough pasture, reeds, and

brambles, and is not much frequented. Petteridge Common is in the parish of Horley.

Till within sixty years these wastes were shut off by gates from the adjoining roads, and their rights and privileges, for the past eight centuries, have been under the control of the lord, steward, and court-baron of a properly-constituted manor.

For a general view of Redhill, and for one of the most beautiful panoramas in the South of England, the visitor should leave the town by the Bridge Road or Reigate Road, and ascend Redhill Common. The disappointment experienced in some hilly districts, whose hilltops are inaccessible to the public, will not be felt here. A short walk, and the breezy waste is reached. None can complain that

“Not one form of beauty’s mould
Presumes to stay where nature placed it.”

For the surroundings are very unartificial, and no rules are enforced, but such as are desirable to check mischief and rowdyism.

From opposite the Cottage Hospital, in a south-easterly direction to the lower sand-pit (near the Woodlands Road), can be traced an *ancient road* or trackway. In one place it is in a deep cutting.

Those clumps of trees were planted early in this century. There *was* another very prominent one, called Cannon Clump (from some old cannons once placed there), destroyed by the advance of the sand-pit. Near this clump, many years ago, a man was digging stones, when the earth fell in and he was killed. Recently, the excavations of the sand-pit exposed the hole in which he died, and there his shovel and pickaxe were found; a melancholy reminder to some aged men present of the companion of their youth. That square brick pillar on the summit of the hill, which has mystified so many, was built as a *sight* during the construction of the Dover Railway. Stand against it, and the line is straight east until lost in the mouth of Godstone Tunnel, and it continues nearly so on the other side, in fact to Ashford. This was once the S.E.R. main line, and until the new Sevenoaks and Tunbridge line cut the corner, the whole of the railway transport for the coast and interior of Kent, as well as the tidal trains and Continental traffic, came this way.

Let us follow the view “as the sun goes.” North of the line, and a mile from our standpoint, are the Philanthropic Church and Farm School Houses; beyond is the gable of King’s Mill; further still

Crowhurst Church may be seen ; and more distant is the undulating ground near Hever in Kent. In the middle distance, and a little to the south-east, is the tower of Outwood Church, and the two windmills above ; south-east the church tower (and town) of East Grinstead, ten miles off, crowns a low ridge, and is very conspicuous in certain lights. Beyond, the dark line of Ashdown Forest and Wych Cross bound the view. Earlswood Asylum for Idiots is near the foreground and adjoining, at the foot of the hill, is Earlswood Common, with Petteridge Wood beyond. The white spire is Horley, five miles distant, and the southern horizon beyond is bounded by St. Leonards and Tilgate Forests.

A little to the right, over the pond, Sidlow Church nestles among trees ; on the forest ridge, some sixteen miles away, is Broadwood's Tower, near Faygate. Through a break in the range may generally be seen a prominent part of the South Downs, known as Chanctonbury Ring, near Worthing. South-west, a well-wooded champaign stretches towards the hills below Petworth and Petersfield ; and Leith Hill, with a tower at its summit—Surrey's highest point—stands boldly out in the picture.

The west of the hill is bounded by the beautiful estate of W. B. Waterlow, Esq., known as High Trees. The houses, gardens, conservatories, park, meadows, and model farm, are arranged in tasteful order. The public have constant use of the well-kept roads that intersect the estate, and during the summer months one of the meadows is often kindly granted for various school treats. The old High Trees farmhouse, with its mantle of ivy, is a picturesque building. The name originated from some lofty elm-trees once growing on this hill.

North-west, in the range of the North Downs, Ranmore Common church spire can be seen ; and then Boxhill, Betchworth Hill (with its tall chimneys of the lime and brick works), Buckland Hills, and Reigate Hill. Below the latter are the villas, church, and windmill of Wray Park. Gatton is due north ; that white façade is the Hall. Merstham Hill follows ; a tower, once a semaphore station, marks the summit, over the tunnel. The church and village are almost hidden by the trees. That large chalkpit is the site of the lime works.

North-east, the downs continue rising to an elevated spot known as White Hill, with a house on its exposed summit ; beyond is Marden Park, and the hills are lost in the distance. Under this range is a wide

level valley, whose fertile pastures are watered by meandering brooks that go to feed the river Mole. Due east is Redstone Hill, for many years the home of the elder Linnell, and still that of the family. Many of his well-known landscapes are views of this locality.

On the west slope of the same hill is Redstone Manor House; below, the town and railway station of Redhill; and around are numerous gentlemen's seats amid groves and gardens.

Beautiful at all seasons, when wintry storms roll flying mists along the valley, or when clouds hide the hilltops; more so when the brightness of a gentler season reveals the far-distant horizon, and lights up the nearer surroundings. "Scenes must be beautiful which nature makes at all times pleasing."

"What a landscape lies below!
No clouds, no vapours intervene;
But the gay, the open scene
Does the face of Nature show
In all the hues of heaven's bow,
And, swelling to embrace the light,
Spreads around beneath the sight."

Earlswood Common is a large plain, frequented in summer by cricketers and bathers. Its pond is also a favourite spot during a hard frost. Referring to the etymology of the name, one authority writes:—

"Earlswood Common, near Red Hill. References, says Leo, are very numerous to the customary and judicial modes of life and to the different national grades; *e.g.*, Thengles-ham, the dwelling of a prince; Ceorlatun (Charlton), the village of peasants. Earls-wood is the wood of the eorl or earl, just as Charlwood, in the lower part of the county, still locally pronounced Chur-le-wood, is the ceorle's or peasant's wood. In a Court Roll of 19 Edw. IV. mention is made of Lordeslands, near Earls Wood; and in Tatsfield is a field called Lords Mead."

At Earlswood are the Reigate Corporation Sewage Farms. That on the common, sloping towards the south, receives the sewage from Redhill and district. The New Pond Farm, behind the old gabled farmhouse, takes the Reigate sewage, which is conducted from the brick sewer across the valley by an iron siphon. The sewage, as it comes in, is passed through screening tanks; then, by a system of pipes and carriers, regulated by sluices, is allowed to flow over the sloping fields, which are thus irrigated in rotation, and the effluent water rendered fit to pass into the natural watercourses. Italian rye-grass is

largely grown, four or five cuttings being made each year. The 'root crops also yield well, and frequently take prizes at shows.

THE TOWN OF REDHILL.

Opposite the Redhill Town Hall the principal roads cross each other at right angles, and extend in the direction of the cardinal points, as at the Carfax of Oxford and Horsham, or the Northgate, Southgate, Eastgate and Westgate of many midland towns.

The London Road points northward in a straight line for one mile, passing a few shops, then some good-class private houses, past Frenchesgate and old Wiggey to Gatton Point, the borough boundary, whence Merstham is only another mile distant.

High Street, pointing southward, is the general market of Redhill; and here the loungers always knows the time, which is indicated by the Town Hall clock at one end, and the projecting clock, in front of the half-timbered house of a watchmaker, at the other.

The arch under the Guildford and Reading Railway marks the commencement of the Brighton Road, as the continuation of the High Street is called. This is also a busy quarter, where shops and stores abound, and gasworks, coal-depots, printing-works, timber-yards, and other industries are situated. This road leads to St. John's, Meadvale, and Woodhatch, also to Earlswood Common, village, and railway station (L. B. & S. C. Railway).

The western branch is the Station Road, where the Post Office, Bank, and some of the principal shops, are situated, and beyond are numerous detached villas, extending, in fact, almost to Reigate.

The other or eastern arm of the Station Road has shops on one hand and the Market Field on the other, and passes through a tunnel underneath the Station to the Redstone Hill or Nutfield Road.

The public buildings, institutes, and places of worship in Redhill are as follows :—

St. Matthew's Church, Station Road, opened 1867.

Mission Room in High Street.

St. John's Church, Earlswood, 1843. The living of this Church and those of SS. Matthew, Mark, and Luke in the parish, are in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester.

Philanthropic Farm School Chapel, 1848.

St. Anne's Asylum Chapel, 1884.

Congregational Church, Bridge Road, 1862.

Baptist Chapel, Station Road, 1858.

Baptist Chapel, London Road, 1866.

Baptist Chapel, Shaw's Corner, 1876.

Wesleyan Chapel, Station Road, 1867.

Wesleyan Chapel, Woodlands Road, 1878.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Brighton Road, 1884.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Meadvale, 1850.

Independent Chapel, Meadvale, 1860.

Roman Catholic Chapel, High Street, 1860.

Plymouth Brethren Meeting, at Town Hall and Warwick Hall.

(For names of ministers, &c., see Chapter VIII.)

The public schools are :—

Church of England.—Station Road, High Street, Battlebridge, St. John, and Meadvale. The new schools in Station Road and at St. John's were built in 1884.

Wesleyan, Cromwell Road.

British, Meadvale.

Roman Catholic, High Street.

The Young Men's Christian Association, Warwick Hall, has a Reading Room and Library.

Redhill Harmonic Society, Town Hall.

The Literary Institute is at present located in the Station Road, at the corner of Linkfield Street.

Reigate and Redhill Gospel Temperance and Blue Ribbon Movement, inaugurated November 1881, by Mr. R. Phillips. For three years W. A. Duncan, Esq., granted the use of a Lecture Hall for Thursday-night meetings, and the Committee of St. Matthew's lent the use of the Mission Room in High Street for Saturday-night meetings. Meetings have also been held every Sunday afternoon at the Town Hall, and in the evening at the Warwick. H. E. Gurney, Esq., Honorary Treasurer ; Councillor T. R. Hope, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

Church of England Temperance Society, Rev. Henry Brass, President ; and others connected with the various religious bodies.

The Redhill Ratepayers' Association ; the Reigate and Redhill Bicycle Touring Club ; the Lawn Tennis Club.

The Foresters', Oddfellows', Shepherds', Workmen's Provident, and other benefit societies, have local lodges at Redhill.

There are also various societies, associations, and classes connected with the places of worship or of a semi-private character. By some of the above and other agencies, lectures, entertainments, and meetings of various kinds are held throughout the winter almost every evening.

The Reigate and Redhill Cottage Hospital (facing the Common) affords valuable medical aid to the poor of this locality. It is attended by neighbouring medical practitioners. There is a matron in charge, assisted by nurses. The business is managed by a Committee, J. Merrick Head, Esq., being Honorary Secretary.

The "Fresh-Air Home" is a small institution, under the management of ladies of the neighbourhood, for affording poor women and children from London the opportunity of a short stay in the country.

The Redhill Volunteer Fire Brigade : Superintendent, W. Vosper ; Headquarters, High Street.

The London and County Banking Company has a branch in Station-road. Mr. Mew is resident Sub-manager.

The Borough Surveyor's Office is at the Town Hall. The County Court will be held in this Hall after June, 1885.

The Police Station is by the Town Hall. Superintendent, George Rogers, chief of the Borough Police.

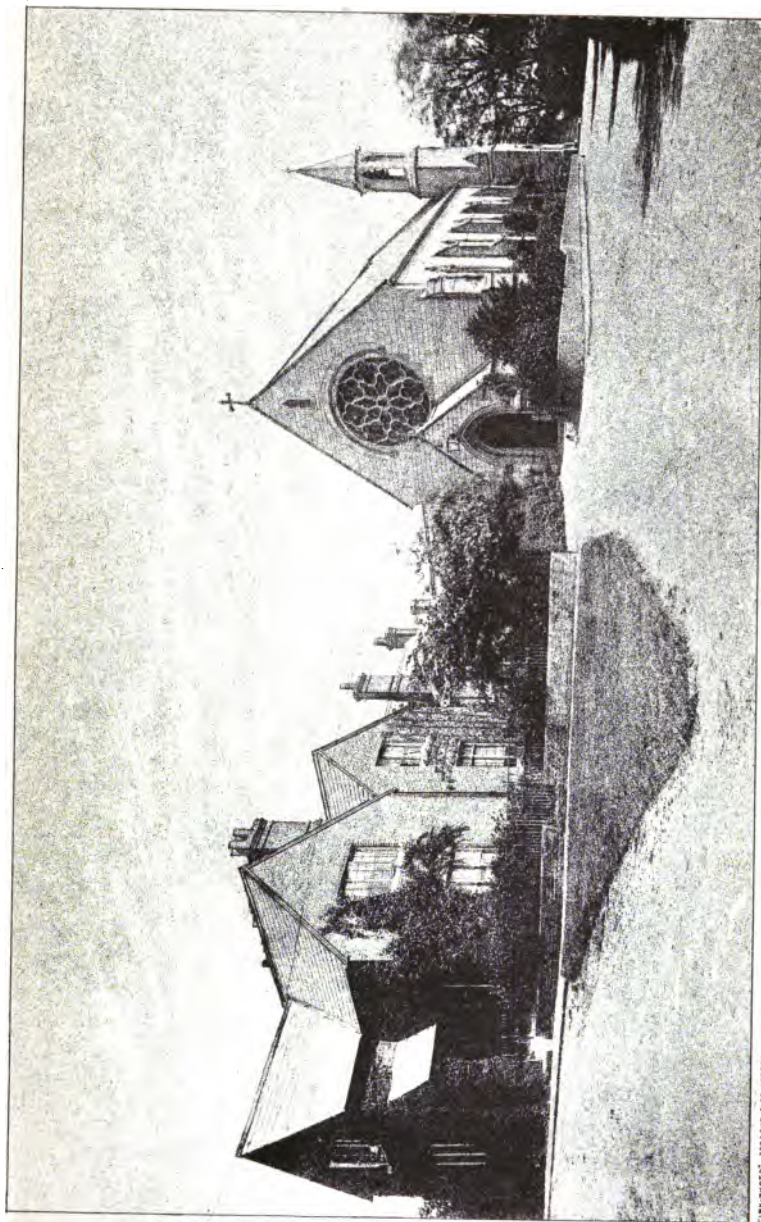
The Caterham Water Company's Chief Office is in the Warwick Road, Mr. J. R. Downes, Secretary.

Laker's Railway Hotel is near the Station ; the Warwick Hotel, in the Station Road. There is also a Coffee Tavern in High Street.

Redhill Market, for corn and cattle, is held every other Wednesday, in the Market Field, opposite the Town Hall ; also the Fat/Stock Show every alternate year.

The industries of this borough, besides farming, gardening, and building, are : digging and drying fuller's earth at Redstone-hill ; lime-burning at Reigate-hill ; sand-digging for local use in building ; and white sand, which is sent off in large quantities by rail, chiefly for horticultural purposes. There are four breweries, and three manufactories of aerated waters ; several printing offices, one, belonging to a London firm, being considerable ; a tannery ; a timber-yard and joinery-works ; six or seven brickyards.

The splendid herd of Alderneys belonging to G. Simpson, Esq., of Wray Park, is well known to cattle-breeders and those who admire prize-winners and pedigree stock.



"THE PHOTO" STARR & CO. LONDON.

BERRYMAN PHOTO REDHILL.

THE PHILANTHROPIC FARM-SCHOOL CHURCH, REDHILL.



The principal local newspapers are the *Surrey Gazette* (Thursday), *Surrey Mirror* (Friday), and *Local Journal* (Tuesday).

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Philanthropic Society's Farm School was in 1849 established at Redhill, the Society having carried on its excellent work in other ways since 1788. Its offices were formerly in St. George's Road, Southwark. An agricultural institution at Mettray, in France, is said to have been the model of this establishment.

There are about 300 (convicted) boys in the school; nearly 3,500 have been admitted since 1849. They are grouped, under the care of masters, in separate houses, viz., Garston's, Gladstone's, Gurney's, Queen's, Waterland's. There is a church on the farm, and Moxon Hall for festivals. Great regularity and habits of industry are enforced by firm, but kind, treatment. Most of the boys work on the land, but some are employed at various manual trades; a part of each day is set apart for education. A large proportion of the youths turn out well; many have emigrated and some have risen to affluence.

The Society is under royal patronage, and numbers many noble names. The Committee is composed of influential local gentlemen. Mr. John Trevarthen is the Secretary, and resides at the farm.

The Asylum for Idiots, one of six benevolent institutions founded by the zealous and philanthropic Rev. Andrew Reed, was built at Earlswood from a design by Mr. Moffat, and opened by the late Prince Consort on the 3rd July, 1855. The work of the institution in its earlier days had been carried on at Essex Hall, Colchester, and Park House, Highgate.

The inmates, of whom there are about 600, are those whose deficiency of intellect is from birth, so differing from the forms of mental affliction known as lunacy, imbecility, and madness. Some are private patients, having separate rooms and attendants, and paying accordingly; others are received on ordinary terms, and the remainder are elected (by the subscribers) for terms of years, or for life.

The institute is administered in the most approved manner. By method, education, and employment adapted to the different patients, good results are obtained: in some cases fitness for the duties of life; in others more or less dexterity in some trade or employment; in others a permanent reviving of the mental powers, and inculcation of

good habits ; while even the most hopeless cases derive pleasure from their play-lessons, and become influenced for good by their surroundings.

The most famous of the inmates is Pullen, whose large model of the Great Eastern occupied a prominent position in the Fisheries Exhibition, and may now be seen at the Asylum. Others are employed at the workshops and kitchen, or on the farm, while a few are engaged, either regularly or occasionally, in going into Redhill on the business of the institution.

The annual summer fête in the grounds, and winter entertainment, in the great hall, are largely attended. Dr. Cobbold is the present resident medical superintendent. The secretary's office is in King William Street, London.

The new *Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society* has been recently erected near Redhill Station. The society had its origin in 1702 for educating and clothing twelve *boys* whose parents had become reduced in circumstances. The school was established in the parish of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate. In 1790 thirteen *girls* were admitted. The honoured names of William Wilberforce, Henry Thornton, and Samuel Whitbread were among the patrons of the society, and the scope of its operations was enlarged. In 1825 new schools were built at Streatham Hill, and the number of scholars and size of school gradually increased till at present there are 200 boys and 147 girls.

Feeling the desire of new and improved buildings and country surroundings, the committee of the society, of which Robert Field, Esq., is chairman, purchased a site at Redhill, and selected the designs of Messrs. Crickmay and Sons, which have been carried out at a cost of £35,000.

Associated with this building is the most recent event of the history of Redhill, the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. On several previous occasions royalty has appeared here. The late beloved Prince Consort (then known as Prince Albert), in 1849, inaugurated the Philanthropic Society's Farm School. Again, on the 15th June, 1853, H.R.H. laid the stone of the Asylum at Earlswood ; and again, in July, 1855, attended by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. S. Wilberforce) and the patron, opened the same building. In 1869 the Prince and Princess of Wales laid the memorial-stone of the enlargement, and H.R.H. Prince Leopold also visited the same institution to lay the stone of the new Infirmary.

On Wednesday, the 9th July, 1884, Redhill was astir betimes, in

expectation of another royal visit. The sky was overcast, but the day was fine and warm, like so many of the days of the splendid summer of this year.

The following account is abbreviated from the local Press reports :—

“From an early hour in the morning the streets presented a scene of the utmost activity. Every train brought a large number of visitors to the town, and soon the streets were crowded with spectators, who, to their credit be it said, behaved in the most orderly manner. Every available spot from which a view of the arrival of the distinguished company could be obtained was occupied by spectators. At three o'clock the special train conveying the Royal party stopped at the temporary siding erected near the schools. Here fitting preparations had been made, under the management of Mr. W. Nash, the stationmaster, for the reception of the Prince and Princess, who were accompanied by three of the Princesses. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Lord and Lady Suffield, Lieut.-General Sir Dighton Probyn, and Colonel Arthur Ellis. A guard of honour was furnished by the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment.

“On alighting from the saloon carriage in which they had travelled, the party was received by the Mayor (R. Field, Esq.) and the members of the Corporation of Reigate, also by the President (the Archbishop of Canterbury), and the members of the committee and officers of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's.

“The daughter of Mr. John Shaw, J.P., of Buckhurst, presented the Princess, on her arrival, with a bouquet; one of the smallest children of the St. Anne's Society also presented the Princess with a bouquet.

“The Mayor presented the following address of welcome :—

“TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF
“WALES.

“May it please your Royal Highnesses,

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Reigate, desire the honour of being permitted, after the lapse of fifteen years, to renew the expression of our unswerving attachment to your Royal Highnesses, and to the person and family of Her Majesty the Queen.

“When, upon a former occasion, your Royal Highnesses deigned to tarry for a brief space of time within the confines of this municipality, it was to countenance, by your gracious presence, at a ceremony similar to that which is to be performed to-day, the enlargement and extension of a benevolent establishment—the Earlswood Asylum. The character for salubrity, now so well and widely known, enjoyed by our borough, has since attracted within our borders another institution, the Schools of the Royal Asylums of St. Anne, which, however different in the objects which it is destined to benefit, has its source in the same sympathy for the less fortunate members of the human family.

“Nothing doubting that the visit of your Royal Highnesses will stimulate yet further the spirit of charity and beneficence among the wealthy and prosperous of our land, we beg to be allowed to tender to your Royal Highnesses our most loyal and respectful thanks for the honour conferred upon us

and our borough, and for the encouragement which, by this your gracious visit, you have been pleased to afford to the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society.

“Given under our common seal, this 9th day of July, 1884.

“By order of the Council,

“ROBERT FIELD, Mayor.

“CLAIR J. GRECE, LL.D., Town Clerk.’

“The Prince replied as follows :—

“Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you on behalf of the Princess of Wales, as well as on my own, for your cordial address of welcome on the occasion of this our second visit to Reigate. I rejoice to perceive that, during the fifteen years which have elapsed since we were last here, great improvements have been effected in your borough and its neighbourhood, and that the inhabitants have not neglected to avail themselves of the excellent opportunities which are afforded to them by the salubrious climate and advantages of the situation of your town. These conditions render Reigate peculiarly suitable as a site for such institutions as this school, whose enlargement and improvement we are assembled to commemorate to-day. It has always been our endeavour to encourage by our presence the formation and extension of charitable works throughout the kingdom, and we thank you for the kind words in which you show your appreciation of our exertions.’ (Cheers.)

“Their Royal Highnesses were then conducted to the Royal Pavilion by the Lord Lieutenant (Earl Lovelace), the High Sheriff of the County (John Henderson, Esq., of Leatherhead), and the President and Members of the Committee of the Society. Among those present were :—The High Sheriff of Surrey, Earl and Countess Lovelace, Lord and Lady Monson, Sir E. and Lady Watkin, Hon. and Rev. Canon Legge, Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Armytage, Sir S. and Lady Waterlow, General Sir R. Wilbraham, Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P., Sir W. G. Anderson, Sir Valentine Fleming, Sir G. Macleay, Mr. W. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., Col. and Mrs. Paine, Lady Henry Somerset, Col. Searle, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, the Mayor of Croydon and Lady, the Archdeacon of Surrey and Lady, the Mayor of Guildford, Mr. Sheriff Cowan, the Master of the Cordwainers’ Company, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Waterlow, the Master of the Vintners’ Company, Mr. Sheriff Smith and Lady, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Gray, the Master of the Salters’ Company, Mr. H. Edwards, M.P., Mr. J. Shaw, J.P.

“Sir H. W. Peek, Bart., was prevented from being present by the lamented death of Lady Peek, but with his usual beneficence promised the handsome donation of 250 guineas.

“The band of the Scots Guards performed.

“The dais was erected under a large and handsome marquee. The royal ladies remained standing till the advent of the Prince, who had meanwhile met the principal officers of the Grand Lodge of England. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey had been opened in this new building at three o’clock.

“Presently the Prince, attended by his Grand Officers, proceeded from the Royal Pavilion to the site in the following order :—

Assistant Grand Pursuivant.

Grand Pursuivant.

Grand Organist.

Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Grand Director of Ceremonies (Sir Albert Woods).

Three Grand Officers, bearing the Cornucopia, and ewers with wine and oil.

Grand Superintendent of Works, bearing a Plate with the Inscription
for the Foundation Stone.

Grand Secretary for German Correspondence.

Grand Secretary, carrying the Trowel.

President of the Board of General Purposes, carrying the Mallet.

Grand Registrar.

Grand Treasurer (Colonel Creaton), bearing a Phial containing the Coins to
be deposited in the Stone.

The Junior Grand Warden (Lord Mayor Fowler, M.P.), with the Plumb
Rule.

The City Architect (Mr. Horace Jones).

The Senior Grand Warden (Lord Cremorne), with the Level.

Junior Grand Deacon (Mr. Leitchworth).

The Grand Chaplains.

The Deputy Grand Master of England (the Earl of Lathom), with the
Square.

The Prov. Grand Master of Norfolk (Lord Suffield).

Grand Secretary (Colonel Shadwell Clarke).

Grand Standard Bearers, carrying their Banners.

The Grand Sword Bearer, carrying the Sword.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master (The Prince of Wales, K.G.).

Senior Grand Deacon (Baron de Ferrières).

Grand Tyler.

"On arrival at the entrance his Royal Highness was received by the Committee of the Society and conducted to the daïs. The scene in the marquee was now most brilliant and impressive. The Grand Master and the Brethren adorned with their costly insignia, the various other dignitaries with their robes, the well-dressed throng of spectators, the coloured hangings, the luxuriously appointed daïs—all illuminated at the moment by the brilliant sunshine—made up a picture of greatest interest, and which will not soon be forgotten by any who were present. The 'Hymn of Praise' was first sung by the children of the Asylum, afterwards the Lord Bishop of Rochester offered up an appropriate prayer.

"The President of the Society (the Archbishop) then addressed the Grand Master, and requested him to lay the stone. He said: This Society, called the St. Anne's Society, of which I have the honour to be President, has almost completed the second century of its existence. It was founded in the year 1702, when a great many noble institutions were founded by the same great men who presided over the ancient Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The object of this Society is to receive, to help, clothe, and educate the children who it is agreed are the poorest of all, whether orphans or no—who, having been born in a superior position, find themselves

almost destitute. It is also a remarkable feature in this Society that it receives the children of any nation, and in that it is particularly endued with the English characteristic of hospitality. It has received up to this time and provided for almost 4,000 children. It has no endowment whatever, but entirely depends upon the voluntary contributions of the public. Its removal to this place has been necessitated by the Society's children outgrowing their present home at Streatham, and it is now intended by the founding of these new schools to provide at least for four hundred children. This occasion, upon which your Royal Highness has graciously condescended to be present to lay the foundation or memorial stone, is one of immense interest to the place.

"The Prince was then conducted to the stone, which hung suspended from a tripod, and over a lower stone, immediately in front of the dais, and took up his position, and the vessels of coin, wine, and oil were deposited on a pedestal placed for their reception. The upper stone was raised and the lower one adjusted.

"The Prince of Wales then addressed the assembly, and, prayer having been offered by the Grand Chaplain, the Grand Secretary read the following inscription on the plate :—' This corner stone of the Chapel of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society was laid by H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., Worshipful Grand Master of Freemasons, on the 9th July, 1884.'

"The Grand Treasurer then deposited the phial containing the coins, and the Grand Secretary placed the plate on the lower stone. The cement was then spread on the upper face of the lower stone, and the M.W. the Grand Master adjusted the same with a trowel handed to him for the purpose, after which the upper stone was slowly lowered with three distinct stops. The cornucopia containing the corn, and the ewers with the wine and oil, were next handed to him, and the Grand Master strewed the corn and poured the wine and oil over the stone with the accustomed ceremonies. The architect was presented to the Grand Master, and delivered to His Royal Highness the plan of the intended building.

"Purses were presented by a large number of ladies and children, and the sum reached a total of £3,000.

"This ceremony having been completed, the Mayor (R. Field, Esq.) addressing His Royal Highness, said : ' May it please your Royal Highness, the members of the Council of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society are most unwilling that this great event should pass away without some record of your Royal Highness's great kindness in coming to serve the Society in the manner in which you have done to-day. The Society desires that your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to accept a presentation from the Society. If your Royal Highness will do that, you will confer a lasting favour on the Society.' (Cheers.)

"The Prince of Wales briefly thanked the Mayor, and, the blessing having been pronounced by the Archbishop, the Royal party left the building. The Prince at once drove, in company with the Princess and the three Princesses, through the principal streets of the town to the residence of Mr. W. B. Waterlow, J.P., High Trees. The Earl of Lovelace, Lord Monson, Mr. Waterlow, the Mayor, and several other distinguished persons followed in

separate carriages. The route was lined with spectators, who heartily cheered the distinguished visitors as they passed through the town. The demonstration on their return to Redhill Junction, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to London, was no less hearty and enthusiastic."



CHAPTER VI.

BETCHWORTH, BLETCHINGLEY, BUCKLAND, CATERHAM, CHALDON, CHIPSTEAD, COULSDON, GATTON, GODSTONE, HEADLEY, KINGSWOOD, MERSTHAM, NUTFIELD, AND WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.

THE parishes are situated entirely, or in part, on the hills, and north of a line drawn east and west through Reigate.

BETCHWORTH,

OR EAST BETCHWORTH, BECESWORDE (Domesday), BEACHWORTH.

Area, 3,743 Acres. Population, 1,779.

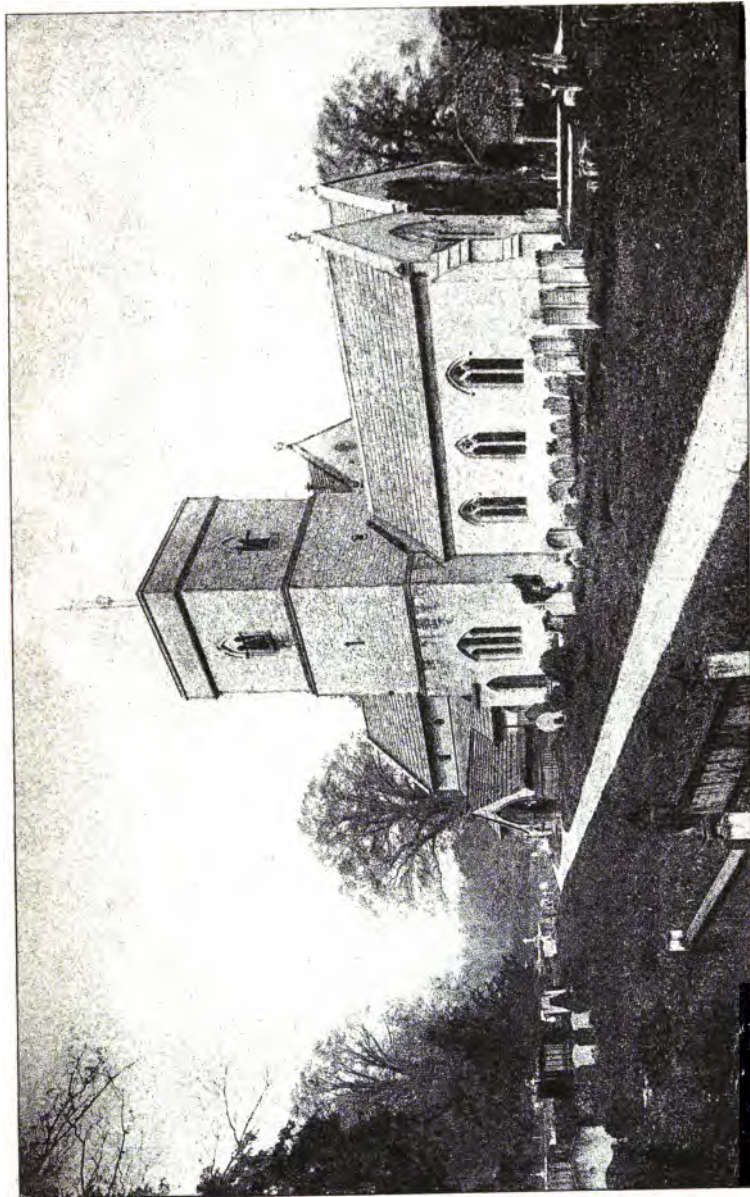
A parish under the Downs by the road from Reigate to Dorking. It abounds in sylvan scenery, and that part which extends up the side of the hill commands an extensive view over Surrey and Sussex.

The village borders a long picturesque street, nearly a mile from the station. The view of the bridge below the church is very charming. Several new residences have been built on and near the Dorking road.

In Domesday Book it is thus described :—

“Richard (de Tonbridge) holds in demesne *Becesworde*, which Cola (Nicholas?) held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides, now at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 7 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are six villains, and ten bordars, with 3 carucates. There are six bondmen; and a mill at 10 shillings; and 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields eighty swine for pannage and six for herbage. There is a Church. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 9 pounds, and now at 8 pounds.”

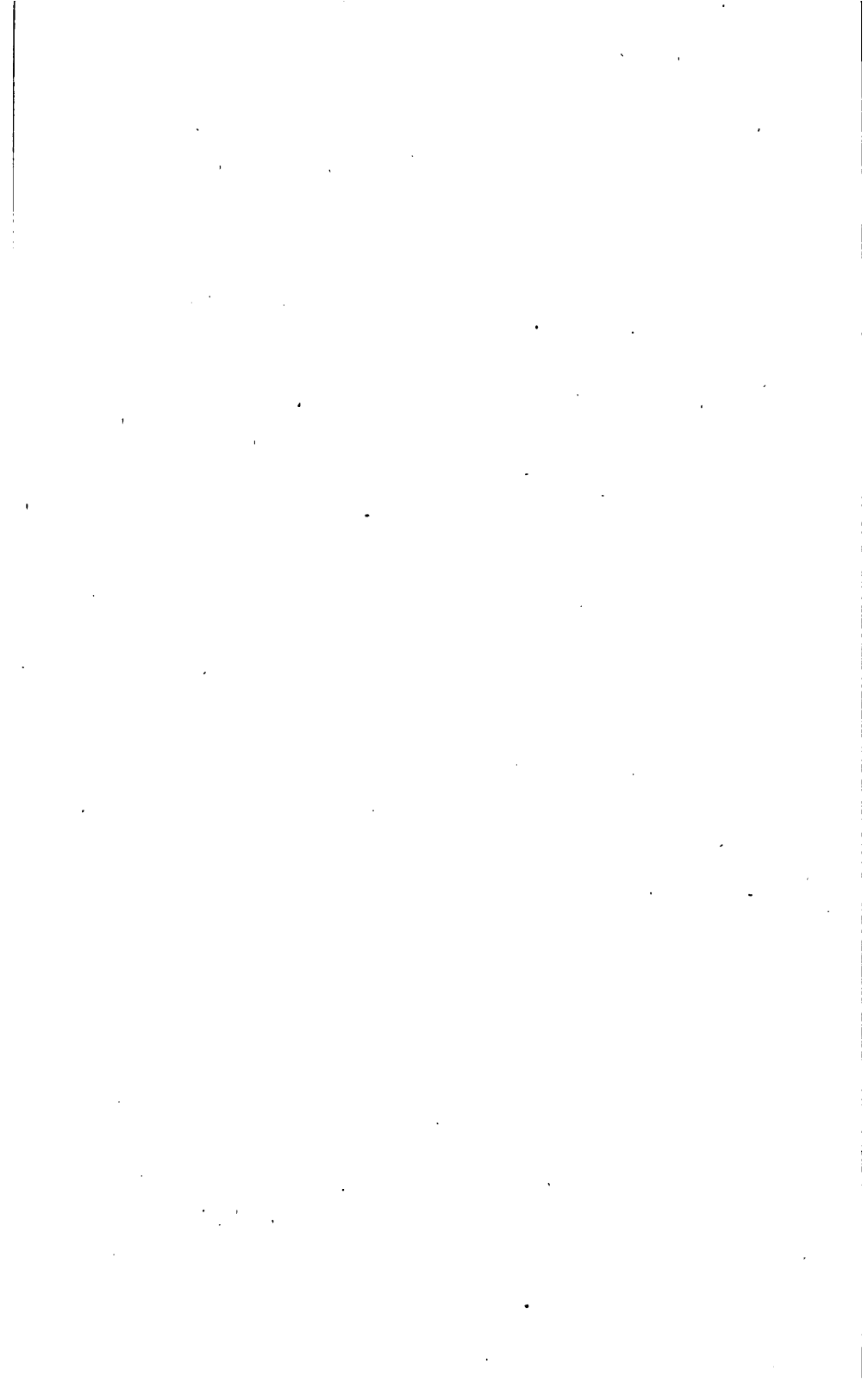
The Manor of East Betchworth belonged to the Earls of Warren, and was held by service of the Manor of Reigate. In 1347 it belonged to the Earl of Arundel; in 1632 it was bought by Geo. Ralph Freeman, who built the Manor House, Betchworth Place. In 1817 it was sold to Mr. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is now the residence of Colonel Goulburn.



BERRYMAN, PHOTO, REDHILL.

INK - PHOTO, SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

BETCHWORTH CHURCH.



The Manor of Wonham once belonged to the De Wonhams, and in 1648 to Andrew Cade. In 1787 the owner (afterwards Earl of Romney) "rebuilt the house on a larger scale than before."

On the estate or manor of Egland Moor, is an interesting old mansion, called Moor Place, probably of the time of Henry VI., but restored this century by its successive owners, Colin Stables and J. W. Freshfield, Esq. (see Leigh). It is now the seat of J. R. Corbett, Esq. It contains a bedstead said to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey.

Broom Park (now occupied by C. Dobson, Esq.) was the residence of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, and is still in the family, as is also Brockham Warren.

The Manor of Brockham was granted in 1254 to John Fitz-Adrian, and the Green was common land. It is encircled by nearly as pretty a village as any in Surrey, and has a church (*Christ Church*), now the centre of a separate ecclesiastical district. Here is an institution known as Brockham Industrial Home, founded in 1859 by the Hon. Mrs. Way, for training orphan girls for domestic service; also an Infants' Home for fourteen infants and a matron, founded by Miss Way.

Brockham Park is the seat of Lieut.-Col. Seymour, J.P.

A pleasant walk by the river and over fields connects the villages of Brockham and Betchworth, crossing the churchyard of the latter, and passing out through a memorial gateway into the street of Betchworth.

The Church (*St. Michael*) is ancient, part Norman and Early English, and consists of nave and aisles, chancel and side-chancels, and tower. There are remains of the old arches. The edifice has been much restored, and is carefully kept. An old oak chest, cut out of a log, is regarded as a curiosity.

In the church are the following memorials:—A brass of William Wardysworth, vicar of the church, died 1533; an altar tomb to Andrew Cade, Alderman of London, died 1662; a black marble tablet to Gabriel Wight, died 1621; another to the Harvey family, 1688, with a Latin inscription and some lines from Horace; a tablet to the Bouverie family; a brass to George Robert Kensit, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, 45 years vicar of this church, died 1879; a medallion to A. W. Jaffray, 1864; and a marble tablet, with medallion portrait,

"In memory of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, President of the Royal Society. Born 1783. Died 1862. By his

surgical skill he alleviated the sufferings of his own generation, and conferred lasting blessings on mankind. Also of Anne, his beloved and devoted wife."

A memorial window to Frederick Goulburn, Esq. Captain Morris, a bacchanalian song-writer, is buried in the churchyard.

There are benefactions from Henry Smith, Andrew Cade, Richard Arnold, Ann Reynolds, John Turner, and William Hutton (1706). The latter is a rent of 6s., spent in small loaves for the poor every Good Friday. Also, as recorded on a marble slab, a sum of £200, left by Mrs. Margaret Fenwick, late of Betchworth Castle, for purchase of a freehold, and the rest applied :—1. To binding poor children of this parish to, and setting them up in, "some mannual trade." 2. In preferring in marriage such maidservants, born in this parish, as shall respectively live seven years in any one service. 3. For such poor as are likely to come under the alms of the parish.

At Brockham is a Baptist chapel; at Gadbrook an Independent chapel and graveyard; and near the station the Plymouth Brethren have a room.

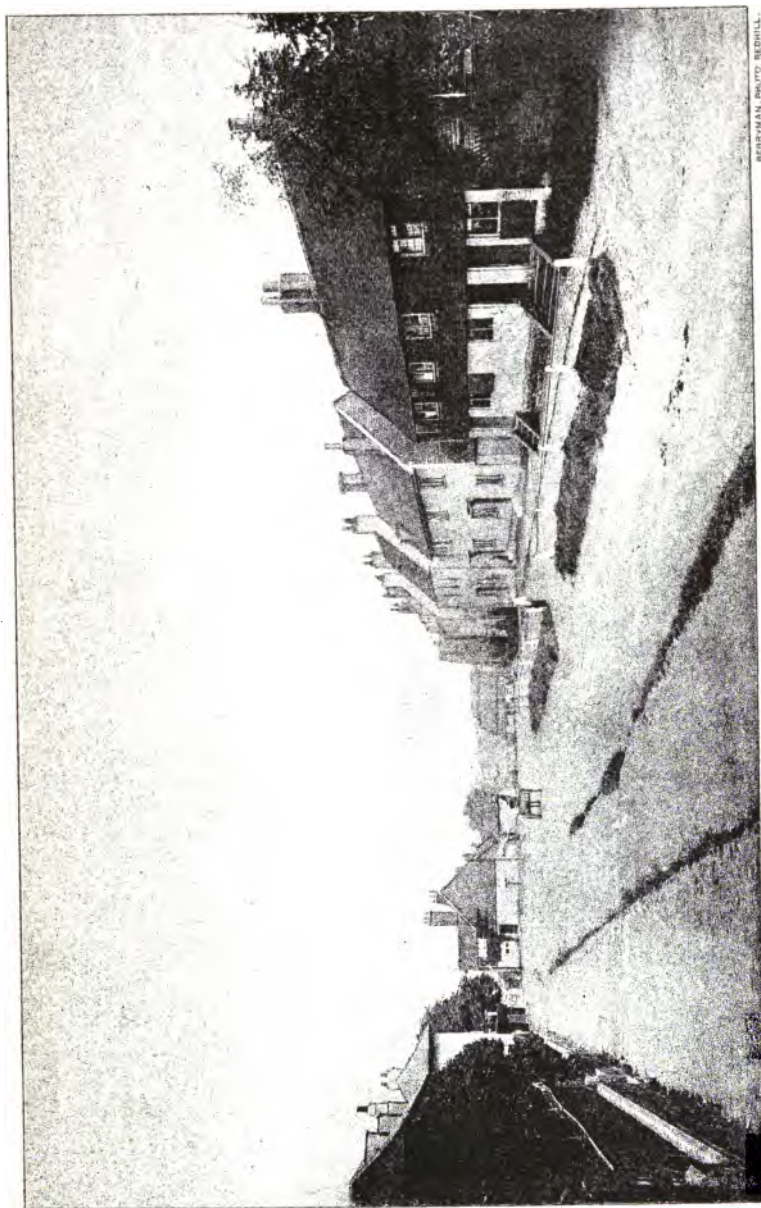
The Dolphin is an old inn nearly opposite the church.

The Brockham Brick Company have extensive works near the station for the manufacture of gault and other bricks. The famous Old Dorking Lime is also burnt by the company, who employ a number of hands.

Nearly a mile and a half from Betchworth village, in the parish of Dorking, are the ruins of Betchworth Castle. The estate was once known as West Betchworth. The manor belonged to Richard de Tonbridge.

"In 1377," Schoberl adds, "John Fitz Alan, second son of Richard, Earl of Arundel, who died the preceding year, having succeeded to this estate, had licence to imbattle his manor house there. A similar licence was granted in 1449 to Thomas Brown, Esq., in whose possession this estate then was; he had permission also to impark his manor, to have free warren in the same; likewise Court-leet and Court-baron, and an annual affair on Tuesday in Whitsun-week. In the family of Brown, of which Ambrose was, in 1627, created a baronet, this estate continued vested till the death of Sir Adam in 1690, when it devolved to his sole daughter and heir, married to William Fenwicke, Esq., who pulled down the greater part of the castle, and turned the remainder of it into a dwelling-house."

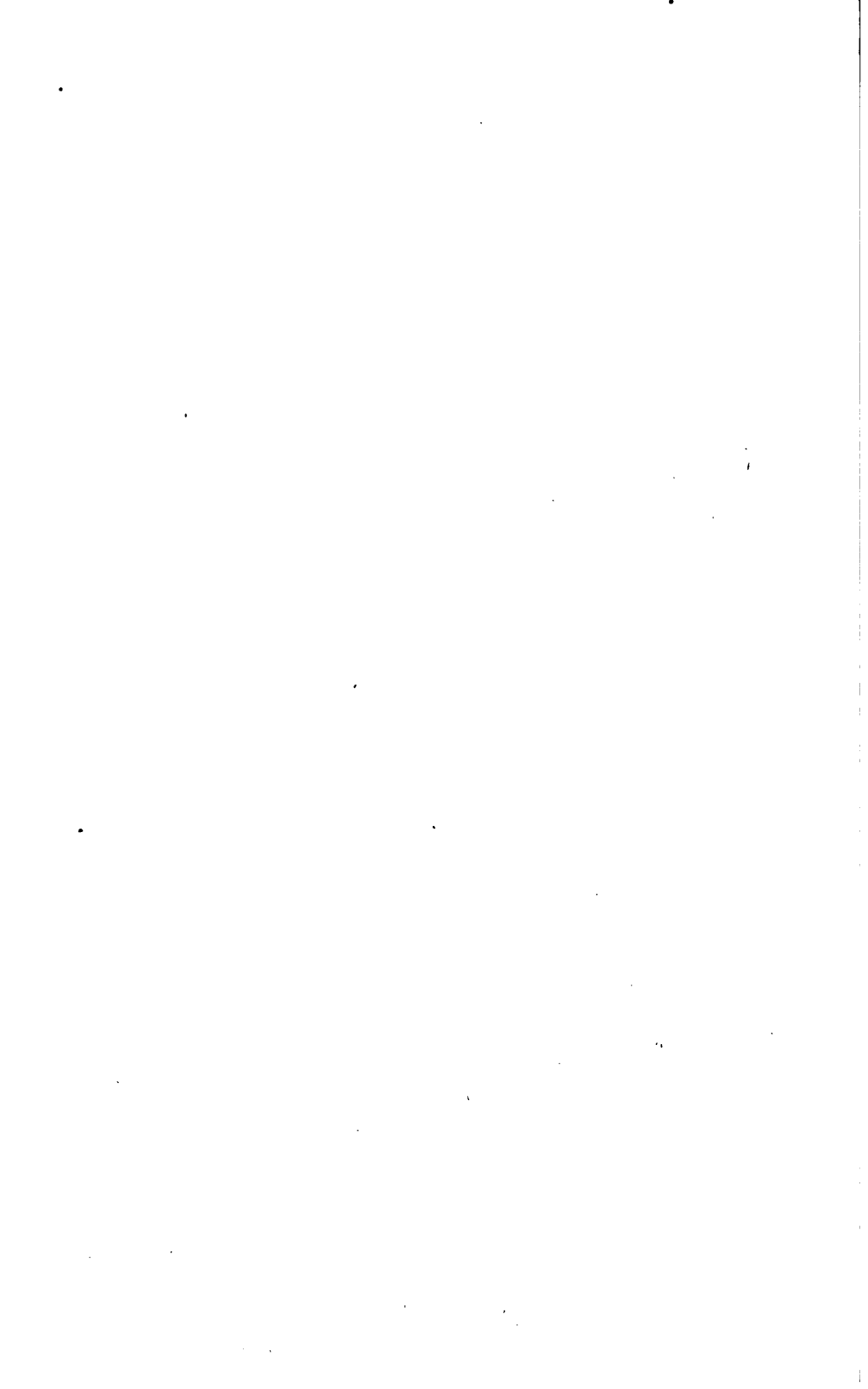
During the ownership of Henry Peters, Esq., the estate was kept up and many improvements made: his residence at the castle is still remembered: it came into the possession of Mr. Hope (of Deepdene),



BERNARD, PHOTO REPROD.

THE PHOTOGRAPH BY S. J. L. 1894

BLETCHINGLEY.



who dismantled the house: it is now a picturesque ruin. Portions of the original castle can be distinguished from the rebuilding of 1690. Many of the famous chestnut-trees and part of the avenue of elms still remain; while the magnificent *triple avenue of limes*, 350 yards long, is almost perfect, and stands in a direct line to the ruin. A few sheep and an occasional visitor enjoy the summer shades, where erewhile was the stately approach to the once gay mansion.

Below the declivity of the hill on which the castle stood, the Mole winds along.

“And at the foote thereof a gentle flud
His silver waves did softly tumble downe,
Unmard with ragged mosse or filthy mud;
Ne mote wylde beastes, ne mote the ruder clowne,
Thereto approach; ne filth mote therein drowne:
But nymphes and faeries by the bancks did sit
In the woods shade which did the waters crowne,
Keeping all noysome things away from it,
And to the waters fall tuning their accents fit.”

Spenser.

BLETCHINGLEY.

BLECHYNGELEGH, BLACHINGELEI (Domesday), BLECHINGLEY.

Area, 5,621 acres. Population, 1,856.

A LONG, broad, and hilly street, with houses mostly old; a general air of antiquity within, and beautiful scenery without; such is Bletchingley. When the honourable members for Corfe Castle and Sherborne, Bramber and Old Sarum, spoke of the names of their important constituencies, the two members for Bletchingley could do the same, and this village on the Surrey hills could negative the parliamentary powers of Glasgow, Liverpool, or Bristol, not to mention others of the largest towns in the kingdom that had no voice in State affairs. But all this is changed, and Gay's lines on the defunct borough of Stockbridge come to mind:—

“Sad melancholy every visage wears—
What! no election come in seven long years?

Thy streets no more with tides of ale shall float,
Nor cobblers feast six years upon a vote.”

However, the modern inhabitants do not regret what few of them now remember.

Domesday Book records two manors as then existing. The one, Civentone (now Chivington), afterwards included in the other, which is thus described :—

“Richard (de Tonbridge) himself holds *Blachingelei*. Ælfech, and Alwin, and Elnoth held it of King Edward, when it was assessed at 10 hides: now at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to 16 carucates. The three manors are now united in one. Three carucates are in the demesne; and twenty villains, and four bordars, with 9 carucates. There are seven bondmen; and 14 acres of meadow. The wood yields forty swine for pannage; and eighteen swine for herbage. In London and Southwark are seven mansions, at 5 shillings and 4 pence. Of these ten hides, Odin holds 2 and a half, Lemei 2 hides, and Peter 1 and a half. There is one carucate in demesne; and three villains, and two bordars, with 1 carucate, and 3 acres of meadow. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 13 pounds, and afterwards at 8 pounds; now that which Richard holds is valued at 12 pounds; and the land held by his men at 73 shillings and 4 pence.”

The manor descended, through the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, to three sisters, one of whom, Margaret de Clare, married Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. It passed to the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, one of whom, in 1521, was beheaded by order of Henry VIII., and this manor granted to Sir Nicholas Carew, who, in 1539, was also beheaded, and the manor settled by Henry on his late wife, Anne of Cleves. It afterwards came into possession of the Howards (see Reigate Priory), and in 1677 was bought by Sir Robert Clayton, Alderman of London. Passing through various hands, it was sold soon after the Reform Act for a comparatively small sum, although in 1816 the reversion of the borough was sold for £60,000.

The present Bletchingley Place Farmhouse was a lodge or entrance to the ancient manor house, which was pulled down in the seventeenth century.

Various privileges appertained to this manor, and the tenants had an amount of security not common in copyhold estate—one of them rendered yearly a bearded arrow, value one halfpenny, for all services.

The Manor of Garston was once in the possession of Sir Joseph Jekyll, and after of the Clayton family.

There was a mansion called Stangrave, where the Ivy House now is. In 1326 the owner, Sir Robert de Stangrave, had licence for an oratory there.

North Park Farm, with other local estates of the Clayton family, was sold some years ago.

Walking down the lane north-west from Bletchingley, one is reminded of Mrs. Hemans's lines—

“ The stately homes of England,
How beautiful they stand,
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
All o'er the pleasant land ”—

as Pendell Court comes into view. It is a venerable house of brick, and stone mullions, described as “ built by George Holman about the year 1624,” the date being upon one of the lead pipes. This branch of the Holman family were settled at Godstone. They were originally from Dorsetshire, and one of their ancestors, Sir John Holman, is said to have been standard-bearer to Sir William Russell at the battle of Bosworth. George Holman died in 1625. In his will, dated 16th of June, 1621, he mentions his wife Suzan, and his sons Robert and Jeffrey, and leaves £6 13s. 4d. to the relief of the poor of Bletchingley. He was succeeded by his son, Robert Holman, who was one of the six members chosen for the county in the Parliament of 1654. He died in 1664, and, by his will, dated 12th September, 1661, bequeathed his lands at Bletchingley and elsewhere to his son Theophilus. He succeeded his father, and died in 1672, and by his will devised his estates to his brother George. On the death of the latter in 1686, without issue, the property came to his sister, Mary Seyliard, the wife of Mr. Thomas Seyliard, of Penshurst, Kent. It passed into the hands of the Perkins family about the beginning of the present century. In a window in the hall are the arms of Holman.

Nearly opposite Pendhill is a handsome red-brick house, built, it is said, by Richard Glydd, in 1636, from designs of Inigo Jones. The basement is well worthy of examination, the house being built entirely upon very substantial arches. This Richard Glydd, to whom there is a tablet in the south chancel of the church, was treasurer to Christ's Hospital; he was the father of Richard Glydd, whose son, John Glydd, was a barrister-at-law of Gray's Inn, and one of the members for the borough of Bletchingley (*temp.* William and Mary). He died without issue, 23rd November, 1689, and by his will devised his “ capital messuage, called Pendhill, and the lands thereto belonging,” unto his “ loveing mother, Mrs. Ann Glydd, for the terme of her life, and after decease to his sister, Ann Glydd.” There is a tablet to him in the church, with an inscription.

In the summer of 1813, some workmen of Mr. Perkins, of Pendhill, in grubbing up the bank of a hedge, a little to the north-east of his house, struck on a stone wall. By his direction they traced it, and found a room, the foundations of which appear to have been a hypocaust. The room was nearly filled with broken tiles of Roman workmanship, and was of the depth of five and a-half feet. Small pillars, recesses, and arches were found.

Ham, south-west of the town, near Nutfield Station, was formerly a considerable house, with 600 acres of land attached to it; it lies completely separated from the rest of the parish. At the time Manning wrote, the entrance gateway was standing, and over it was a stone with the inscription and date, which is now in the garden. Manning mentions that above the gateway was a room, which seemed to have been used as a chapel; the ceiling was covered and painted with stars. This relic of antiquity was pulled down by the new proprietor in the summer of 1843.

The above-mentioned inscription is as follows :—

1611.

*Non Domo Dominus, sed Domino
Domus honestanda est.*

I. E. T.

Although altered, squared up, and whitewashed, the farmhouse has some old stones and timbers left; also a handsome chimneypiece, of which a sketch is given in the Surrey Arch. Proceedings. In filling up the moat, some thirty years ago, old foundations were discovered that seemed to indicate a previously-existing wing.

There was formerly a castle at Bletchingley, which belonged to Earl Gilbert. According to Manning, it was destroyed in 1264. After the Battle of Lewes, on the 14th of May, the garrison of Tunbridge Castle sallied out on the Londoners, who had been defeated by Prince Edward, and were retreating towards Croydon, and on their way dismantled the castle; it was probably, however, repaired to some extent, as in the reign of Mary we find that arms and munitions of war in Bletchingley Castle were seized by the Government.

Aubrey, writing in 1673, says the remains were visible, and adds: "This Castle (with great Graffs) is in a Coppice, and was heretofore a stately Fabrick, and pleasantly situated, but shews only now one piece of wall of five foot thick."

In Manning and Bray's book a small plan is given, made from a sketch then taken from the foundations. The site of the castle is an elevated brow, close to the lane turning south, opposite the Independent Chapel. The spot is indicated by the mounds and appearance of the ground. Some recent excavations by J. Norris, Esq., the present owner, have uncovered the foundations of one of the angle towers.

There is a tradition that Bletchingley once possessed seven churches. This, like Cobbett's idea about the former large population of our small towns, is without any foundation. Mr. Leveson-Gower says: "It may, perhaps, be accounted for in this way:—by including Horne Church, which, until that place was constituted a separate parish in Queen Anne's reign, was a chapel-of-ease to Bletchingley; the castle possibly had a chapel attached to it; there was a chapel at Ham, one at Dafe-rons or Saferons, an oratory at Stangrave, and, if we suppose that the Old Manor House had a chapel also, this would make up the number."

The Church (*St. Mary*) is large and ancient, mostly Perpendicular. It consists of nave and aisles, chancel and chancel aisles and transept, a porch with room over, a low tower, and vestry. There is a staircase in a turret leading to the roof, and was probably another to the parvise. Some portions of tower and chancel are Early Thirteenth Century. Concerning a former spire the Register records: "The Stepell was burned the xvii. day of November, 1606." This called forth "A discourse on the several Kinds and Causes of Lightening, written by occasion of a fearful Lightening which, on the 17th day of this Instant, Nov. 1606, did in a very short Time burn *up* the Spire Steeple of *Blechingley* in *Surry*, at the same time melt into infinite Fragments a goodly Ring of Bells. *Simon Harwood*, A.M., London, 1607."

The north transept was called the Ham Chapel, where the former owners of Ham Farm were interred. At the restoration, in 1870, the original ceilings of this and other parts were found under the plaster.

There are many monuments in the church. The most conspicuous is that of Sir Robert and Dame Martha Clayton. It fills up the end of the south aisle, in front of the east window; a figure of white marble represents Sir Robert in his robes as Lord Mayor of London. He was born in 1629, and died in 1707.

There is an altar-tomb in the chancel to Sir Thomas Cawarden (*bow-*

bender to Henry VIII.), who died in 1559. It was formerly under a stone canopy. The epitaph, partly in verse, is long, and records his honours under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth; his indictment by Mary for heresy; and the taking of his arms from Bletchingley Castle to the Tower.

There are also tablets, &c., to

Dr. Nathaniel Harris, rector, 1625 :

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, 1793 :

Robert Holman, 1664 :

Mr. Wm. Hampton, rector of Bletchingley 51 years, died 1676. He was the son of a vicar of Reigate.

Another of the rectors of Bletchingley, Dr. Thos. Herring, became Bishop of Bangor, Archbishop of York, and Archbishop of Canterbury; he died in 1757.

There are eight bells, all cast by Thomas Janaway in 1780. He was a bell-founder of Chelsea, and cast the peal of six bells at Ticehurst, and about a dozen others in Sussex. The following are the inscriptions :

1. "*Musica est mentis medicina.*"
2. When from the earth our notes rebound,
The hills and valleys ecco round.
3. The ringers art our grateful notes prolong,
Appo(llo) li(s)tens and approves the song.
4. Thos. Janaway cast us all,
Jno. Wheatley and Ed. Simmons hung us all (!)
5. Thos. Janaway fecit 1780.
6. Let Aaron's Bells continually be rung,
The word still preached and Hallelujah's sung.
Prosperity to the Parish of Bletchingley.
7. This Peal of 8 Bells was set up by subscription the year 1780. Sir Robert Clayton, Bart., Patron. Matthew Kenrick, LL.D., Rector. John Steel and John Radley, Churchwardens.
8. Thos. Janaway fecit 1780," on this, and all the other bells.

The Cemetery is on the Godstone road.

On the 25th of May, 1557, there was an earthquake at Bletchingley.

The "Parliamentary History" of Bletchingley seems like a fable to those who now pass through the "town." The first representatives were Richard de Bodekesham and John de Gayhesham, returned in 1294 (Edward I.).

At an election in the time of James I., a considerable disturbance arose. It appears that the burgage-holders had previously been the electors, and the bailiff had been the returning-officer. On that occasion the writ was sent down to a private voter, and the election

followed. A few days later, another polling was arranged by the aggrieved bailiff and others, who also endeavoured to extend the franchise. This led to an inquiry, and one candidate, a Mr. Lovell, confessed to have spent "some little money, and threatened those who chose him not." The House of Commons resolved *that the bailiff had nothing to do with the election*. Meantime Dr. Harris, the rector of Bletchingley, had excited himself considerably over the affair; he had, in the pulpit, by persuasion and threats, supported his favourite candidate, and had attacked the conduct of Parliament in a furious sermon from Matt., chap. xxvi., verses 59 and 60. He was summoned to appear at the bar of the House, and ask pardon on his knees; and "next Sunday se'nnight in the pulpit, at the entrance of his sermon, witness his fault, desire the love of his neighbours, and promise reformation." (!)

The members were mostly local or county men. At an election in 1710, Onslow had 45 votes; Evelyn 53; Drake 29; R. Jewell 21. The number of votes (anciently about 130) was nominally about 90, but at later elections, it is said, only some eight or ten voted, although a crowd was attracted by barrels of beer being served in the back street, occasioning the most disgusting scenes of drunkenness. The elections were held in an old house, called the Hall, until 1733, and after that at the White Hart Inn. The Hall was pulled down in 1834. The last members for Bletchingley were Viscount Palmerston, afterwards Premier, and T. Hyde Villiers, Esq. The borough was disfranchised in 1832.

The Independent Chapel, founded in 1826, was for many years under the pastoral charge of the Rev. C. Smith, of Reigate.

A Wesleyan Chapel and residence were built about twelve years ago on the Nutfield-road.

The Workhouse of the Godstone Union is near the church, and the New Board Schools are at the west end of the village.

There is a small Almshouse for four aged widows, founded by the late Miss Perkins.

The White Hart is the principal inn.

Nutfield is now the nearest railway station. A 'bus runs daily to and from Redhill, calling at Nutfield village.

Underhills, Bletchingley House, Castle Hill, Whitehill, Sandhills, and Harewoods (at the south of the parish, near Burstow) are the

residential estates of H. A. Barclay, J. Norris, Septimus Sibley, and A. H. Lloyd, Esqs., Major Butler, and Mrs. Lambert.

The following extract from an ancient record of the costly funeral of Sir T. Cawarden, also from the old register, will be of interest, as showing the customs, charges, and spelling of those times:—

"Suche Charges as grewe the Daye of the Obsequies of Sir Thomas Cawarden, Knight, decessed, viz. :—

"Fyrste to George Melleshe Mchaunt Taylor for black lxxv*li*. vs.

"Item to the parson for a dead mortuary xs.

"Item two tonne of beare iii*l*.

"Item quarters wheat iii*l*. xiii*s*. iii*id*.

"Item ii oxen vi*l*. xv*s*. iii*id*.

"Item iiiii vealls xiii*s*. iii*id*.

"Item iiiii muttons xv*s*. viii*id*.

"Item iiiii piggs vs. iii*id*.

"Item iiiii doz. pyghons viii*s*.

"Item vii doz. conyes xv*s*.

"Item iiiii doz. chickens vi*s*. viii*id*.

"Item sugere spyces and frutes vi*l*.

"Item wyne vi*l*.

"Item to Thomas Butcher for ii lodes coles xxs.

"Item to Mr. Vyren the pchor for his paynes taken to p'che (preach) at the buryal xxvs. iii*id*.

"Item to Mr. Morland Herauld of armes liii*s*. iii*id*.

"Item to the p'son for his payes xii*d*.

"Item to the sexton clerke and ryngears ix*s*. iii*id*.

"Item to the cherche wardens for breking the grounde in the churche for the grave vi*s*. viii*id*.

"Item to the paynter for his works aperying on his bill vi*l*.

"Item to one Garrett for helping in the kitchyne too days ii*s*.

"Item to John Sephyn for divers paymentes at the funerall as appereth by Bill vi*l*. vi*s*. viii*id*.

"Item to Rychard Leys for monye borrowed of him to be dystrubuted at horselye when Sr Thom Cawarden dyed for ncesorries iii*li*.

"Item to Barthelemewe Scott for the like xxs.

"Item to Claye the wagers for helping at the day of funeral ii*s*.

"Item for the lone of black cottons xiii*s*. i*d*. ob.

"Item for the waste of other cotten iii*s*.

"Item for xxvii yards of black cotten that coveyed the wagon where in the corse was caryd to Blechinglie from Horselye xvs. ix*d*.

"Item for his tombe the free masons worke xx*li*.

"Item for the brasse wherein his Epitaphe must be graven and the grayng thereof liii*s*. iii*id*.

"Summa cxlix*li*. xv*s*. x*d*. ob."

ITEMS FROM THE REGISTER.

"This is the bowke or Registrye of the parishe Churche of Blechyngligh in

the Cowntie of Surrey in the dyocesse off Wynchestr for the Regystreng off all such names as shall be chrystyned, buryed, and wedded, within the said paryshe according to the comandement and Injunctyons off our most noble and excellent prynce Henry by the grace of God Kyng of England and Frawnce defendour of the faythe, lord of Irelande, and in Erthe suvroinehed under Cryste of the Church of Englande Exibyt to us the xxv daye of Octobre in the xxx yere off the raege off our said soveraigne by Gryffin Leyson Comyssioner under Thomas lorde Crumwell lorde privie seall vycegerent to the King's said hignes for all the Jurysdictions Ecclesiasticall within this Realme."

First entry, 1538:

"The x day off Novembre Chrystofer Kylllyke and Johana Weller was maryed.

"1544. The xvi day of September a man childe unknowen of the age of xii yerres died in ye feld and was buried.

"1545. June xii. A power man unknowen wandering by the cuntrey was buried.

"1545. xxvii. day of November. John Millys procter of a lazer house beside London was buried.

"1545. The vii Dec. David the son of David Aprece of the Kings Garde was buried.

"1545. The vii Jan. Thomas a poore lade begger was buried.

"1544. xxviii day of December Richard Wight Clerk was buried.

"1545. The v day of September John Tyksall Clerk was buried.

"1546. The xxix day of July Matthew Lother Clark was buried.

"1546. The xviii day of October Mr. Bennet Mulsse Clerk was buried.

"1552. The . . . day of August . . . Cole yeomen of the horses to my ladyes grace was buried.

"1552. The ix day of November Cornelius Cephper, doctor of physick to my ladyes grace was buried.

"1596. Two crisomars * of Roger Combers Wm. and Solomon was buried the xxv day of Septembre.

"Record of Collections made in the Parish Church of Blechingly, the first for Marlborow, 1653.

"1655. 10 Feb. 5s. 1d. for the poore men of the Parish of Frensham.

"1656. Mar. 30. A collection for Martin Live of Reigate who suffered great loss by fire 5s.

"1656. May 4. Collection made for poore of Lambeth, who received a great losse by fire, the value amounting to £770.

"1657. Jan. A collection for 2 English gents taken prisoner by the Turks 10s.

"1658. Aug. 15. A collection for fire in Wappin, 13s.

"1658. Oct. 31. A collection for fire in Coudden in Kent £1 1s.

* "These crisomars were children that died within a month of their birth, so called from the crimson cloth anointed with unguent, in which they were formerly wrapped until their baptism."

"1661. Oct. 6th. A collection made by ye King's letters for the trade of fishing.

"1661. For divers poor people at St. Dunstane's in the West.

"1672. Oct. 27. A collection for the fire at Guildford, and thence was gathered 6s. 1d."

BUCKLAND.

BOCHELANT (Domesday), BOCKLAND.

Area, 1,863 acres. Population, 401.

A parish under the Downs, with a small village, schoolhouse, and green, on the road from Reigate to Betchworth. Part of the parish extends south of Reigate.

The Domesday Book records :—

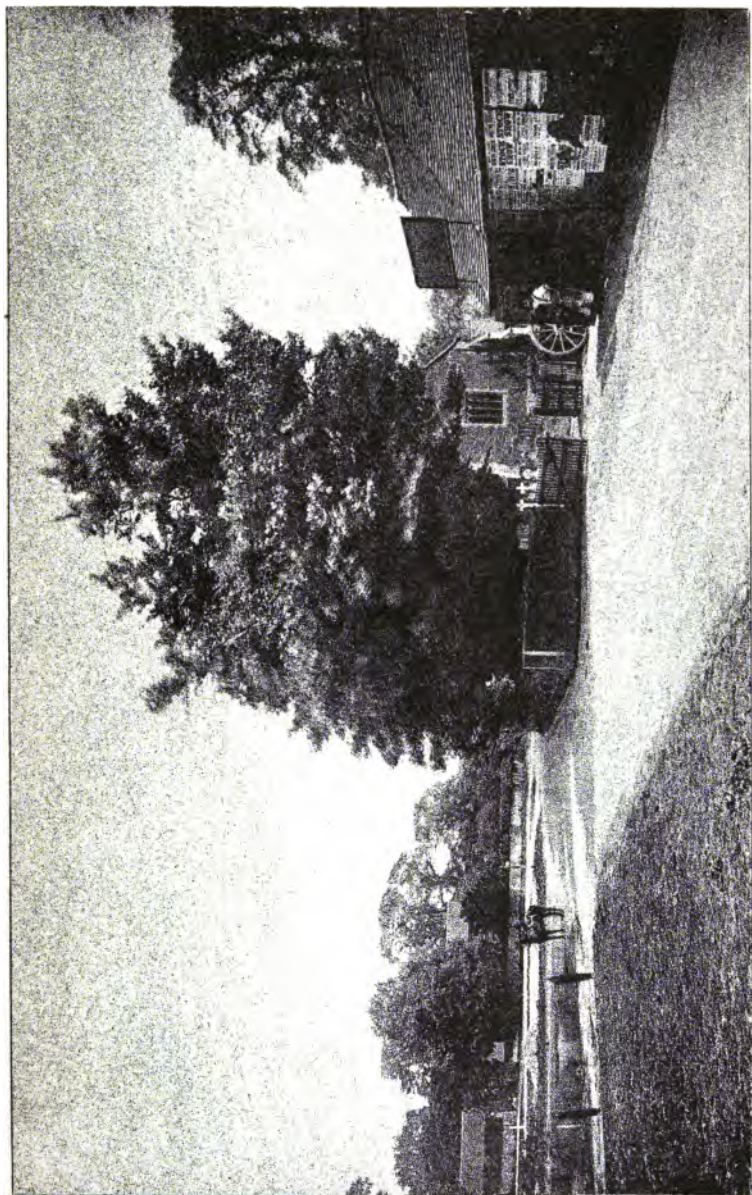
"John holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) *Bochelant*, which Alnoth held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides ; now at 2 hides. The arable land is One carucate and a half are in the demesne : and there are 17 villains, and 8 bordars, with 10 carucates. There is a church ; and there are 10 bondmen ; and one mill, at 6 shillings. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 100 shillings ; now at 8 pounds."

The Manor of Buckland was held in 1291 of Guido de Terre. It afterwards belonged to the Earls of Warren and Surrey, and descended to the Earls of Arundel. After many changes, it came, in 1733, to Thomas Jordan, of Gatwick (see Charlwood), and, soon after, to the Beaumont family, Francis Henry Beaumont, Esq., J.P., being the present owner. The mansion is known as Buckland Court.

The Manor of Hartswood was granted by John de Waltone, in the reign of Henry III., to Robert de Herteswode. In 1539, it was conveyed by Anne, the widow of Sir Reginald Cobham, to Thomas Saunders, who left it and Flanchford by will to his second son, but his eldest son was to be "allowed to grind his corn at Flanchford Mill, toll free."

In 1790, the estate was sold by Lord Gwyder to Mr. William Clutton. It now belongs to Ralph W. Clutton, Esq. The residence is old, approached by an avenue of venerable trees. In the seventeenth century it belonged to Thomas Moore, a Justice, to whom, in 1655, George Fox paid a visit, and preached, it is said, to an assembly gathered at the mansion.

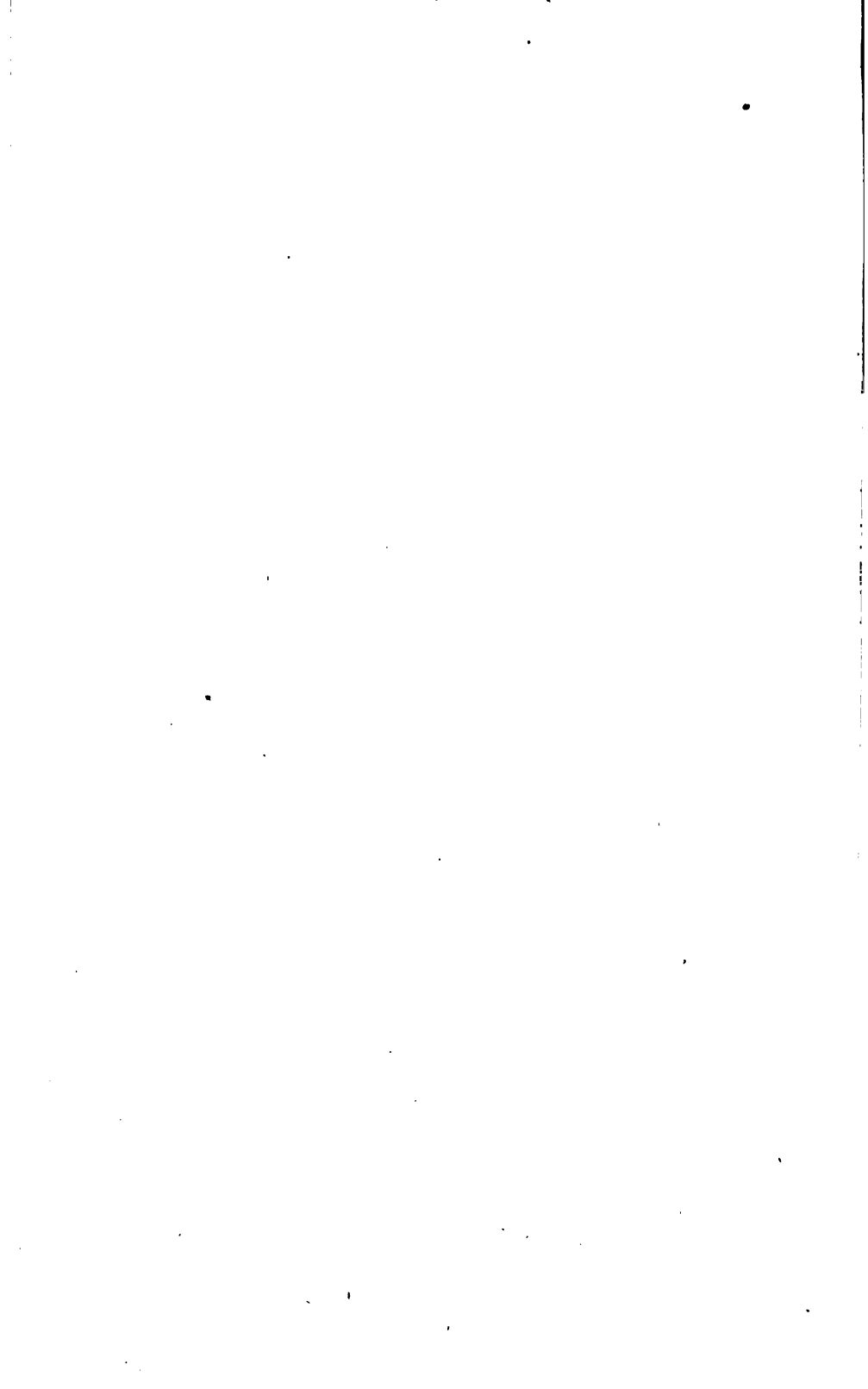
When Charles II. escaped in a small vessel (after the battle of Worcester), Richard Carver, the mate, carried him ashore at Fécamp.



BERRYMAN PHOTO REDHILL.

BUCKLAND CHURCH AND GREEN.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY & CO. LONDON.





CATERHAM,

Spelt in old deeds, and properly pronounced, KAT-ERHAM.

Area, 2,438 acres. Population, 6,259.

A parish, with an old village, on the chalk Downs, north of Bletchingley, conjectured to be the place called Azor in Domesday Book; at one time it comprised two or three manors, one of which was, in the reign of King John, given to the abbot and convent of Waltham, and, at the Dissolution, came to the Crown. In 1608 it was owned by George Evelyn, of Godstone. The second manor is supposed to have belonged to Hamo de Gatton in the reign of Edward I.; and another reputed manor, called Salmons, belonged to Roger Saleman. In 1607, William Jordan, of Gatwick, was owner of both; early in this century they were held by the Rowed family, and subsequently by Charles Day, Esq.

The old Church (*St. Lawrence*), now disused, is a small, low, rude structure, consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel; the font is large and old. There are monuments to John Lambert, 1647, yeoman of his Majesty's Chamber; Joseph Guibert, rector 1769; Mrs. Legrew 1825; and others. Henry Smith left a benefaction for aged poor, "married persons with more children than they can maintain," and orphans.

A School for the Improvement of Children was founded by Thomas Clark, lord of the manor, in 1801. The schoolmaster was one whose native genius shone in its humble sphere; village blacksmith, parish clerk, legal adviser and writer of wills, "indenters" or agreements pedagogue, explainer of knotty points, authority on many matters, "remembrancer" of local history, as well as family lore for a century back; he lived out more than fourscore years ere nature failed and he joined those who

"Beneath these rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

About 1858 a railway was constructed; it branched off the main line at Purley, thence along the valley some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, chiefly through the land of G. H. Drew, Esq. Carried out by private enterprise at a cost of £42,000, it was afterwards sold to the South Eastern Railway Company for about one-third of that sum. An Act has been obtained to continue the line to Godstone. In 1861 the population of Caterham

was only 394, but very soon a modern town sprang up round the terminus in Harestone Valley, which is about half-a-mile from the old village on the hill. Numerous villas are built on the surrounding slopes, and the place has become a favourite residential centre; some handsome public buildings and several large institutions have been established in the vicinity.

The following are in the valley :—

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, a stone building in the Decorated style, and schools.

The Congregational Church, built in 1874, is of red brick and stone with a tower.

The Roman Catholic Church, 1879. The Wesleyan Chapel, 1884. Harestone Hall (Working Men's Institute), Temperance Hall, Cottage Hospital, Gas Works (at Whiteleaf).

On the hill are the following :—

The new Parish Church (opposite the old church); its broach spire, built in 1884, is very prominent. The Metropolitan Imbecile Asylum, for 2,000 patients; Dr. Adam, Superintendent (Caterham Common). The Caterham Barracks and Military Depot for about 500 troops. The College for Sons of Congregational Ministers, Dr. Rudd, headmaster; accommodation for 150 pupils. The Caterham Water Works, deep wells and pumping-house, here, and also at Kenley. There is a School Board for Caterham.

Among the numerous mansions around are the following :—Sherbrook Hall (seat of Lord Sherbrook), Harestone (W. G. Soper, Esq., B.A.), Beechlands (C. Asprey, Esq.), Salmons (H. Horne, Esq.), Clairville (E. B. Forbes, Esq.), Court Lodge (R. H. Salmon, Esq.), St. Bernard (Brodie Hoare, Esq.), Courtney (F. A. White, Esq.). Large quantities of land are now available for building.

The old Roman road winds along the valley towards Croydon. On each hand are residences, some pleasant and detached, among gardens and trees, adding to the charm of the cheerful valley; but here and there incongruous rows of tenements show the "jerry" builders' style and taste (!).

The railway stations of Kenley and Warlingham are in the valley. The new line also will afford a convenient route from Upper Warlingham and Woldingham Stations to the south coast.

Opposite the terminus is an hotel; there is a coffee tavern also in the principal street.

Caterham is a polling-place for East Surrey.

On the brow of White Hill, south of Caterham, is an ancient encampment, known as *War Coppice*. Although much overgrown, the line of an irregular circular earthwork and deep fosse can be traced. It is probably of British origin, and a fort on their trackway. Authorities consider that the name may have been from the Anglo-Saxon "waer" or "wer," an *inclosure*, and latterly popularised into "war." The title of "Cardinal's Cap," given to it by Manning, appears to have no authenticity. The site is private, but close to the *new* road, leading over the hill to Bletchingley, and adjoining the Pilgrim's Way.

Woldingham, on the Downs, was until lately as lonely and unfrequented a parish as perhaps any in England; without a single good road, in fact hardly any roads at all. There was only one good house, the Upper Court Lodge (where two well-executed medallions of the Greshams, former owners, may still be seen); the Nether Court Lodge is an old farmhouse, "Buff" Glover's home (see Chapter IV.); the church is a small barn-like edifice standing alone in a field. New roads and houses and waterworks are now in course of construction. The deeds of the estate, from the original one over 600 years old, are in preservation.

Warlingham, Farley, and Chelsham are also on the hills. In the former churchyard was a stone with this inscription:—

"In memory of Mr. Lionel Gregory, late of Mitcham in this County, Miller, who died a batchelor the 29th of March, 1773, aged 42 years.

O cruel Death, what hast thou done,
To take from us our mother's darling son?
Thou hast taken toll, ground and drest his grist,
The bran lieth here, the flour is gone to Christ.

By desire of Edward Nash.

"Servants come near. observe the ashes of a good man, who lived with his master thirty years, and never said "No" by night or day: he died worth four thousand pounds, which he humanely divided."

The tomb of Alderman Kelly calls up the memory of a self-made man, who, in the days of prosperity, paid an annual visit to the graves of his parents, and the village where he had been reared in poverty. In Farley Church is a marble tablet with an involved Latin inscription to Dr. Samuel Bernard (1705, aged 96); the clause "*vir nullo fœdere fœdatus*" has been much discussed.

Riddlesdown, an open common, is much frequented by excursionists; it is now under the control of the Corporation of London.

The intermittent flowing of the Bourn water is an interesting natural phenomenon, and was once superstitiously regarded. Aubrey mentions it as "ominous and prognosticating something remarkable,—the happy restauration of King Charles II. of ever glorious memory" (!). The country people of a generation ago spoke of it as "*the bu'sting of the bone*," and supposed the water to be deleterious. At one time it was the source of much annoyance by flooding the valley as far as Croydon, but it is now carried off in a channel prepared for it.

Purley Oaks, some venerable specimens of which may still be seen near Caterham Junction, recall the name of Horne Tooke, who had an estate there, and wrote "The Diversions of Purley."

CHALDON.

CALVEDONE (Domesday), CHALKDOWN (Magna Brit.).

Area, 1,643 acres. Population, 185.

A secluded little parish on the Downs above Merstham, with a few scattered houses and a picturesque old church, with its quiet graveyard, suggests meditation on the contrast between this place, so unknown and unnoticed during the centuries of its existence, and the great metropolis, only sixteen or seventeen miles away, the centre of the stirring life of a great nation.

Agriculture and quarrying have long been the employment of the rural inhabitants—not even a shop existing in the place. In the reign of Edward III. the quarries belonged to the Crown, and were under the charge of a bailiff, who could enforce labour. An old road, called in deeds the "Ancient Stansted," is supposed to be a Roman road (Stane Street?).

In Domesday Book Chaldon is thus mentioned :—

"The same Ralph (de Felgeres) holds of the Bishop (of Baieux) Calvedone, which Derinc held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 2 hides : now at the same. The arable land amounts to 2 carucates ; and there are in the demesne . . . ; and there is a church. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 40 shillings ; afterwarde at 20 ; and now at 4 pounds."

The manor belonged, soon after the Conquest, to Sir Richard Covert. A Bartholomew Covert, probably his father, came over with the Normans. At the close of the last century it was bought by William Joliffe, Esq., great-grandfather of the present Lord Hylton.

The Manor of Willey is mentioned under the name of Willwyke in

the fourteenth century. At the southern end of the parish is a farm, called Quarry Farm ; a new road from Merstham passes here ; the mouth of the ancient quarry is close to the house : the excavations form a maze of "galleries," reaching under the hill about 1,100 feet.

The Church (*S. Peter and S. Paul*) is ancient, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and one aisle, tower, spire. Some portions are thought to be Early Thirteenth Century ; the tower and spire were built in 1842. The chancel, aisle, and the end of north aisle were once used as chapels of St. Catherine and Our Lady. In 1870, during restoration, a curious painting was discovered beneath the whitewash in the west wall. It is divided by a band, the lower part depicting the torments of the damned, the upper part the trial and salvation of the soul ; above is a representation of Christ in glory receiving the soul. A ladder is shown from the bottom to the top, from the lower part of which small figures are seen falling off, while those above are ascending. In the lower part, on the right, is drawn the forbidden tree, the punishment of the usurer (with money-bags round his waist, and coins falling from his mouth), demons inciting to lust, and men and women trying to cross a bridge of sharp spikes. On the left is a cauldron with human souls therein, a drunkard with a bottle, and demons and wolf-like animals of hideous form are conducting the torments. On the right hand of the upper part, the descent into hell is depicted ; on the left, St. Michael weighing souls, and Satan trying to turn the scales. Angels are assisting the ascent of the saved. Mr. J. G. Waller considers the date of the picture to be 1170.

The font is of local stone ; on the pulpit is incised, "*Patience Lambert, 1657.*"

There is a slab in the chancel lettered R I E. 1562, and an admonition to be good to the "poore and nedy ;" also a tablet, date 1752, to John Home, and Christian his wife, who suffered shipwreck.

The parish is in the Hundred of Wallington (or Croydon). Sir W. R. Clayton and J. B. Taylor, Esq., are the principal landowners.

The church is about two miles from Merstham Station.

CHIPSTEAD.

TEPESTEDE, probably for Cepested (Domesday), CHIPSTED.

Area, 2,420 acres. Population, 644.

This parish lies north of Gatton, on the Downs, having generally, like Coudon, a chalk subsoil ; and, being away from the high-road, and

with nothing of special interest, is little known. The nearest stations are Merstham and Banstead.

In Domesday Book two manors are mentioned :—

“William the nephew of Bishop Watchelin holds of Richard, Tepestede which Ulnoth (son of Earl Godwin?) held of King Edward . . . There are five bondmen and one mill at 20s., etc.”—“William de Waterville held Tepestede in Cercefelle Hundred of the Abbot of Chertsey, etc.”

It came into possession of the Stafford family, and in 1533 escheated to the Crown. It was once sold to a Thomas Copley, part of the purchase money being secured by “two chains of angel gold weighing 38 ounces.” In 1704 it was sold to Paul Docminique, a merchant, and in 1788 to W. Joliffe, Esq., M.P. for Petersfield, who died in 1802 in consequence of a fall into his cellar from a door which had been left open.

Pirbright is an ancient manor. In 1292 it is recorded that one Hamode Gatton died seized of this manor of Purybrith, consisting of a capital messuage, value 2s. ; 60 acres of arable land, 10s. ; 2 acres of meadow, 2s. ; 2½ acres of wood, 1s. ; a several small pasture, 6s. 8d., etc.

Shabden is the seat of John G. Cattley, Esq., J.P., who, in 1869, rebuilt the mansion.

The Church (*St. Margaret*) is in part Norman, and consisted originally of a nave, chancel, and transepts, and a low tower over the crossing. The aisle was probably added soon after. There is a Norman (or Transitional) north door. The south transept, which was destroyed in the seventeenth century, was rebuilt by the late rector in 1855. A recent restoration has somewhat modernised its appearance. The font is very large.

Some memorial stones of the Stephen family are in the floor, and a crested helmet and fragments of a banner hanging in the church are supposed to be theirs.

A marble tablet records the name of Sir Edward Banks, who, coming to work as a *labourer* on the Merstham tramway, admired this quiet spot. Rising by diligence to a post of wealth and honour, he built the bridges of London, Southwark, and Waterloo. He died 1835, aged 66.

In the chancel are memorials of Alice Hooker, daughter of “the judicious Hooker,” who died 1649; also Dr. John Hamden, rector, died 1631. A little brass in the chancel floor, with an effigy, is to Lucie Roper, 1614: “*Christus mihi vita; mors mihi lucrum.*”

The Rev. Caleb Trenchfield, rector of Chipstead, was ejected in 1660. Having an estate at Eltham, in Kent, he removed thither, and kept a school till his death at that place. He was the author of a work well known under the curious title of "A Cap of Grey Hairs for a Green Head," also one called "Christian Chymistry, being Eleven Observations, Historical, &c., with suitable observations."

There are benefactions from Henry Smith and Mary Stephen—the latter for teaching six poor children to read, providing them with books, and apprenticing them.

There are five bells; the oldest is dated 1595, and bears the motto, as do three others, "Oure hope is in the Lord."

The parish register dates from 1656, but for many years was irregularly entered. Several of the "buryalls" describe the persons "wrapt in linnen" or "wrapt in woollen." This was in consequence of the Act of 1666 encouraging woollen manufactures and prohibiting the burial of any persons in a shroud other than woollen under a penalty of £5.

One entry records the marriage of John Ingram, minister of this parish, 1675; and others, the death of his wife in 1714, and his own decease in 1717.

Some of the stained glass is old, and part has been painted and fired by the present rector.

There are the fragments of some stone coffin-lids. The pulpit is Jacobean.

In the churchyard are some tombs of interest, viz., to the Tattersall family, to Sir James Little, "Knight of the most illustrious Order of Charles III.," died at Shabdon, 1829; to Paul Docminique, M.P., and his wife, also their son Charles, M.P. for Gatton, died 1745; to the Fanshaw family; and to Sir E. Banks and his family.

The nearest railway station is Merstham, distant two miles.

Mugswell is a hamlet on the west.

COULSDON.

COLESDON (Domesday), CULLESDON, COLSDON.

Area, 4,313 acres. Population, 2,589.

This parish is on the hills, the soil being chalk and tertiary deposits.

The old Stoa's Nest Station, on the main line, has been for many years disused for passenger traffic, and Caterham Junction and Kenley are now the nearest stations.

On Farthing Downs are the traces of several tumuli. A complete skeleton is said to have been found in one of them, more than a century ago; and in 1871 they were again overhauled, a spear and sword, also knives, and gold and silver ornaments, being discovered. There are several deep dykes, apparently for defensive purposes, near the downs.

Domesday Book mentions Coulsdon and Watendon in the same parish as held by the Abbot of Chertsey, and a church in each place. The latter, called Whittingham Chapel, was afterwards used as a barn, and burnt down in 1780.

The new district round Caterham Junction and Kenley Stations is on the confines of the parish, and the Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, founded by Dr. Andrew Reed, is situated in it, also the new Cane Hill Lunatic Asylum, so that the population is increased. With these exceptions, the place generally is very retired, and its downs, woods, and fields, still left in their ancient loneliness. The few cottages can hardly be said to form a village.

The powers of the manor-court here were singular, and Manning gives some instances from its records: "In 1431, the daughter of a bondman who had married, and others who had gone to work in adjoining parishes, were ordered to be seized, unless they could pay a fine to the lord of the manor."

The Church (*St. John the Evangelist*) is Thirteenth Century, of stone and flint, partly rough cast, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, tower, with large buttresses, and small shingled spire. There is a sedilia and several piscinas.

Aubrey and others describe old monuments to Dr. John Phipps, rector, who died in 1640; Timothy Hood, rector; Grace Rowed (a curious effigy); and Thomas Wood, 1643.

In the tower wall is a small brass to

"Anthoni Bois, sonne of Thomas Bois, a man at Armes in Calais, and capitaine of Dele castell—a man for his pietie, integritie, modestie, charitie to the poore and most lovinge and kinde carriage towarde all singularlie esteemed—Parson of the church 22 years, he died 4 of Aug. 1610."

There are several tombstones of Sussex marble in the floor; also tablets to members of the Byron family of Coulsdon Court. The list of benefactions records the names of Smith, Wood, the wife of a former rector, Pither and Byron; one donation is for a school, with the condition that it should be *only one story high*. In the east wall outside are two

stones, very decayed, to Thomas Greene, of Coulsdon Court, and his wife.

During the Commonwealth the rector of Coulsdon was Richard Roberts, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, brother to Lord Roberts, of Willesden, Middlesex, the largest and oldest freehold in that county. He was one of the Triers for Surrey, and was noted for learning and the diligent fulfilment of his ministry.

White lime is burnt here; and large quantities of flints "hand picked" off the fields and sent away for road-making; they are tough and durable, and worked up by tillage from the subsoil. The arable land presents a curious appearance with the flints, but their presence on the surface hinders evaporation, and so promotes the growth of corn on the dry uplands. A story is told of a farmer from another county who settled near here, and, unused to the soil, had *all* the flints removed; but next summer his crops so suffered from the lack of moisture that he put the flints back again.

E. Byron, J. Hall, John Young, etc., own estates in this parish.

Coulsdon is one of the polling-places for Mid-Surrey.

GATTON.

Ancient names GATETUNE (temp. Alfred the Great), GATONE

(Domesday), GATE-TON.

Area, 1,296 acres. Population, 222.

Venerable for its antiquity, secluded in its beautiful woods and park, like an aged statesman who has retired from the stirring scenes of other days, Gatton must be seen to be appreciated. To the student of history, memories of Old Sarum and '32, pocket boroughs and mock elections, feudal privileges and wealthy purchasers of seats in the House, will arise; while the lover of the beautiful will be charmed with the sylvan park, with its hills and dales, lake, hall, and church, and almost excuse the puff of the famous Mr. Robins, who, having to dispose of the estate, headed his auction notices with a quotation from "Paradise and the Peri"—

" Throw wide the gates of Paradise
And enter " Gatton Park.

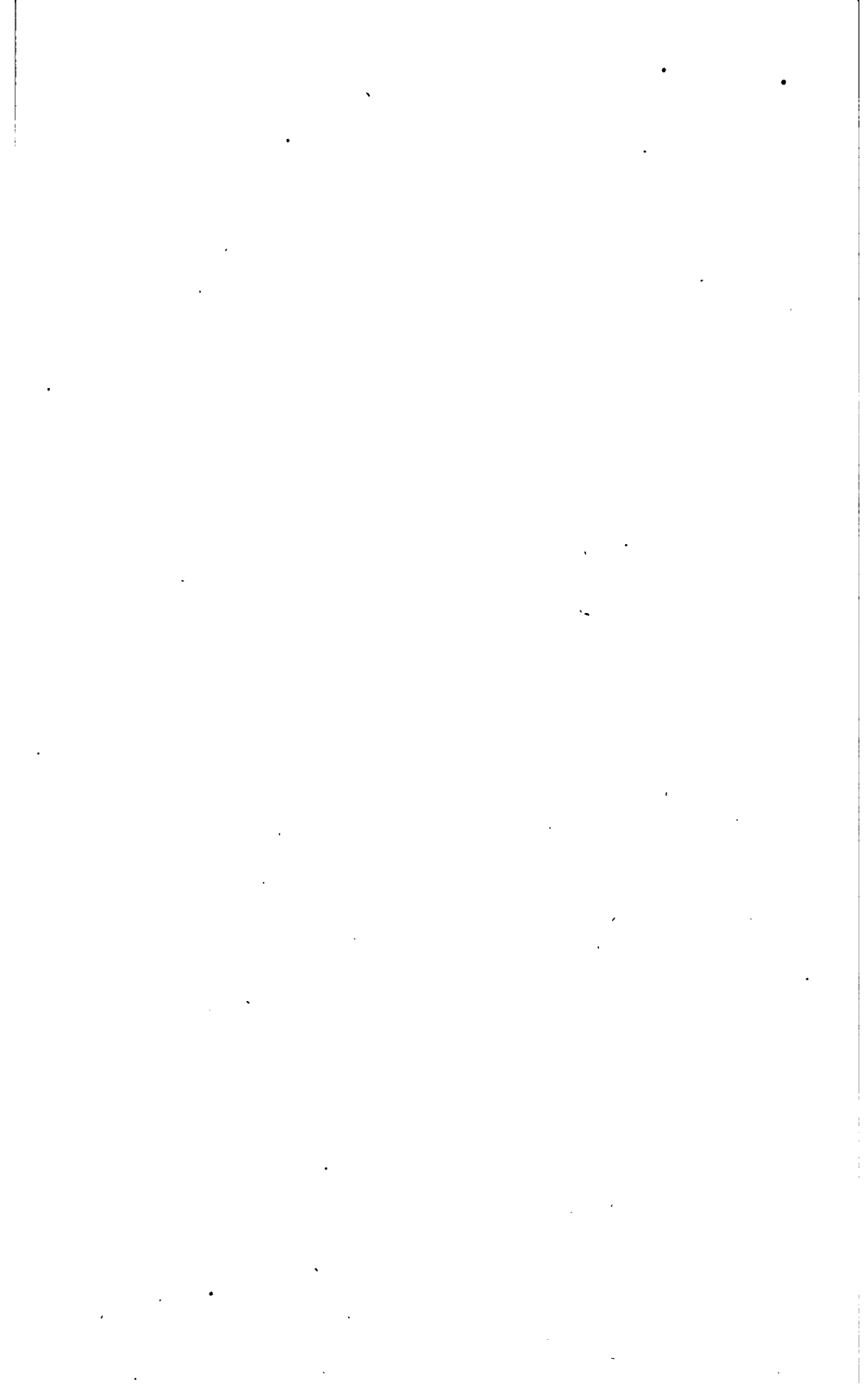
Baxter and Aubrey mention it as "well known to the Romans," adducing as evidence the numerous coins and other antiquities found



BERNARD PHOTO. RECHILL.

"RECHILL" PHOTO. 1894-1900

THE TOWN HALL, GATTON.



here. The latter adds, "Where the Manor House now stands there was anciently a castle," but in the absence of any kind of authority for a proof of this statement it is considered to be incorrect. The name Gate-ton (the town on the road) is supposed to indicate a Roman origin, and Battle-bridge in this parish (near a disused railway-station between Redhill and Merstham) is traditionally regarded as the scene of the slaughter, by "the women of this place," of a party of Danes who, after the battle of Ockley, in 852, were fleeing to the coast. The plant known as Dane-wort, which grows in this parish, has a legendary connection with the slain. Domesday Book records:—

"Herfrid holds *Gatone* of the Bishop (of Baieux). Earl Leofwæn held it, when it was assessed at 10 hides; now, at 2½ hides. The arable land amounts to 5 carucates. There are in demesne 2 carucates; and there are six villains, and 3 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a church; and 6 acres of meadow. The wood yields seven swine, for pannage and herbage. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 6 pounds, as at present; but when received, at 3 pounds."

"Ansgot holds of the Bishop half a hide, in the hundred of Waletone, which *Eþi* held in the time of King Edward; and he could remove whither he pleased. It is valued at 5 shillings."

The Bishop of Bayeux forfeited Gatton through aiding Robert against William Rufus. One Hamo de Gatton, son of Herfrid, held it of the King by knight service, payment of castle-guard to Dover, and providing man, horse, and arms for forty days, in time of war. In 1449 one John Tymperly was licensed by Henry VI. to "impark the manor of Gatton—with pales and ditches," and two years later Gatton was permitted to send two members to Parliament. The manor again came to the Crown, and is mentioned in 1540 by a deed of Henry VIII. For a century it then belonged to the Copley family, and afterwards to Turgis father and son, who represented the borough in Parliament. It came to William Newland, son of a scrivener of Smithfield, and afterwards to his youngest brother, George, LL.D., fellow of Magdalen, and professor at Gresham College. In 1751 it was sold for £23,000, and after passing through various hands was purchased by Sir Mark Wood (brother to Sir Matthew Wood, known in connection with the trial of Queen Caroline), at whose death it was sold to Frederick John, fifth Baron Monson.

The Manor of Upper Gatton, to the north of the parish, belonged in 1624 to Samuel Oldfield. He, and several later owners, sat for the

borough in Parliament. It is now the seat of C. K. Freshfield, Esq., M.P.

Gatton Hall is a plain Italian building, pleasantly situated on the rise of the hill facing the lake, and flanked by trees, and has a fine view over Redhill.

Lord Monson, mentioned above, was born in 1800. He was a man of taste and culture. He travelled on the Continent, and visited Rome, and on his return commenced to build an entrance hall to his mansion at Gatton, after the style of the Corsini Chapel at Rome. Valuable Italian marble was procured, and a large sum spent in carrying out the splendid design, but his lordship's death, in 1841, prevented its completion. Now known as "The Marble Hall," it is shown to visitors nearly every day at certain hours. The gallery and library contain some valuable paintings and works of art.

Lord Monson is the present owner. He is the son of the late Baron Monson, of Burton Hall, Lincoln, and was born in 1829. He was M.P. for Reigate in 1860, and succeeded to the title in 1862. He married Lady Yarborough. His lordship, though not resident at Gatton, takes a warm interest in the locality, and by his presence and many other ways seeks to promote its welfare.

Gatton Hall is now occupied by Mrs. M'Calmont, sister to Lord Cairns.

Salmon says of Gatton: "It is a *Borough Town*. And something hard to be paralleled is, that three places which send Members to Parliament, are so near together as *Reigate*, *Gatton*, and *Blechingley*. This seems owing to the great interest of Earl *Warren* with the Barons, when the Commons were made a part of the Parliament."

The first members for Gatton were Thomas Bentham and Hugo Hulls, who in 1437 sat in the Parliament at Westminster, in the twenty-ninth year of Henry VI. Some years later a John Tyngelden, of Reigate, was M.P. A deed of the time of Henry VIII. is still in existence, in which Sir Roger Copley, burgess and *only inhabitant* of the borough and town of Gatton, is said to have "*freely elected and chosen*" its two burgesses for the Parliament, viz., Thomas Sanders, of Charlewood, and Thomas Bysshop, of Shenford. In 1553 Leonard Dannet, of Merstham, was M.P. In 1555 Thomas Copley was elected by Dame Elizabeth Copley! In 1603 Sir Thomas Gresham, of Titsey, was returned

In a Parliament held in 1641 Mr. Maynard reported the case of Gatton in Surrey :—

“ Mr. Owfield, his election to serve for that place is settled, the difference resteth between Mr. Sandys and Mr. Sanders, who are returned by two Indentures : Mr. Sanders hath for him 14 voices ; Mr. Sandys hath 8 voices : but of the 14 voices for Mr. Sanders, 8 of them are dwellers out of the town, and one of them a minister ; yet all of them have freehold in the town ; and of Mr. Sandys 8 voices, one of them was a recusant convict ; another, the clerk of the parish, who receiveth yearly wages from the parish ; and then if these two should be declared to have no voices, their voices are equal ; so the question in debate was, whether the election belonged to the burgesses by common right ; or that the freeholders dwelling out of the town who had freeholds in the town, ought to have voices by virtue of a particular prescription ; also, whether the clerk of the parish who receives 50s. per annum of the parish, is one that lives of the alms of the parish ? Resolved, &c., That Mr. Sandys is well elected, and ought to sit as a member of this house, upon the election for the Burrough of Gatton in Com. Surrey.”

From 1685 to 1700 Sir John Thompson (owner of Upper Gatton) was M.P. He was a man of some note ; a friend of the then persecuted Dissenters, and a supporter of the Prince of Orange, William III., by whom he was made Lord of the Admiralty. In old age he relinquished the liberal traditions of his career, and became a strong adherent to Sacheverell and his party.

In 1754, on the election of James Colebrooke and Thomas Brand, 24 persons voted ; and in 1749 there was a contested election, when Mr. Humphreys polled *seven* votes against Admiral Charles Knowles, who obtained only *six*.

The Honourable John Saville and J. Ashley Cooper were elected on January 14th, 1831, till in the memorable June, 1832, the borough was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

The *Town Hall* is a small classic building, under the trees near the church. The urn (in memory of the dead borough) has a Latin inscription on its pedestal :—

“ *W. Salus populi suprema lex csi.*
N. Stat ductis sortibus urna.
E. H.M. dolus malus abesto
S. Comitium Gattoniense.—MDCCCLXV.”

Brayley says the proprietors of Gatton always took care to keep the power of voting in their own hands, although the liberty of voting was twice or thrice extended to *twenty persons or upwards*. When Sir Mark Wood was owner, there were only *six* burgage-houses, five of which were let to weekly tenants, and so *he only* had the choosing of members.

In 1841 there were only 41 houses, with 219 inhabitants, in the whole parish.

An old peasant, who worked for Sir Mark Wood, describes the "elections" as very quiet affairs. Not more than *ten or twelve people* were present, including a few gentlemen from London.

Despite the tradition that it was once "a considerable town" with a market, there is no evidence to show that such was ever the case.

Hops were at one time grown in this parish; at the close of the seventeenth century, mention is made of the rector, Robert Pepys, entering the *hop-garden* of Ambrose Rigge and demanding tithe of picked hops.

The Church (*St. Andrew*) is of ancient foundation. It consists of nave and chancel, with two transepts or recesses, one of which is the private pew of the Hall, and communicates therewith. Sir James Colebrooke, about 1750, altered the interior, removed the monuments, chiefly of the Copley family, and pulled down the parsonage. He also formed the present lake of 30 acres. In 1834 Lord Monson almost entirely renovated the church. Its chief interest now is the valuable internal woodwork. The west screen was formerly in some other church. The panelling of the chancel is from Burgundy, and of the nave (also the stained glass) from Aerschot, near Louvain; the communion-table and the pulpit from Nuremberg, designed, it is said, by Albert Dürer; the rails are from Tongres; the stalls from a monastery at Ghent; and the doors from Rouen.

There is a tablet to Sir Mark Wood, who died in 1837. In the graveyard is an octagonal mausoleum, in which are the remains of Lord Monson and his mother, the Lady Warwick. The coffins stand on a table, and are covered with crimson velvet; a coronet is placed on each.

There is the tomb of the Rev. Cecil Wynter, D.D., Canon and Rural Dean, rector of the church from 1833 till 1877.

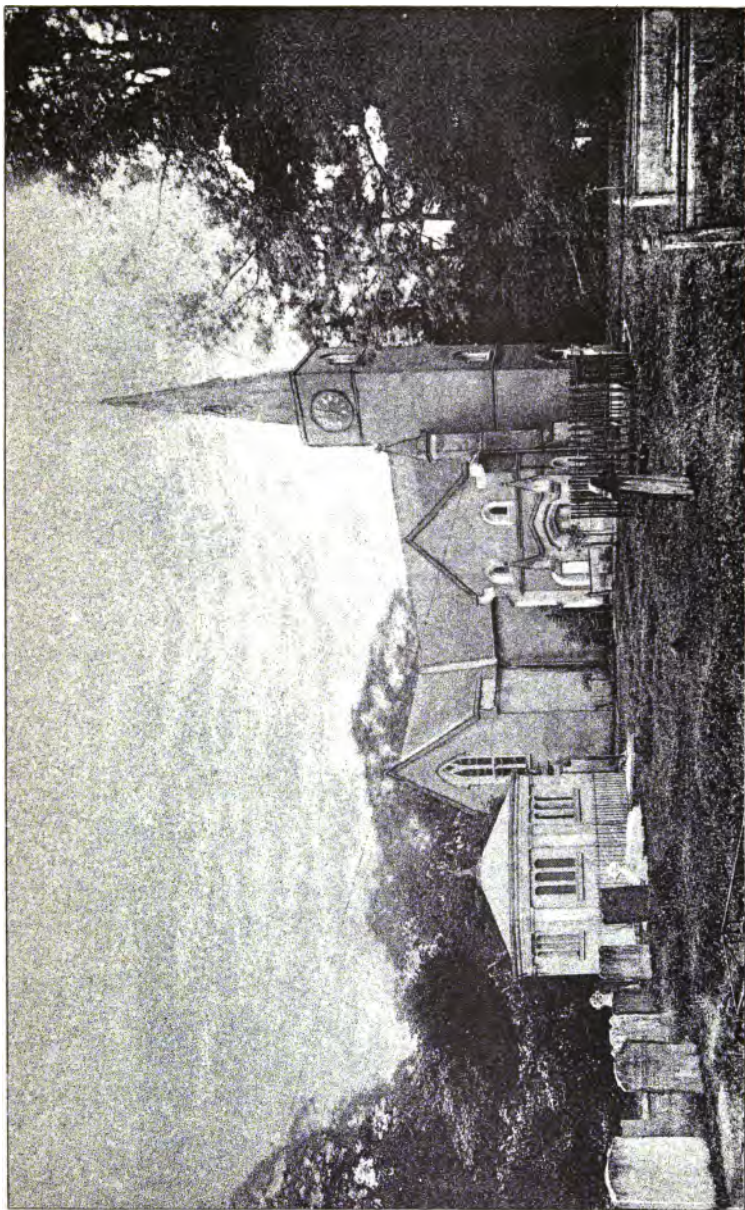
Nutwood is the residence of H. E. Gurney, Esq.

GODSTONE.

WACHELSTEDE or WOLCNESTEDE (Saxon and Domesday),
WOLKAMSTEDE.

Area, 6,830 acres. Population, 2,548.

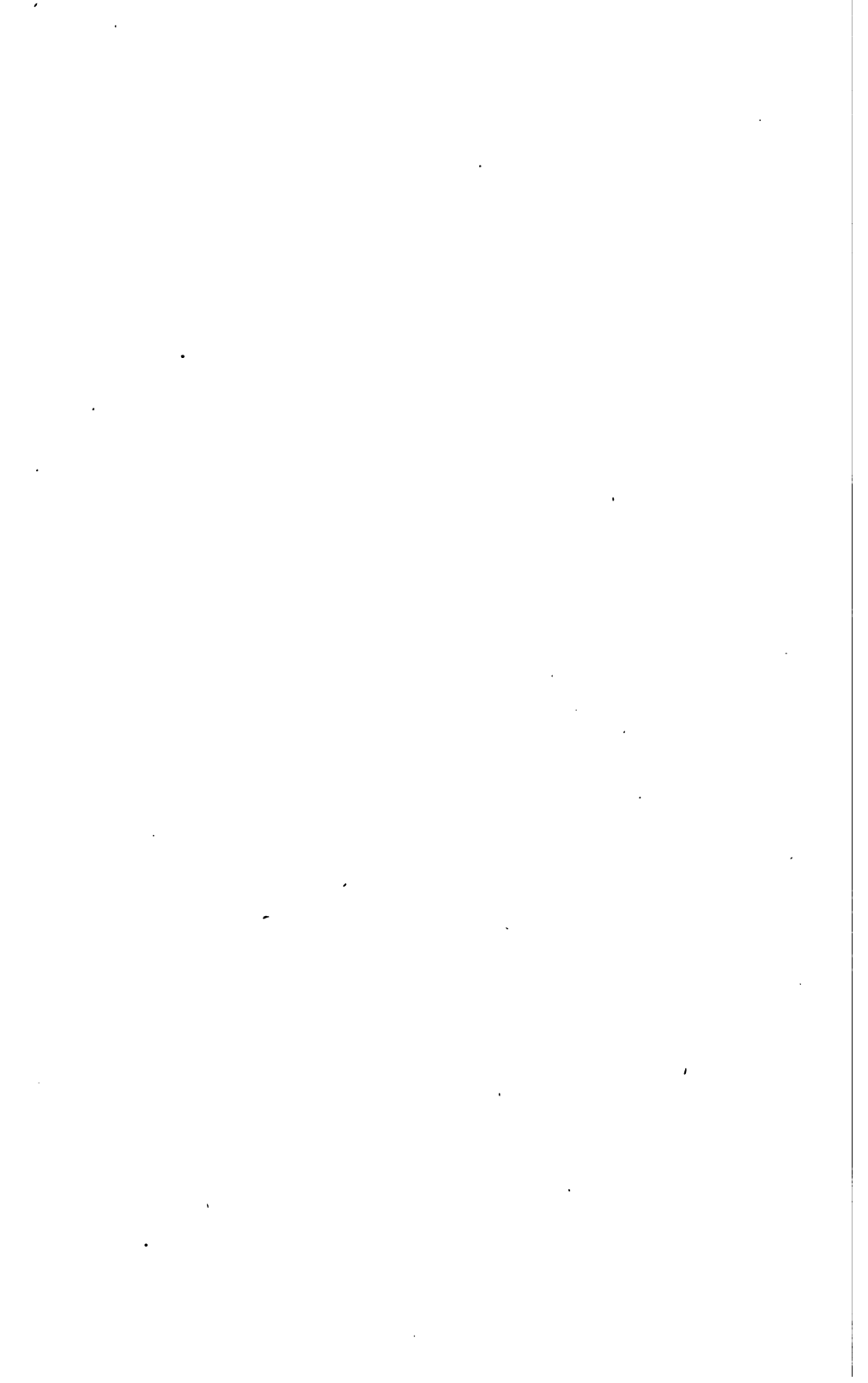
Godstone is a large and pleasant village, about two and a half miles north of the station of that name, and two and a half miles south of



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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH AND MAUSOLEUM, GATTON.



Caterham Station. Approached from Bletchingley, the village has a picturesque appearance. A large green with some stately trees, the hills beyond on the north, the open common and pine-covered slope of Tilburstow Hill on the south, form a charming variety.

The parish is like some others we have noticed, long and narrow, the width being only about one mile, while the length from north to south is over *eleven* miles, extending from Felbridge Park, on the borders of Sussex, to Warlingham, half-a-mile beyond the north end of Marden Park ; thus extending over the Weald clay at the south, and the elevated chalk-downs of the north ; the village itself stands on the firestone terrace of the southern escarpment.

A Roman road is still in use here ; it comes from the south past New Chapel, Tilburstow Hill, through Godstone village, and north towards Croydon. Near Quarry Farm a portion has been abandoned in favour of a recent new road, but the straight course of the old road can still be traversed. Just above this spot the even more ancient Pilgrim's Way crosses the road.

Near Godstone are several barrows or tumuli. Brayley mentions two on Godstone Green, two in the field north of the Green, and a large one three miles from the church in Oxted parish ; also the remains of a fortification at Castle Hill.

Godstone is thus described in Domesday Book :—

“The same Earl (Eustace of Bologne) holds Wachelestede, which Oswald held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 40 hides ; now at 6 hides. The arable land amounts to 30 carucates. There are 3 carucates in demesne ; and thirty-nine villains, and two bordars, with 22 carucates. There are ten bondmen ; and one mill, at 6 shillings, and 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields one hundred swine. To this manor belong fifteen mansions in Sudwerc and London, at 6 shillings, and 2,000 herrings. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 20 pounds, and afterwards at 16 pounds ; now at 20 pounds, yet it yields 28 pounds by weight.”

Other early notices of the Manor of Godstone exist. The St. John family held it in the fourteenth century. In 1589 it was sold, with Merdenne (Marden), for £3,100, to Geo. Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton ; one of his sixteen sons, John, was knighted, and became M.P. for the neighbouring borough. The estate passed by purchase to Charles Boone, Esq., and afterwards to the Clayton family, Sir William Clayton being the present owner.

Lagham, now a farmhouse, was once held by service of presenting a

pair of gilt spurs to the king. Part of the interior is quaint, and one room has an elaborate chimneypiece. The moat encloses a large area.

Marden Park was the seat of Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London in 1680, and for many years M.P. for this county. He built the house, which was destroyed by fire about 1879. The present mansion is on the same site, and is entirely new, except a small portion of the kitchen, &c., at the north end. Marden Park is a long sylvan valley; one portion, still called the Deer Park, was stocked with deer within the memory of the old inhabitants. It is now occupied by J. Hume Webster, Esq., and is noted for its superb breeding-stud.

In "An Account of Gardens near London, 1691," we read: "Sir Robert Clayton has great plantations at Marden, in a soil not very benignant to plants, but with great charge has forced nature to obey him. His dwelling-house stands very low, surrounded with great hills."

A sham castle, on the summit of the hill, is a summer-house belonging to the estate.

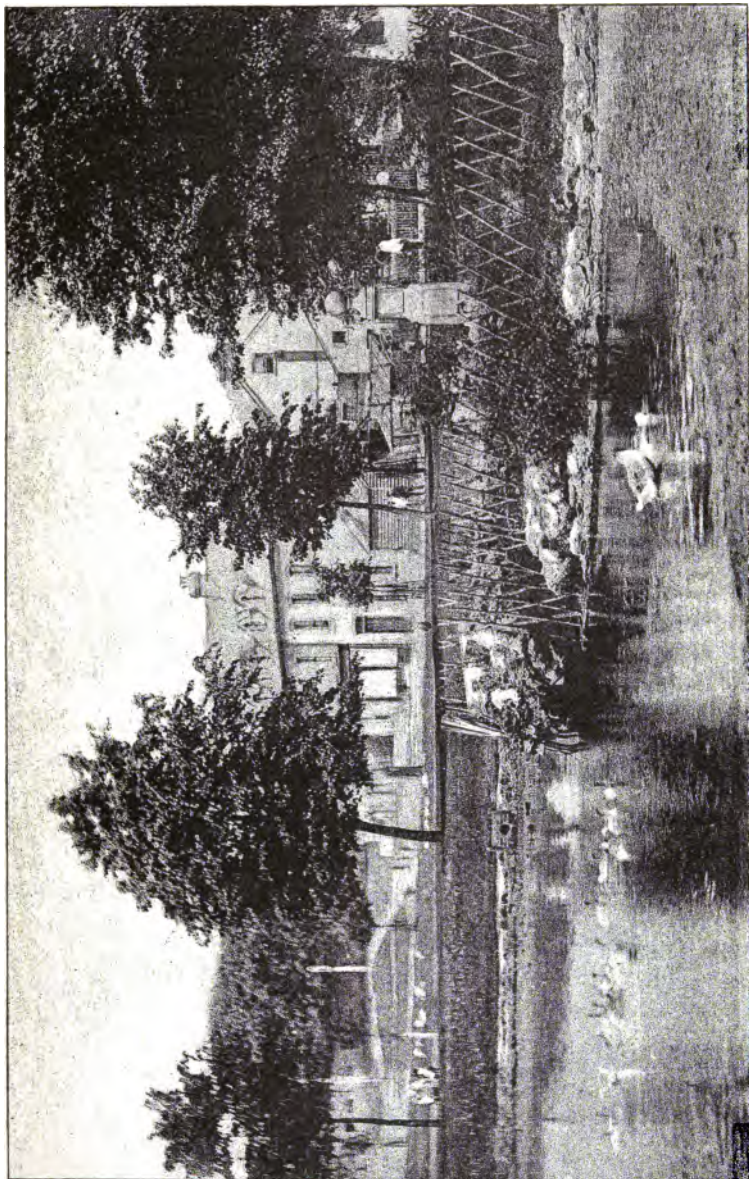
The estates of Flore or Flour, Norbright, Lee Place, and Felbridge House once belonged to the Evelyns. At the latter resided James Evelyn, Esq., who built and endowed a church school for that part of the parish. Hedge Court and Covelingly, two other old manors, belonged to the Earl of Liverpool.

Two of the martyrs who suffered during the Marian persecution were from this parish.

"John Launder, of the parish of Godstone, in the county of Surry, husbandman, aged 25 years, born at Godstone aforesaid, was, with one Dirick Carver, Thomas Iveson, and others, to the number of twelve, met for prayer, in English, at Brighamsted in Sussex, apprehended and sent to London. Confessing his belief, 'these seven or eight years past,' that the true church hath only two sacraments, that the mass is abominable, and that God only can absolve from sin, he was condemned and burnt at Stening on the 23rd July, 1555."

Thomas Iveson, also of Godstone, in the county of Surrey, carpenter, was burnt about the same month at Chichester. In the old edition of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" is a picture of this scene, in which Iveson appears as an elderly man. His answer to Bishop Bonner and other particulars are also recorded.

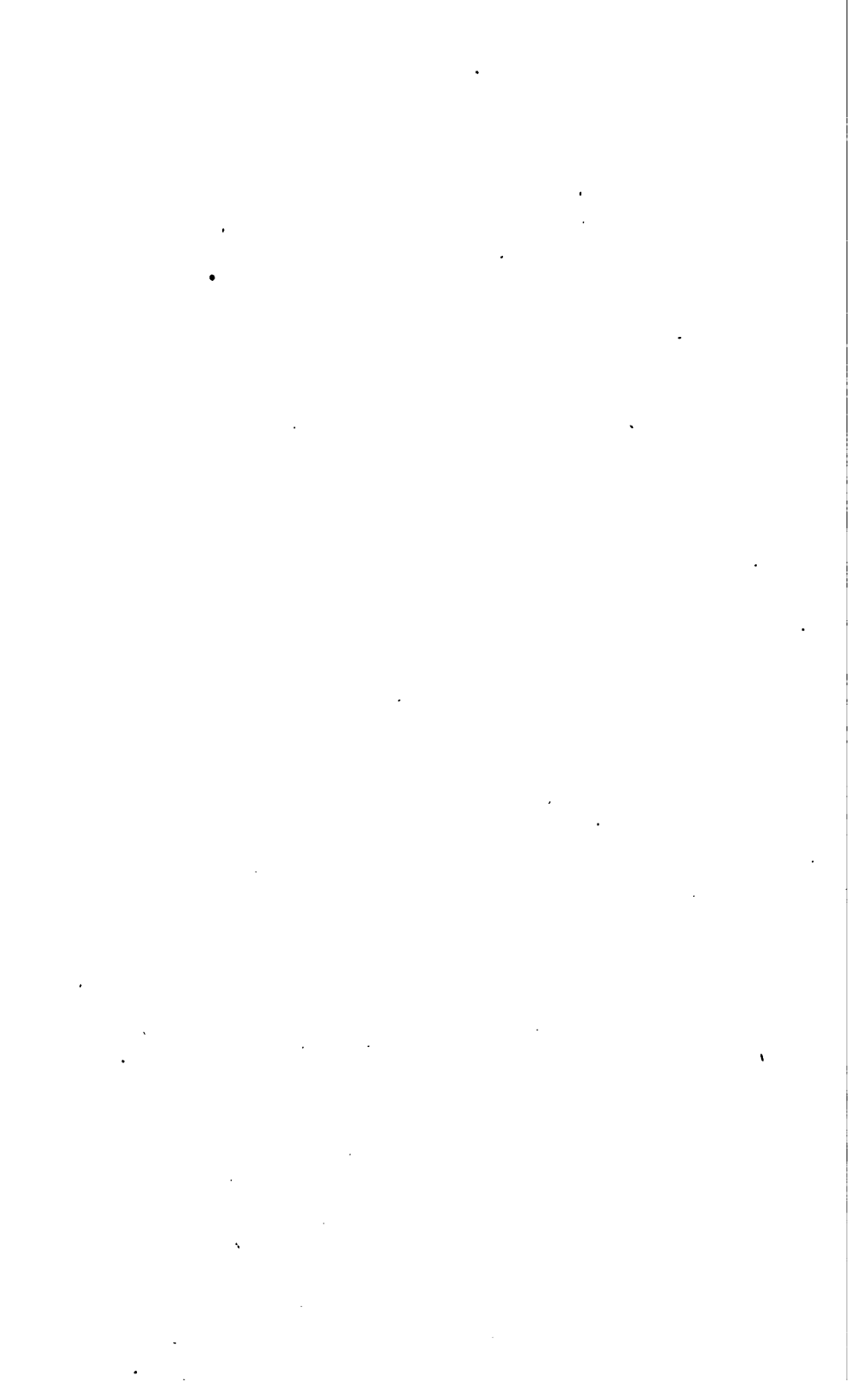
In the seventeenth century Mary Osburn, of Godstone, issued a



BERRYMAN, PHOTO REDHILL.

GODSTONE VILLAGE GREEN.

"THE PHOTOGRAPHIC VISION" BY G. L. LORRAINE



copper token, having a shield of arms on one side, and on the reverse the inscription, "Godstone in Surrey."

The Church (*St. Nicholas*), partly Norman and Early English, consists of nave, aisles, chancel, with mortuary-chapels, tower, and spire, and south aisle, built in 1824. It was restored in 1839, and again in 1872, from designs by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott. The church stands about half-a-mile from the village, on what is said to have been at one time the principal road, but at some remote period the village was rebuilt (more to the westward) on its present site.

On the north of the chancel is an aisle, once divided into two, and called the Evelyn and Boone Chapels; many memorials of these families are placed there. The most elaborate is a seventeenth-century marble altar-tomb, with fine full-length effigies of John Evelyn and his lady. A small brass to their infant son, died 1637, has these lines:—

"Why should Death's voyage longe or hard appeare,
When as this infant went it in one yeare?"

A tablet to James Evelyn, of Felbridge, died 1793. Tablets to members of the Boone family; Mrs. Glanville; Suzan Holman; a beautiful sculptured wreath, by Bacon, in memory of Sarah Smith; also modern stained-glass windows in memory of Lady Seymour and others.

On the north wall is the tablet of the Rev. Thomas Packenham, vicar of Godstone, who died in 1675, "having spent himself in the exercise of his ministry for 27 years;" also of Rev. Rowland Bowen, vicar, died 1762.

At the end of the new south aisle is a small richly-decorated mortuary-chapel, in which is a marble effigy (by Summer) in memory of Barbara St. Clair Macleay. In the graveyard are the tombs of the Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, vicar, who died 1820 (see below); Archdeacon C. J. Hoare, 44 years vicar, died 1865; Canon Geo. T. Hoare, 16 years vicar, died 1881 at Aix-la-Chapelle; Lady Macleay, of Pendell Court; and Admiral Fanshaw.

There are some considerable benefactions belonging to this parish.

Adjoining the churchyard is a row of mediæval-looking almshouses, from designs by Sir G. G. Scott, erected 1874 by Mrs. Hunt in memory of her daughter, who died suddenly one morning, after having been in apparent health at a ball the night before. Just over the fence is the tomb of mother and daughter, inscribed: "Fanny Hunt, at rest, June 27th, 1872, aged 18; and Mrs. Hunt, 1875, aged 49."

At the commencement of the present century, the Rev. Charles Edward De Coetlogon, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, was the rector of Godstone, where he resided for several years, acting also as a magistrate of the county. Through this latter fact is attributed to him the authorship of a popular pamphlet, entitled "The National Jubilee (1810) politically and morally improved, by a Magistrate." His father was the Chevalier Dennis De Coetlogon, Knight of St. Lazare, member of the Academy of Angers, and author of a "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," published in 1745. His son was educated at the Bluecoat School, and on entering public life attained a high place for his great gifts as an extempore preacher in the evangelical party of that period. He acquired the especial patronage of the Earl of Dartmouth and Lord Chief Baron Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, the latter of whom he commemorated in a funeral sermon, "The Death of the Righteous, a Public Loss."

In the year 1790 he was chaplain to the Lord Mayor, Alderman Picket, before whom (and attended and admired by crowded auditories) he preached, in St. Paul's Cathedral, "Ten Discourses," which attracted such attention that they were published by order of the Court of Aldermen and Common Council.

His sphere of duty in London was at the Lock Chapel, Harrow Road, where he held the joint chaplainship with the excellent Thomas Scott, the commentator, who regularly preached on the Sunday morning, and De Coetlogon in the evening. Some objections to this plan arising, the Governors of the Lock Hospital required their resignations, and Mr. Scott was elected sole chaplain, his friend refusing nomination against him.

In reference to his ministerial gifts, they were thus described in a popular three-volume Criticism on the London Pulpit, 1812 :—

"Mr. De Coetlogon remains as a noble specimen of the old extempore school, and Godstone should remit in its monopoly of abilities which give lustre to London. His fine intellectual powers and masterly eloquence are yet in their vigour. Nothing as to person can be more interesting than this preacher; manner, form, gesture all speak him great. But it is the pearl of great price within that makes him what he is: it is in the old way, through the whole truth. He keeps to his text, to which his illustrations forcibly apply. His powers are great, both as to manner and matter, as to what is said and how, in wielding the two-edged sword of truth. Nor is Mr. De Coetlogon inferior as an author, for which his quiet sojourn in the country is favourable, and has been well employed in the production of several important religious works, and also as editor of 'The Theological Miscellany.'"

Felbridge Chapel-of-Ease and School was founded by James Evelyn who resided at the south corner of the parish in the last century.

The district church of Blindley Heath (*St. John the Evangelist*) was built in 1842.

Near Godstone Station is a school church.

There is a Baptist chapel at Tylers Green, erected by Samuel Barrow, Esq.

About a mile from the station, on the south side of Tilburstow Hill, is a spring of mineral waters called the Iron Pear-tree Spring, once likely to have become famous. Manning, in his History of Surrey, says :—

“In the garden of a little ale-house grew a pear-tree, the fruit of which was so hard and worthless, that it acquired the name of the *Iron* Pear-Tree. Bonwicke, the landlord, who was much troubled with the gout, brewed his own beer; and to avoid the trouble of fetching water from a distance, he sank a well near the pear-tree. After drinking the beer brewed with this water, he found himself cured of his complaint; but, to persons not similarly afflicted, the beverage was distasteful. Subsequently, a man named Prentice, a jockey, who lived with the woman to whom the house then belonged, sent the water to London, and sold large quantities of it at the rate of sixpence per quart. After a time, however, the man ran away; his paramour married, the sides of the well fell in, and the water was no more thought of, until its revival as mentioned below.”

About a century ago Mr. Richard Troward built a house over the spring, which, however, fell into neglect, and the virtue of the water was forgotten.

Stone (see Chapter I.) is still worked at the quarries, which in places extends under the road. Some of the quarries have numerous intricate passages and ancient unused galleries, so that a visitor needs a guide. On Easter Monday, 1884, two of a party of excursionists, who had come “from town,” ventured into the cavern at Quarry Farm with a box of matches; not turning up when the party arrived home at Croydon a trap was hired, and their friends returned to the lonely spot at midnight, roused the quarrymen, and, after a search, found the missing father and son in an old, nearly-closed passage, where they had crawled over a heap of fallen *débris*, having spent eleven hours in darkness and fear, with several blows by knocking against projecting stones.

The Kent hop district may be said to commence here, as the plant is cultivated in this parish and those to the eastward, adjoining the county boundary.

Powers have been obtained for extending the line of railway from Caterham to Godstone.

The old mansion at Flore is pulled down ; Norbright (now Sunnyside) is the residence of J. T. Horner, Esq.; Stansted (G. Hoare, Esq.); Lee Place, modernised (W. L. Brooksbank, Esq.); The Tower ; The Mount ; Oakhurst (J. S. Burroughs, Esq.); Tandridge Hall (C. Bonsor, Esq.); Rook's Nest ; and Tilburstow House are among the principal residences.

A large estate, south of the station, was laid out for building some twenty years ago, but its success was in no way encouraging.

Tilburstow Hill is in part a fine open common, with luxuriant undergrowth. The soil of the parish comprises a variety of formations, from the Weald-clay at the south, to the Tertiaries of the north. Under the hills is a rich outcrop of phosphatic marl, and the name occurs in the locality as Marleswoode, etc.

"This marks the constant practice in former times of marling land, or dressing it with clay dug from pits. The name is of frequent occurrence, and the numerous large pits, now ponds, are evidence of the same thing. The word is used by Chaucer in his 'Canterbury Tales :'

" He walked in the feldes for to **prie**
Upon the Sterres, **what ther shuld befall**e,
Til he was in a 'marlepit' yfalle."

There are several inns. The Clayton Arms, facing the Green, is a large, comfortable old hostelry. The Hare and Hounds also faces the Green. At the station is the Railway Hotel.

Godstone is the head of a Union containing the following fourteen parishes, viz. :—Bletchingley, Caterham, Chelsham, Crowhurst, Farleigh, Godstone, Horne, Limpsfield, Oxted, Tandridge, Tatsfield, Titsey, Warlingham, and Woldingham.

The population of the Union in 1881 was 17,672, and the rateable value £80,367.

Godstone is also the centre of a rural deanery, and a polling-place for East Surrey.

COUNTY MAGISTRATES FOR GODSTONE DIVISION.

- C. H. Gatty, Esq., Felbridge Park.
- L. Gower, Esq., Titsey.
- J. Hume Webster, Esq., Godstone.
- John Henderson Esq., Copthorne.
- Henry Gerard Hoare, Esq., Godstone.

C. H. Master, Esq., Oxted.

Major A. R. Marjary, Lingfield.

Clerk to the Magistrates, Alexander F. Rooke.

Petty Sessions are held monthly on Monday at the Police Station.

The Petty Sessional Division embraces the parishes of the Union as named before.

County Police Station, Edward Redford, Superintendent.

RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Clerk, Evelyn Alston Head, East Grinstead.

Medical Officers—No. 1 District, Alfred Pratt, M.D., Bletchingley ;

No. 2. District, Charles Bourns, Oxted.

Inspector of Nuisances, W. H. Snelgrove, Godstone.

Fire Engine Station, near the Green.

HEADLEY.

HELLEGA (Domesday), HEDLY.

Area, 2,066. Population, 339.

A scattered village on the Downs, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Walton, adjoining a large common known as Headly Heath, and near Mickleham Downs, where traces of *Ermyrn Street*, a Roman road, may be seen. Like other such remains, it possibly had an earlier existence ; “long before the Roman occupation of Britain, a network of native roads or trackways must have extended over the whole island ; the Romans adapted them, or portions of them, for their own purposes, pieced them together, so to say, in continuous lines of two or three hundred miles in length, and here and there converted them into magnificent military roads.”

The manor belonged to Goda, the widow of Earl Godwin, and mother of Harold.

At Oyster Hill remains of large bivalve shells are found. Pleasant footpaths lead through the fields and woods in various directions.

The Church (*St. Mary*) stands on high ground, some distance from the village, and is a modern structure of flint, built in 1855, close to the site of the ancient church, which is indicated by yew-trees, shrubs, and a curious old alcove, like a small apsidal chapel, with a modern inscription, “*St. Mary. 1317. Sic transit gloria mundi. 1860.*” In front is the tomb of the Rev. Ferdinand Faithful, late vicar of the parish.

In the time of Charles I. the living was held by a Mr. Thompson of whom Walker writes :—

“He was sequestered in the year 1644 ; and though he was at that time near 70 years of age, yet he outlived the usurpation, was repossessed of his rectory, and enjoyed it for ten years afterwards. He was a man of good learning, and of an exemplary life.”

Aubrey mentions a kind of wooden sling, used by the shepherds of the downs for throwing pebbles to start back stray sheep.

In the village is a mission chapel.

Near the church is an inn, known as the Cock, and in the village the Claremont.

The village is about equidistant (some three miles) from the railway stations of Betchworth, Leatherhead, and Epsom Downs.

The estates of Headley Park, Headley Grove (J. Bridge, Esq., J.P.), and Ashurst are in the parish.

Headley is in the diocese of Winchester, archdeaconry of Surrey, and rural deanery of Leatherhead.

KINGSWOOD.

KINGSWOOD LIBERTY.

Area, 1,821 acres. Population, 387.

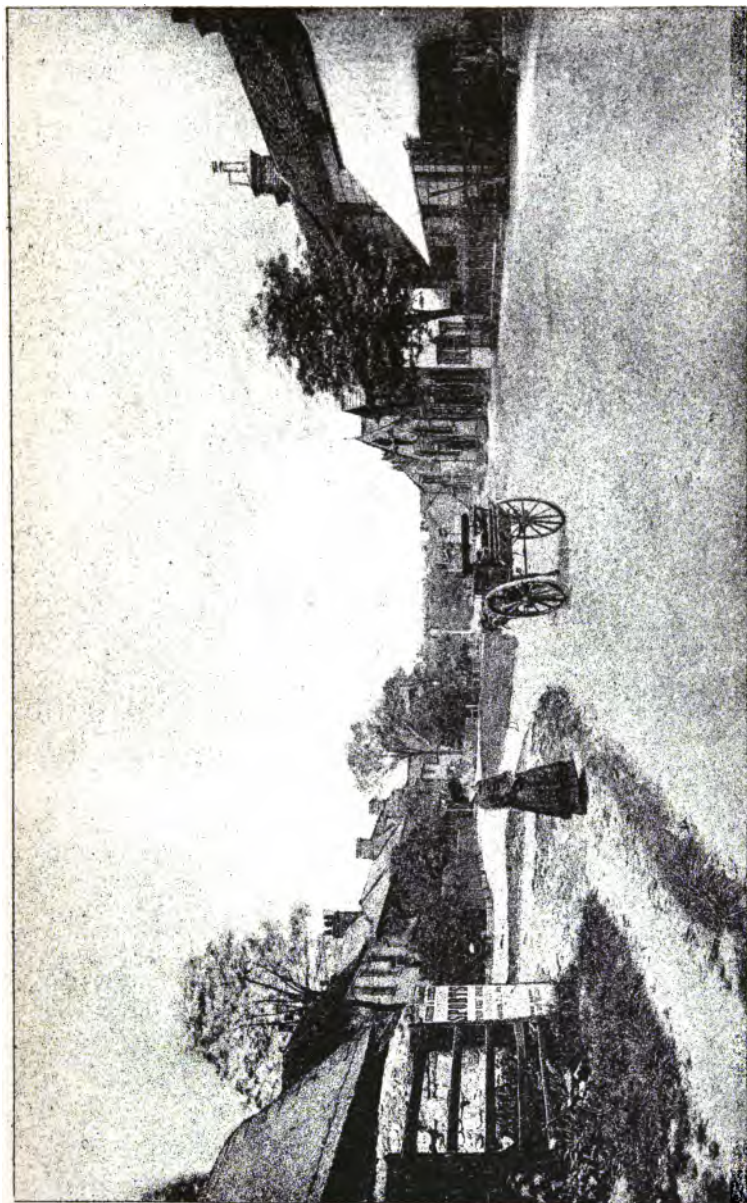
This is a detached portion of the parish of Ewell, in the description of which it is thus referred to in Domesday Book :—

“The men or jurors of the Hundred declare that 2 hides and 1 virgate, which belonged to the manor in the time of King Edward, have been detached from it, the Bailiffs having appropriated the lands to their friends, as they did likewise a pact of wood and one croft.”

Kingswood, as its name implies, once pertained to the Crown. Henry III. granted to the prior of Merton the right of free-warren here.

A *liberty* was a district more or less exempt from processes or other liabilities, a kind of *sanctuary*, with special privileges to those dwelling therein. Some of the liberties enjoyed very peculiar rights and customs, but of late years these unjust distinctions have been abolished.

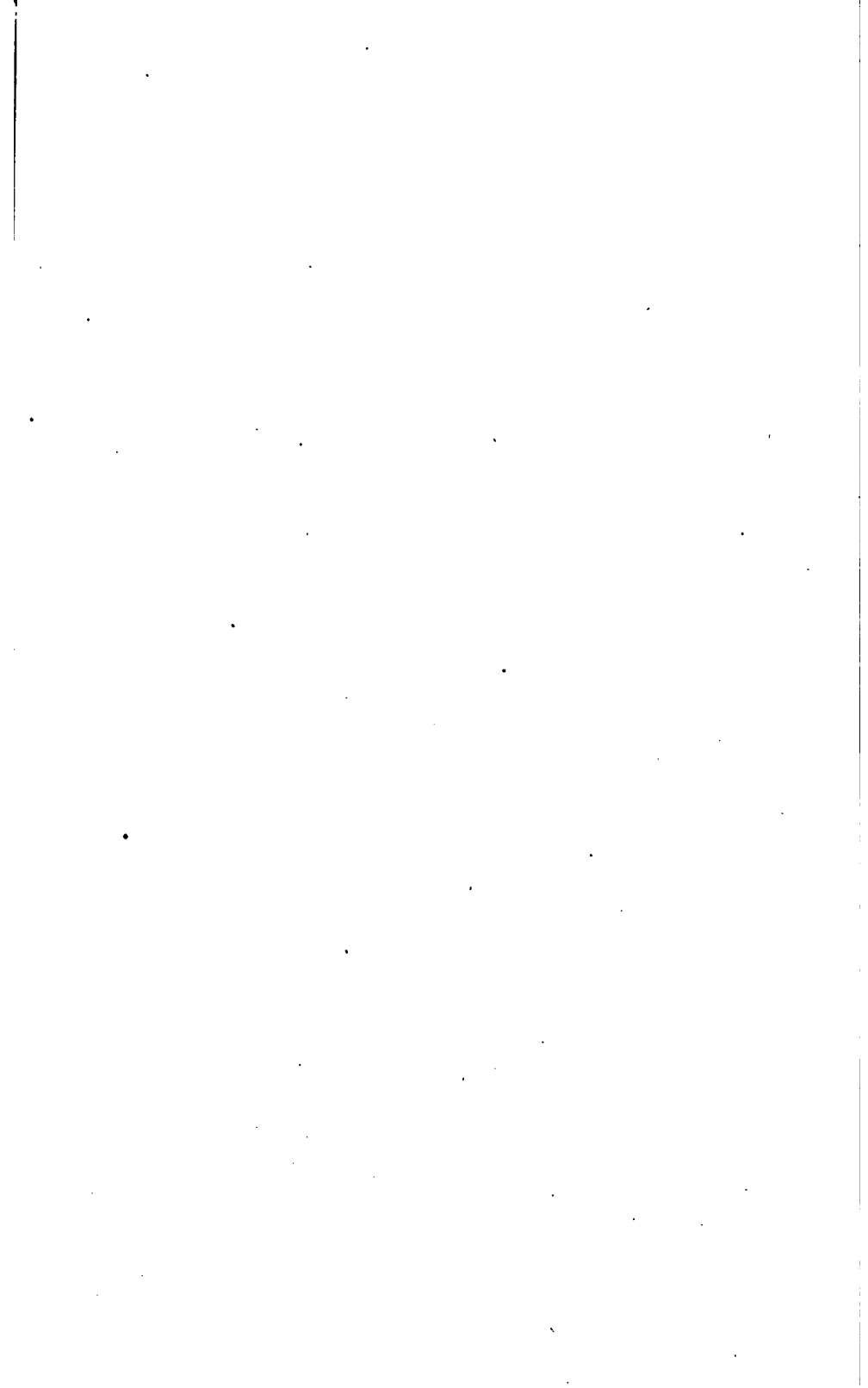
An ancient chapel once existed for this hamlet, and in 1458 it was stipulated that the vicar of Ewell should not be obliged to celebrate mass here, but that the prior of Newark, who took the profits, should provide a priest. The present church (*St. Andrew*) was built in 1835.



"INCORPORATED" BRIDGE & CO. LONDON

MORTIMER PHOTO. REHILL.

MERTHAM VILLAGE.



Kingswood Warren was the seat of the late Thomas Alcock, M.P. for East Surrey, and now belongs to Sir John Hartopp, a descendant of the baronet to whom Dr. I. Watts was tutor, and dedicated his "Art of Logic."

The Rectory, near this place, was, about 1860, the scene of a cruel murder and robbery by some tramps.

There is a Baptist chapel at Tadworth, and a mission chapel on the main road to Reigate.

Tadworth Court is the seat of H. J. Tritton, Esq., J.P.; Holly Lodge, Captain Bassindale; Margery Grove, Mr. Taylor.

The public schools are under the management of the Kingswood School Board.

One side of this liberty adjoins Walton Heath. The district is subject to scarcity of water, as the chalk subsoil is very permeable, and ordinary wells are of no use. Rain-water tanks and ponds are generally in use. At Kingswood Warren is a well 300 feet deep, and another very deep well is being sunk this year near the new house at Margery Grove.

Tradition says there was once a draw-well at Manor Farm, the chain of which went "three times round the farm house." Attempts have recently been made to discover it.

The houses are scattered, and do not form a village. A small group of cottages between the high road and Walton Heath is called "Cheasley Town."

Several villas have lately been built near the main road from Reigate to Banstead and London.

The Black Horse hostelry was a place of some importance in the coaching days: it is now a quiet-looking private house.

MERSTHAM.

MERSTAN (Domesday), MEYRSTAN, MERYSTHAM, MARSTHAM,
MESTHAM (Salmon).

Mire, marsh-land or swine-walk, or Moer, a boundary, and Stan, stone.

Area, 2,598 acres. Population, 903.

Two miles north of Redhill, the main road to London passes through a little cluster of red-tiled cottages, and some few larger houses and shops, with one short street branching off to Merstham House. Pleasantly situated on a terrace of firestone, below the chalk-hills, but

above the valley, the natural advantages of the village are ill supplemented by the insufficient accommodation of its unsanitary tenements.

Domesday Book thus records this parish :—

“ In *Cherchfelle* Hundred, the Archbishop himself holds Merstham, for the clothing of the monks. In the time of King Edward, it was assessed at 20 hides ; now, at 5 hides. The arable land amounts to 8 carucates. There are 2 in demesne ; and 21 villains, and 4 bordars, with 8 carucates. There is a Church ; and a mill at 30 pence ; and 8 bondmen, and 8 acres of meadow. The wood yields 25 swine for pannage ; and 16 for herbage. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at 8 pounds ; afterwards at 4 pounds ; and now at 12 pounds.”

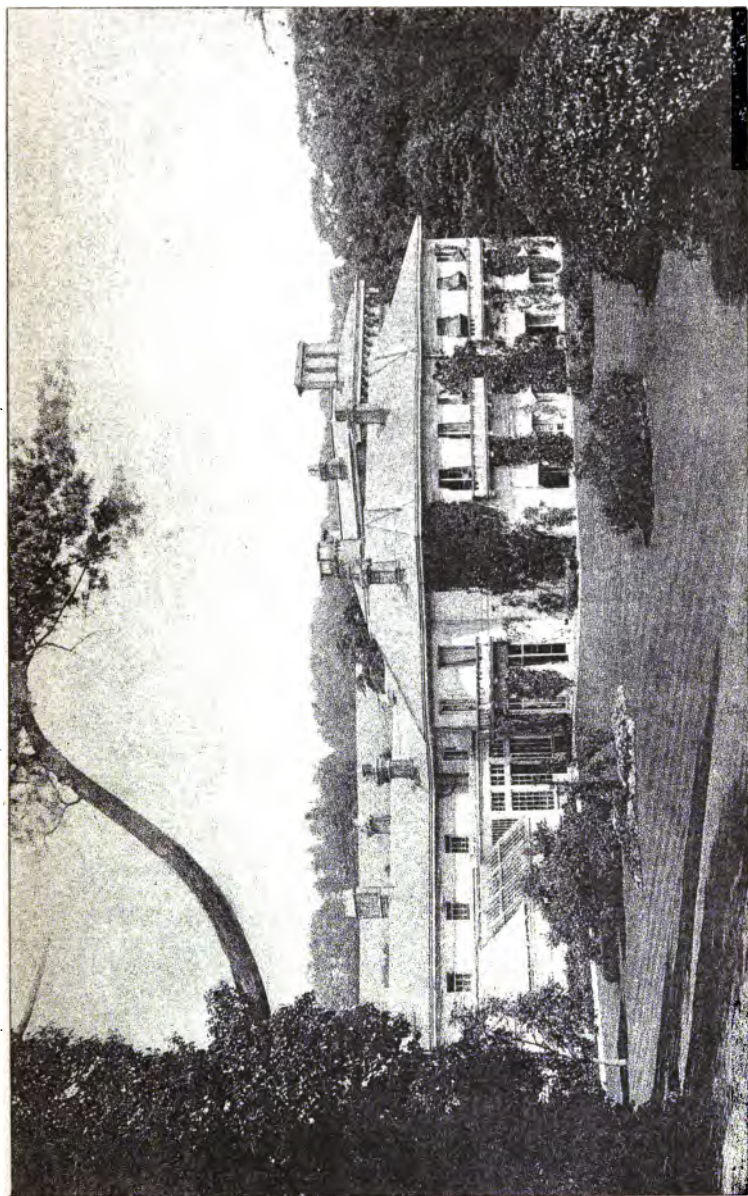
The Manor of Merstham was given by Ethelstan, younger son of King Ethelred II., to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury.

The grant was made in 1018, and in 1396 a lease was granted by them to John atte Dene and others, which contains the “usual covenants” and a curious inventory, with prices attached, in which are named two cart horses, 19s. 6d. each ; one heifer, 6s. 8d. ; seven oxen, 13s. 4d. ; 20 ewes at 14d. ; 20 lambs at 9d. ; a boar and two sows, 3s. 9d. ; eight porc, 2s. ; 2 dinner tables, 1 chair, 1 good oven, 2 stone pots. The customary payments to the tenants included 10 ploughshares at 9d. each ; ropes for harnessing the oxen or horses ; 3 *potells of ale* from every brewing, value 1½d. (called *gravelsest*).

The usual covenants, if broken, shall render the tenant liable to pay “100 marcs sterling in the Church of Christ at Canterbury without delay.” It mentions a chapel at the manor house, in which the Court rolls were kept in a chest—one chair in the hall—grinding apples in a mill for cider, digging stones at Merstham, and *iron at Charlwood*, &c. Manning and Bray give the details in full.

Edward III. granted the privilege of a weekly market and annual fair, but there is no record of the former having been held. Henry VIII. exchanged the manor with a Robert Southwell for two churches—Warnham, in Sussex, and East Peckham, in Kent—which he gave to the chapter at Canterbury ; his successor sold it in 1658 and other property, viz. :—

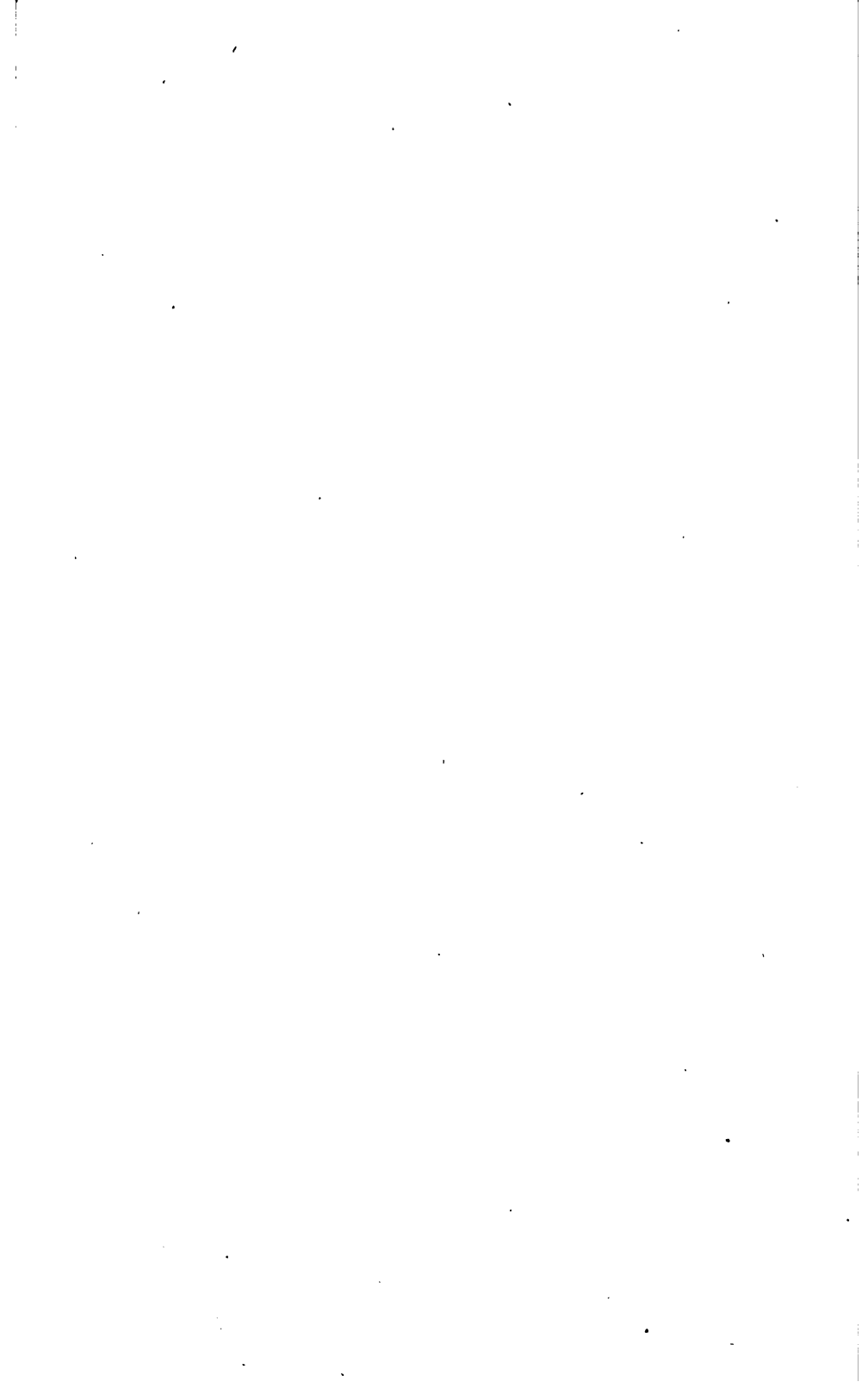
“The estate thus transferred consisted of the manor of Merstham, and forty messuages, two watermills, two windmills, two dove-houses, forty gardens, forty orchards, five hundred acres of (arable?) land, two hundred acres of meadow, two hundred of pasture, one hundred and twenty of wood, three hundred of furze and heath, and 16% rent in Merstham, Gatton, Chipstead Coulsdon, Chaldon, Blechingley, Nutfield, Charlewood, Horley, and Reygate.”



INK-PHOTO. SPINACIS & CO. LONDON.

MERSTHAM HOUSE, THE SEAT OF LORD HYLTON.

BERRYMAN PHOTO REDHILL.



About a century later the manor was sold to Sir John Southcote, afterwards to Paul Docminique, and in 1788 to William Joliffe, Esq.

The Manors of Aldersted and Albury belonged in the fourteenth century to the Passelan family. The former was held by *serjentry* of collecting the King's wood; it passed through many hands, some of whom, Sir J. Colebrooke and Lord Newhaven, are mentioned elsewhere.

Albury came to the Elmebrigge and Daniel family, the latter of whom sold it in 1578 to John Southcote, a Justice of Queen's Bench, and one of the family mentioned above. His descendants, who were Roman Catholics, resided at Albury, and kept up the house in considerable style, the chapel being very ornate. They left early last century, it is said through a dispute with the rector, and the mansion and gardens were suffered to fall into decay. In 1750 the buildings were demolished and a small house erected near. Its former state was long remembered, and, to this day, the moat, fish-stews, and mounds, in the Great Meadow, indicate the past. One field is still known as the Walks. The site is by the road, under the railway bridge.

Chilberton was another old estate also at Merstham, situate at the north of the parish, near Chaldon Church.

Merstham House, approached by the iron gates at the end of the street, is the residence of Lord Hylton. Considerable improvements were made some forty years ago by Mr. Knowles, an architect.

The Church (*St. Catherine*) dates in part from the twelfth century, and consists of nave and aisle, chancel and chancel aisles, or chapels, with tower, spire, and south porch. The west doorway has a nail-head moulding, and points of resemblance have been noticed between this church and those of Chipsted, Merton, and Hoo. The north chancel is called the Albury Chapel, and the south chancel pertains to the Aldersted estate. It has a triangular piscina and a priest's door. Early this century, on opening the ground here, one of the paving-stones proved to be unusually bulky, and on being raised was found to be an effigy, richly coloured, supposed to be of some merchant who married into the Elmebrigge family; it is now in the south chapel. Some years ago a stone shield of arms, found in old London Bridge, was built in one of the walls.

The church was restored with considerable zeal about 1861. The old pews and the squire's enclosure were swept away, as were also the perpendicular wooden screens; the brasses were moved, and walls

"lined out." Traces of painting were visible in the south aisle. Further repairs were carefully executed more recently.

There is a small brass to John Ballard, 1462, and his wife. Another brass on an altar-tomb (in a recess in the north chapel) is of John Elmebrigg, 1472, and his wives. This inscription is in Latin and on three scrolls—"*Sancta Trinitas—Unus Deus—Miserere nobis.*" A group of seven daughters, with butterfly head-dresses, and indents of four sons are below. There is also a brass to the grandson of the above, who died in 1507. It represents him in armour, and his will contains various directions as to how "much wax should at two taps bryne at myn herse, during the space of 30 days."

One small brass records a member of the Newdegate family, 1597; and another the two children of Nicholas Best, of Aldersted, 1585. The effigy of one of the children was said to have been stolen, about 1840, by a "gentleman who came to rub the brasses."

On the chancel-wall is a tablet:—

"The just shall live by faith. Sacred to the memory of Martin Benson, rector of Merstham, who in the faithful discharge of every duty, as a kind and benevolent minister of the gospel, and magistrate, maintained the respect, esteem, and attachment of his parishioners above 40 years. He was also minister in the Chapel of Tonbridge Wells during 40 years."

The Rev. James Sambourn, M.A., rector, was found dead in bed in 1723, aged 80. Dr. Jeremiah Mills was rector in 1745, and afterwards Dean of Exeter. He was President of the Society of Antiquaries, in whose hall his likeness may be seen.

In the north chancel are tablets to the Joliffe family, one of whom was killed on the Bellerophon at the battle of the Nile.

The church is pleasantly situated among trees, on the hillside above the village. In the churchyard is the tomb of one of the railway contractors who was killed in the tunnel.

The parish register commences in 1539. In 1541 and 1542 the date of *birth* is entered instead of when the child was *baptised*. The use of a different class of Christian names about this time—Patience, Mercy, Millicent, &c.—indicates the change in religious feeling of that period. One John Munday was in 1653 appointed to the office of registrar: one page, in 1654, records the marriage of William Angel with Barbara Williamson. He was rector, and Dr. Calamy says of him:—

"He was M.A. of Christ College, Oxford, the younger son of a Worcester-shire gentleman, much beloved by his parishioners, who earnestly pressed



IRK- PHOTO, SRIAGUE & CO LONDON.

BERRYMAN, PHOTO: REDHILL.

MERSTHAM CHURCH.

him to stay, and offered to get one to officiate for him in what he scrupled, but he told them that he should not like another should do for him that which he himself did not approve. Being ejected, he became a schoolmaster. He was of great moderation and charity. Died March 1684, and was buried at Old Bethlehem."

There are several notices about *touching* for the king's evil in 1673 and after. This superstition lasted till the time of William III., who being informed that some persons waited for his touch said, "Give the poor people some money, and send them away. A king has no power to heal."

A letter is entered June, 1734, and other notices follow, as to unpleasantness arising from the pew system.

Of the five bells one has a black-letter inscription, "*Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis*;" another, "*Robertus Mot me fecit, 1597*;" and a third, "Bryan Eldridge made me, 1643, Nicholas Best, Richard Sharp, Churchwardens." The windows were formerly filled with stained glass, which, according to Bray, "vanished" about the middle of last century.

The font is large, and of Sussex marble. In Brandon's "Parish Churches" and Cracktown's "Surrey Churches" are south-east and north-west views of this church.

In the main street is a Baptist chapel, erected in 1874, at the cost of Samuel Barrow, Esq., of Redhill, the first of several places of worship built by him in this county. It was opened by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, August 5th, 1874.

The railway station (S.E.R.) is close to the village, and near the tunnel (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, and constructed at a cost of £112,000). The Feathers is the principal inn. Ye White Elephant coffee-tavern has recently been opened.

Most of the land belongs to Lord Hylton. One of his ancestors, Mr. Joliffe, of the firm of Joliffe and Banks, in 1805, constructed the tramway from the lime-pits, along the valley, to Croydon, the whole distance being a gradual descent: remains may still be traced. These lime-pits now employ many men.

Warwicks Wold is the residence of Percy Pelly, Esq., and Rockshaw, on the firestone terrace, was built and laid out at great cost by Francis Frith, Esq., well known by his photographs. Netherne is an estate close to Chaldon Church.

NUTFIELD.

NOTFELLE (Domesday); NUFFIELD, *i.e.*, NORTHFIELD (Aubrey, &c.).

Area, 3,041 acres. Population, 1,093.

This village is pleasantly situated on the road from Redhill to Bletchingley, which, from its elevated position on the ridge of the sand-hills, commands fine views. The lane turning southward from the schools to the new railway-station is, in places, through a deep cutting with overhanging trees, beyond which is spread out the panoramic Weald of Surrey and Sussex and the South Downs.

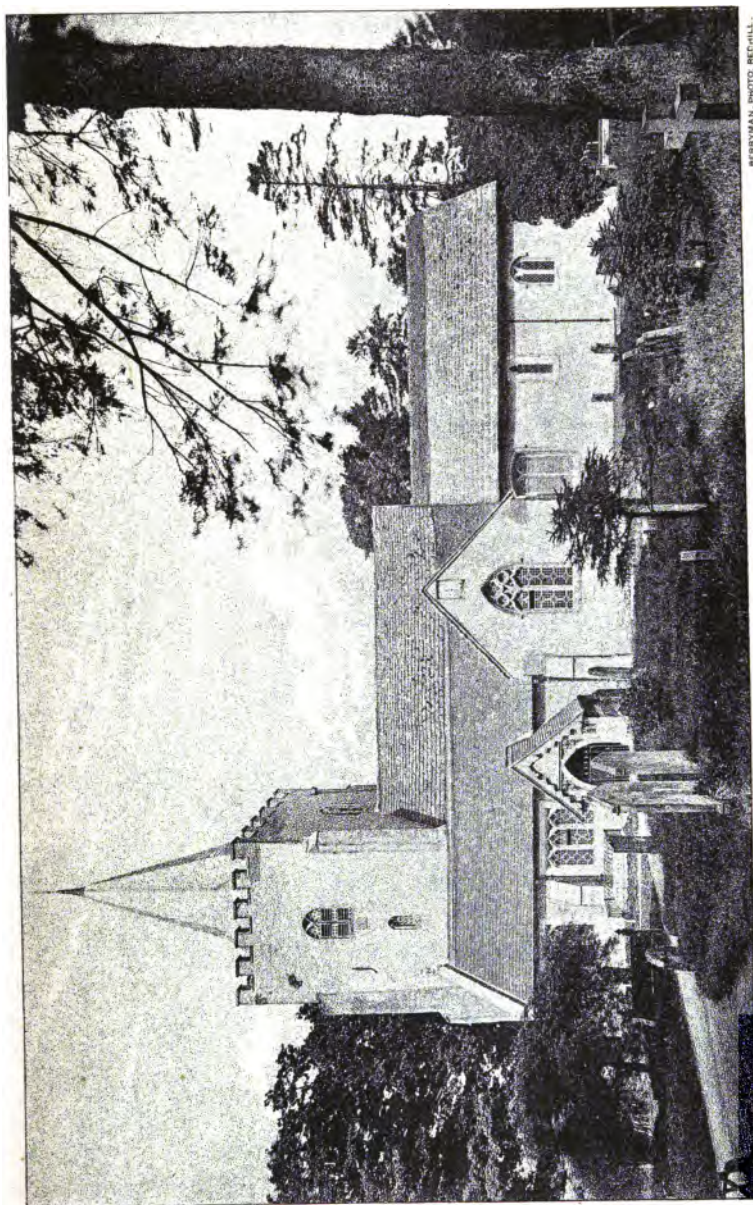
An earthen vessel containing nearly 900 brass Roman coins of the Lower Empire was found here in the year 1755, whilst ploughing a sandy hillock. One account states that it was on the road to Ham, and had been broken by a carriage-wheel.

Domesday Book thus refers to this parish :—

“The Countess of Bononia (Boulogne) holds of the King, *Notfelle*, which Ulwi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 13½ hides; now at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to 12 carucates. There are 3 carucates in demesne; and twenty-five villains, and ten bordars, with 13 carucates. There is a Church; and ten bondmen; and a mill at 2 shillings; and 10 acres of meadow. It yields 12 swine for herbage. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 13 pounds; afterwards at 10 pounds; now at 15 pounds, of 20 to the *ora*.”

The parish includes the Manor of Nutfield, and the reputed Manors of Wolborough and Hadresham. The former, according to Manning and Bray, held court-leet and court-baron, and the tenants had a custom to render, yearly, hens and eggs to the lord, besides their quit-rents. Wolborough Manor, held in 1351 by Thomas de Wolbergh, descended to the Bysshe-Shelley family. Hadresham Manor became in 1616 the property of Henry Shove, to whom a curious licence was granted in 1631 by the Bishop of Winchester, allowing the aforesaid “discreet yeoman Henry Shove and his family” to attend the church at Horley, on account of the distance and bad road to his parish church of Nutfield, provision being made that no prejudice may arise to the said church or rector thereof.

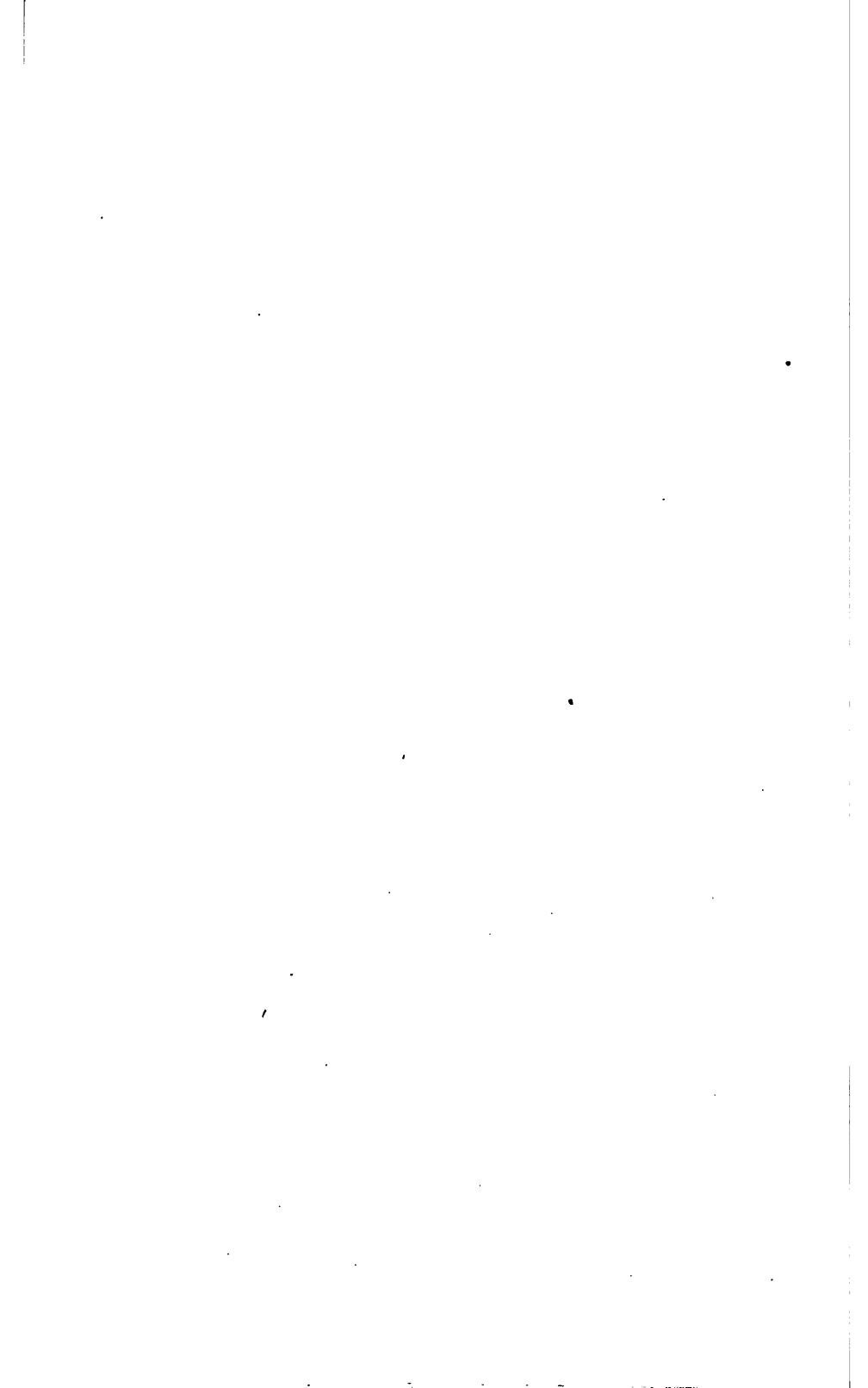
The Church (*S.S. Peter and Paul*) is in part Perpendicular, with some fragments of Early English; it consists of a nave, aisle, chancel, tower, and shingled spire whitened. The living is in the gift of Jesus College, Oxford. Dr. Middleton, who held the living in 1644, was sequestered by the Triers. In Walker’s Account, one of that name is also mentioned



BENNYMAN PHOTO. REPHILL.

NUTFIELD CHURCH.

"REPHILL" PHOTO. B. C. L. 1908.



as having been imprisoned and shortly after died. There are a few small brasses in the chancel-floor, and several monuments in the church. The following are of interest :—In a niche in the south wall of chancel, an ancient altar-tomb ; the inscription was :—SIRE THOMAS DE ROLDHAM : GIST : ICI : DEU : DE SA : ALME : EYT : MERCI. An altar-tomb, with Latin epitaph, to Edmundus Molyneux. Inscriptions in memory of :—

Rev. Benj. Hollingsworth, rector, who died 1728.

Rev. Thomas Ellis, B.D., fellow of Jesus College, rector 32 years ; died 1792.

Rev. Edmund Sandford, B.D., fellow and tutor of Jesus College, rector 40 years, died 1832.

William Groston, "*quondam clericus hujus ecclesie*," and Joan his wife (1465).

John P. Elige, Army Surgeon in two German and one American wars, died 1805.

On a stone outside is the name of Thomas Steer, who died 1769 :—

"He liv'd alone, he lyes alone,
To dust he's gone, both flesh and bone."

In the churchyard is interred Ralph Whitfield, formerly rector, who said : "The church is appointed for the use of the living, and the yard for the dead."

Here also are the tombs of Rev. Richard Briscoe, D.D., sixteen years rector, died 1880, aged 72 ; of Maria Louisa Charlesworth, authoress of "Ministering Children" and other works, who resided in this parish, and died in 1880 ; of Norman Wilkinson (of benevolent memory), for many years resident at Paterson Court, born 1804, died 1877.

On the tower buttresses, the stucco of which has recently scaled off, are several names cut in large Roman capitals, *e.g.*, William Gawton, of London, Thomas Bristow, 1594, &c.

Henry Smith, in 1628, left a benefaction to be spent in bread for the poor.

There is a mission chapel in Mid Street, on the way to the new station.

Nutfield Priory is a handsome modern building, the residence of Joshua Fielding, Esq., M.P. Paterson Court is the seat of Tom Nickalls, Esq., Master of the Surrey Hounds.

Nutfield Court (— Charlesworth, Esq.), The Tower (J. Cawley Esq.), Cormongers (J. Liddell, Esq.), Elstree, Hazlehurst, and other residences are pleasantly situated on the slopes of the hills adjoining the main road.

A new station has been opened this year (1884) on the South-Eastern Railway, from Redhill to Tunbridge. It is one mile from the village, but the Kingsmill Estate, the property of Henry Edwards, Esq., M.P. for Weymouth, surrounds it, and is laid out for building. An hotel and a number of houses have already been erected. Myles Fenton, Esq., resides here.

Large quantities of fuller's earth are dug, dried, and sent from the pits in this parish. (See Geological Notes.)

There are two inns, the Queen's Head and the Crown, and a coffee-tavern, in the village.

Nutfield Marsh is half-a-mile north, where a few farmhouses and cottages face a small common.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.

WAUTON, WALTUNE, WALTONE (Domesday), WALTON-SUPER-MONTEM.

Area, 2,608 acres. Population, 616.

This is a parish with a village on the hill between Kingswood and Headley, containing a large extent of waste land known as Walton Heath. The affix to the name is to distinguish it from Walton-on-Thames.

Much interest attaches to the place on account of its having been a Roman station, and traces of several camps and a villa were discovered, or rather perhaps noticed, about a century ago. Mr. Shoberl, about 1808, writes :—

"From the remains of ancient buildings discovered at Walton-on-the-Hill there is every reason to suppose that it was once a Roman station. These remains, consisting chiefly of Roman bricks and tiles, were found towards the south end of Walton Heath, about half a mile west of the turnpike road from London to Reigate, on a piece of ground covered with grass only, and not with brakes and heath like the rest of the common. This spot, containing about a quarter of an acre, is full of little hillocks, and has the appearance of the foundation of some building. An account of these relics, and also of a small brass figure of Esculapius dug up at the same place in 1772, was given in the 'Archæologia' by Mr. Barnes, who, in a second search made in 1808, traced the foundations of some ancient buildings. The piece of ground in question lies within a large inclosure of earth-work, three sides of which remain : but the fourth is lost in fields. About a quarter of a mile from this spot is a much larger inclosure of the same kind, three sides of which may also be traced, but the banks which run from south to north are in like manner lost in inclosures near the village and church of Walton, which would have been taken in, if the east and west lines had extended a little

farther to the north, as there is reason to believe they did. About half a mile westward of the place where the antiquities were discovered, are the remains of a well, lined with flints, which is conjectured to have been a work of the Romans, and to have served for the supply of the station."

Unfortunately the remains have been entirely neglected. Their excavation appears to have been done in a careless manner, and the whole then left to its fate. In the present year (May, 1884), at the villa, portions of a passage paved with *red tesserae* were exposed. Numerous fragments of bricks, and hypocaust and other tiles, have been for years, and are still, strewn about the site. Although probably never so large as the villa near Brading, it would doubtless, with proper care, have been an interesting specimen of a Roman country house, and was probably the residence of some military officer.

A sham castellated residence on the Heath is known as Dowding Castle (A. Kerrill, Esq.)

The queen-consort of Henry IV. once held this manor, as did also Elizabeth Woodville; and it is supposed that Anne of Cleves resided at Walton Place after her separation from Henry VIII. This is now a mediæval-looking farmhouse in the village, with many indications of its former importance. The chapel was converted into a parlour about a century ago, when the ancient stone pulpit was removed. It is now the residence of W. R. Malcolm, Esq.

One part of the manor is still known as Queenswood.

The Church (*St. Peter*) is chiefly modern (except part of the chancel), having been rebuilt in 1820. The old tower was wood; the modern one, a peculiar design, is of flint and stone. Roman tiles were built in the old walls of the church.

In an exterior arched recess in the north wall of the chancel is a stone, thus inscribed: "*Johannes de Wiltune, hujus Ecclesiae fundator. A.D. 1268.*"

The Register commences in 1581.

In the church floor are also some memorial-stones with these inscriptions:—

"*Johannes Lear, Armiger et Presbiter, magni laboris ecclesiastes, mercedis minimæ, Vicariæ tenuis, non tenuis Vicarius, majoris tituli dignus, quia non ambiebat. Liberos reliquit Dorotheam et Mariam, solatium vitæ, mortis solamen. Cælestis incola terrestri exiit tabernaculo Julij ij, anno Christi 1662, ætatis suæ 49. Corpus viduum viduata conjux amore in æternum conjugali sub hoc marmore reponi curavit, ad mundi vesperam, mane resurrectionis. Bathshua Lear.*"

"Here is interred the body of Edward Pope, Archdeacon of Gloucester, and Rector of this Parish. Honored for piety and pains in preaching and chatuchising, learned in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the Arts; beloved for his courteous demeanour to all persons; charitable to blind, to lame, to sick, to sore, to poore; now rewarded for his piety, workes of charity and hospitalitie, resteth heere. *Quod claudi potuit, hic jacet.* To eternize his memory this is heere erected. He died the 26th December, 1671."

Also to the memory of Francis Goddard, widow, 1771.

The "Magna Brit." describes some old stained glass:—

"In the east window, besides some arms, is a woman painted, and under her this inscription, *Sca Margareta.* In one of the north windows there seems to be a figure of one of the Apostles, and under it this inscription: '*Et vitam eternam.*' In the other north window is this inscription, '*Scus Martinus.*' At the west end, a little northward, is a very old leaden font, adorned with nine figures in a sitting posture, their faces all much mangled."

There are a few charities for bread and clothing for the poor.

At Tadworth is a Baptist Chapel.

In the village are the Fox and Hounds, and one or two other inns. The wide expanse of Walton Heath is very pleasant for those who like open country and high ground.

The nearest stations are Betchworth and Epsom Downs, each three miles distant in opposite directions.



CHAPTER VII.

BURSTOW, CHARLWOOD, HORLEY, HORNE, LEIGH, AND NEWDIGATE.

THESE parishes have come into existence since the Norman conquest, having been formed in what was once the Great Forest. They are situated in the Weald of Surrey, and south of a line drawn east and west through Reigate.

BURSTOW.

Area, 4,760 acres. Population, 1,199.

A parish in the Weald, which here is well wooded and undulating, and in places elevated, Outwood Common being 393 feet above sea-level. Like many other parishes, it has no village proper, and no very pronounced features. The houses are sparsely scattered, singly or in small groups.

The manor, or reputed manors, are four. Burstow Court Lodge was held by Stephen Fitz-Hamon in the time of Richard I. He took the surname de Burstow. The name Burstow, or Bristow, is still current in this neighbourhood. In 1247 a grant of a market or fair was obtained. The old manor-house was taken down in 1808.

The de Burstows received by gift an estate called Smallfield Place, and Edward Bysshe, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, in the reign of James I., became possessed of the estate, and built there a mansion. Shoberl writes: "He was a great practitioner in the Court of Wards, where he amassed his fortune, and used jokingly to say that he built this house with *woodcocks' heads*."

His son, Sir Edward Bysshe, was born there in 1616, and in 1640 returned for Bletchingley. In 1641 he was made Garter King-at-Arms and Clarencieux; in 1654 he was chosen M.P. for Reigate, in 1658 for Gatton, and in 1661 again for Bletchingley. He died in 1679. He purposed writing a history of Surrey, and left some notes on the subject.

A considerable portion of this mansion is still standing, occupied as a farmhouse (of which a view is given). It is in stone, with large mullioned windows; part of the old boundary-walls and moat remain, the whole being a very interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of that period.

Burstow Park Manor once belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Estates are held of both these manors by quit-rents, heriots, fines, &c.

Burstow Lodge was held in 1330 by the Saleman family, one of whom has a tomb in Horley Church. An indenture is still extant between Roger Saleman and Alice his wife, and Richard, the parson of the parish of Burstow. There was once a moat and drawbridge round this manor-house.

Rede Hall belonged to John de Wysham in 1329, and is now a modern residence, as are also Burstow Hall, Westlands, and others. Rear-Admiral Giffard, Francis Kersey, P. Saillard, H. G. Rebow, H. and E. Kelsey, J. Whitchurch, J. J. Tustin, and J. Newton, Esqs., are owners and residents.

The Church (*St. Bartholomew*) is a small ancient edifice, part Norman and Early English, consisting of nave, aisle, and chancel, and a wooden tower of massive oak framing, and spire. A little Norman window, some stained glass, recessed seats, &c., still remain.

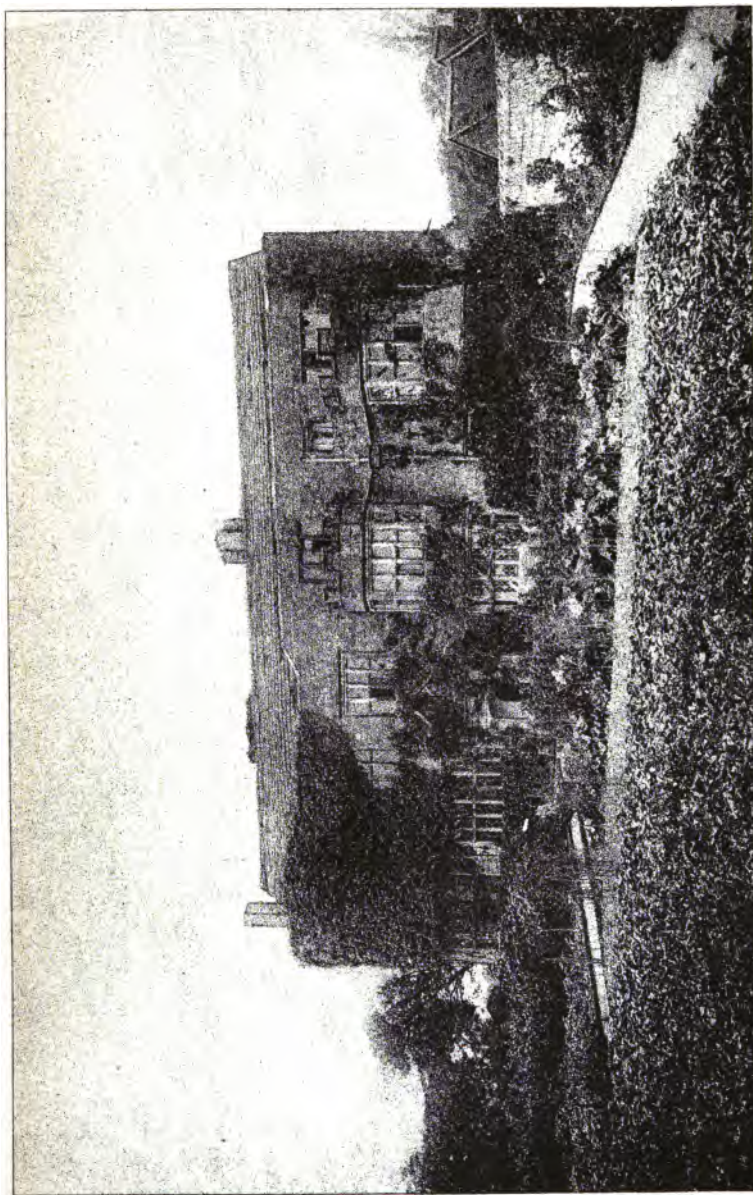
There is in the chancel a stone to Ralph Cooke, instituted rector in 1637; he was prebendary of Rochester, and died in 1684. His successor was John Flamsted, the King's astronomer (a contemporary of Sir Isaac Newton), who died in 1719, and was buried here. There are four small bequests, viz., by Henry Smith, Dr. Ralph Cooke, John Flamsted, and Margaret Flamsted. The church, with its creepers and old yew-trees, was and is picturesque, although it has this year been restored at a cost of nearly £2,000.

On Outwood Common is the church of *St. John the Baptist*, built in 1869 for the new ecclesiastical district then formed. Its stone tower is very conspicuous from the hills.

There is a Baptist chapel at Outwood; also one at Smallfields; and another at Fernhill, near the south end of the parish.

The public schools are under the control of the Burstow School Board.

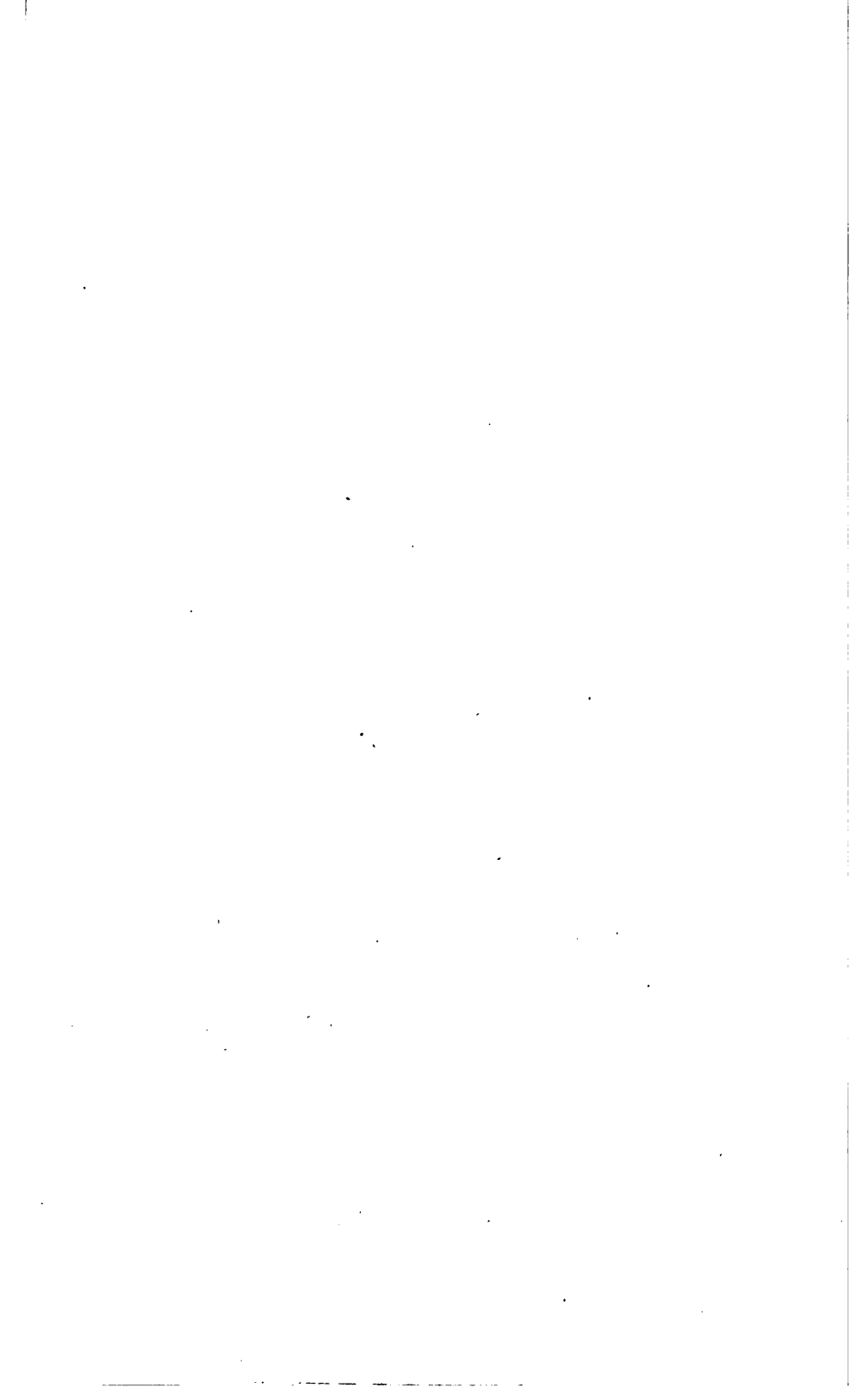
Horley and Godstone are the nearest railway stations.



BERRYMAN PHOTO. BETHILL.

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SMALLFIELD PLACE, BURSTOW.



CHARLWOOD.

Area, 7,093 acres. Population, 1,359.

A parish on the Weald, on the borders of Sussex. Some parts are undulating and somewhat hilly, and, like the Weald generally, well wooded. The name of Charlwood is probably from *Charles Wood*. It is supposed to have at one time appertained to Merstham Manor.

There is a small village, distant nearly three miles from Horley.

The Manor of Charlwood was granted by Edward I. to John de Bansted.

The Manor of Gatwick, close to Horley Church, is mentioned in 1304 as belonging to a family which took their surname from it, as was then usual. In the reign of Richard I. it came to the Jordan family, and continued with them for nearly three centuries. In 1716, Wm. Jordan was M.P. for Reigate. Timberham Bridge, corrupted from *Killman Bridge*, is the traditional scene of a great slaughter of marauding Danes by the peasantry.

The Manor of Shiremark takes its name from the county, or shire, boundary. Hidehurst was formerly a moated mansion.

Charlwood Place (or Sanders Place) was, from 1320 to 1673, the seat of the Sanders family (of Sandersted). Parts of the old house, moat, &c., still exist. Nicholas Sanders, the Jesuit, was a native of Charlwood; he was fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1548; on Elizabeth's accession he went to Rome and took orders, wrote several works in defence of Romanism, and attended the Council of Trent. In 1579 he accompanied the Spanish expedition to Ireland, and, on its failure, he (according to Camden) died there in great distress. The estate was bought in 1716 by Henry Wise, the famous gardener who designed the grounds at Blenheim.

In this and adjacent parishes it was easy, and perhaps, therefore, usual, to surround dwellings of any importance with water. "Many of the old houses in the district were originally moated. At Lagham the moat incloses a very large space of ground. Chevington Farm, in Bletchingley, was moated. Crowhurst Place has a very large moat, and in a field called Butler's Garden, on the farm adjoining Rook's Nes: are distinct traces of a moat, although all tradition of any dwelling house there is lost. There are the remains of a moat in a field to the right of the high road, leading from Bletchingley to Godstone, nearly

opposite the Ivy-house Farm. Parish Register, Limpsfield, 1622, 26th Nov. : 'Buried a young daughter of Philip Casinghurst, of the Moate.'

There is extant a *safe conduct* to Lawrence Hussy, of Charlwood, by Mary, Queen of Scots, though under what circumstances issued is not accurately known.

In an old deed of Merstham, mention is made of the right to dig iron ore at Charlwood. Till within 200 years ago, iron was extensively dug and smelted in Sussex and south-west Surrey, reaching to this parish.

The Church (*St. Nicholas*) is ancient, part being Norman, and consists of two aisles and two chancels, with a low spire. Before restoration the building was remarkably rude and quaint. In 1844, two niches were uncovered, the red and blue colouring of which was very fresh. In 1858 traces of colour were observed on the south wall, and the white-wash having been carefully removed by the vicar, a series of thirteenth-century paintings, in red and yellow distemper, were brought to view. Those in the eastern bay illustrate the legend of St. Margaret; in the upper band she is seen and pursued by the Governor of Antioch; in the middle band she is imprisoned, scourged, and tempted; in the lower band are depicted her martyrdom and ascent to heaven. The upper band of the western bay contains the legend of St. Nicholas and the three scholars (much defaced); the lower band is a *Morality* cartoon, "*Li trois mors, et li trois vifs*," representing three princely cavaliers met by three ghastly corpses, who remind them that "as we are such will *you* be." Other later pictures of SS. Edmund and Sebastian ~~formerly~~ existed.

The pulpit is of oak, moulded, with ~~three~~ shields inscribed,

"Lorde be merciful ~~unto us~~ and shew us the light of the trewth of thy mooste holy word." "Blessed is the man that watcheth and deliteth in the ~~words~~ of God's worde." "In the begenyng was the word, the word was made flesh, the word of the Lord is everlasting."

The old south door, with ornamental hinges, is in keeping with the general antiquity of the structure. The sundial over the porch had this inscription: "*Orate pro anima Thome Sander et Johanne uxoris ejus, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum*."

An oak screen divides one chancel from the aisle. The arms of Sanders and the letters R. S., &c., are carved thereon.

There are several monuments, namely:—To David Knox, 1793; to the Jordan family; and the Sharps.

A brass to "Nicholas Saunders, Esq., and Alys his wyfe, died in ye

firste yeare of the reign of Queene Mary." Aubrey mentions many other brasses of this family ; they are now missing.

In the churchyard are some marble tombs to the Saunders family.

The Rev. Thomas Mulcaster was rector in the reign of Charles I. He was, according to Walker's account, cited before the Committee, and would have been approved, had not the chairman, one Mr. White, by artifice and bribery, procured a sequestration. After leaving this village he kept a school at Mitcham. The living is said to have been given to "noted Mr. Lea," but by his resignation, or gift, a Mr. Wright became rector until soon after the Restoration, when "he lived quietly at Dorking, but did not long survive."

There is a benefaction from Henry Smith ; one (a schoolhouse and land) from Rev. J. Bristow ; another called Earl's gift ; and some others.

Near the village is a Baptist chapel, once temporarily used as a hospital for wounded soldiers returning from the Flanders expedition. The trust-deed contains a curious provision in case the Toleration Act should be repealed.

There is in this village a Cottage Hospital, founded in 1873 by the Rev. T. Burningham and H. C. Wise, Esq.

J. Clayton, Henry Gotto, E. Habershon (Charlwood Park), G. W. Wheatley, Esqs., are landowners or residents.

There is a marble causeway from Charlwood to Povey Cross.

At Lowfield Heath, on the London and Brighton main road, is a district church (*St. Michael*), a modern building.

The nearest railway station is Horley, and next to that Crawley.

There are several inns at Charlwood, and one (White Lion) at Lowfield Heath.

HORLEY.

HURLE, HORLEGHE.

Area, 7,320 acres. Population, 2,385.

The parish of Horley is on the Weald of Surrey. The surrounding landscape is very different from that of the hilly country to the north, but with its winding brooks, hedgerows, woods, and long vistas over level meadows, has a charm of its own, such as a Cowper, who clothed the tame scenery of Olney and Weston with lasting interest, could have well described.

There is no village proper. The church stands also isolated, close to the confines of Charlwood parish. A few old houses known as Horley Row, and a cluster called for ages Ley Street, were once the centres of

population. Of late years a considerable neighbourhood of shops and cottages has sprung up round the railway station, and some large houses have been built in the vicinity. Yattendon, Axlands, The Oaks, Greenfields, and other residential estates, are in this parish. The Rev. A. H. Bridges, Capt. Wood, Capt. Mirehouse, Christ's Hospital, and John Maple, Esq., are landowners.

A British sepulchral urn, flints, arrowheads, and bronze Roman coins, were found while forming the railway, south of Horley Station. In a field near, remains of Roman pottery have been found.

The Manor of Horley was at the Reformation given to Nicholas Carew ; it now belongs to Christ's Hospital. The Manors of Beeres, Kinnersley, and Lodge are in this parish, also part of Reigate Manor. In 1675 Kinnersley came into the possession of Benjamin Bonwicke, an officer in the trained bands. His son, a barrister, resided at Reigate.

Mention is made by Manning of a Colin Needler of this parish, an officer in Cromwell's army. Several letters from the Protector to him were in the possession of a descendant, who resided at Dorking the latter part of last century.

Among the Cotton MSS. is a document recording an agreement between the prior and convent of Merton, and Richard, priest of *Herteleia*, that the men of Horley should be parishioners of Richard's church of Herteleia, and that certain tithes should be paid thereto ; and another agreement made 1193 refers to the above.

In 1291 the prior of Merton and Canterbury held lands here, and at Pope Nicholas' taxation the living was taxed at £14 13s. 4d.

The Church (*St. Bartholomew*) is partly of the Decorated period, and consists of a nave and north aisle, or double nave, chancel, transept, tower, and shingled spire. The present north aisle is supposed to have been originally the fourteenth-century nave. Brayley mentions the transept as erected about 1780, and fitted with pews for the use of Gatwick House. The church was restored in 1880.

The living is a vicarage ; the rectory formerly belonged to the convent of Chertsey, but now to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, who usually present the benefice to one of their masters ; in 1817, the Rev. F. W. Franklin (the frank-hearted Franklin of Charles Lamb) was vicar. In 1828 Dr. Rice was appointed ; he was headmaster of Christ's Hospital.

In the north aisle, beneath an arch, is an ancient stone effigy of a man in chain armour, probably dated from 1320. Tradition assigns it to the

memory of Lord Sonds or Sanders, the reputed builder of the church, but the arms on the shield (formerly in the window also) are those of the Saleman family.

In the north aisle is a fine brass representing a woman with her hands in prayer ; the inscription is :—

“Of your charite pray for the soule of Johan Fenner, late wyf of John Fenner, Gent, whiche Johan decessed the 2 day of July, in the year of our Lord 1516, on whose soule Jh'u have mercy. Amen.”

Mr. Waller, in his essay on the “Monuments in Horley Church,” considers the inscription not to belong to the brass, and to be a century later.

There is also the brass of a gentleman in a fifteenth-century dress ; a stone in memory of Alice Taylor and her son, buried in 1615 ; a tablet of Sussex marble to William Brown, pastor of this church (died 1613), and some of his family, with these lines :—

“*Doctrina vitæque gregem constanter alebat, GLORIA*
Christi servus amans atque fidelis erat. DEO.”

Also a tablet to Rev. — Steele, 31 years curate, died 1823.

In December, 1861, was interred here one of the family of Constable (said to have been settled in this part from the time of the Conquest), viz., William Constable, who was born at Horley in 1783. Apprenticed at the age of 14 to a firm at Lewes, he showed much aptitude for acquiring knowledge and a talent for drawing. There he made the friendship of a youth, afterwards known as Dr. G. A. Mantell. In 1802, with his brother, he commenced a drapery business at Brighton (which has developed into the present firm of Hannington & Sons). He employed his summer mornings, before opening shop, in making a plan of the town, which was printed on a card as an advertisement. The brothers prospered, although at times the shop was closed, and a notice put up : “Gone for a holiday ; come back *next week*.” Others did the same (!). In 1806 the brothers sold off, and went to America. After travelling far, and voyaging nearly 13,000 miles on the Ohio and Mississippi in a boat, William was employed in laying out a town called, at his suggestion, Brighton. On the rumoured outbreak of war the brothers returned to England and Horley, where they pulled down the old family mill and built a new one. For the next twenty years William was surveyor to the London and Brighton turnpike-road, and resided at Dovers Green, near Reigate. The tunnel at Reigate, also the

suspension-bridge, were designed and carried out under his supervision. The first chain of the latter was pulled across by four-and-twenty young ladies, to each of whom Mr. Constable presented a pair of white kid gloves. After another journey to America, he finally settled at Brighton, and was for years the sole practitioner in that town of the new Daguerreotype process.

The places of worship and education, besides the Parish Church, are as follows :—

Baptist Chapel and Schools, in the main road, at corner of Albert Road ; erected by S. Barrow, Esq., 1879 ;

Baptist Chapel, Lee Street ;

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Station Road ;

Salfords Mission Church, erected 1882 ;

New Board Schools, Albert Road, erected 1883 ;

Board Schools at Salfords ; and

Old Schools, Horley Row.

Emmanuel Church, Sidlow, was built in 1861, to accommodate the district round Kinnersley and north of Horley and Charlwood, also a detached portion of Buckland. It is a small edifice of flint and stone, in the Early English style, and is surrounded by a well-kept grave-yard. Among the tombs is one to a youth who was killed by a fall from the yard-arm of his vessel.

The Mole winds through the meadows near the church.

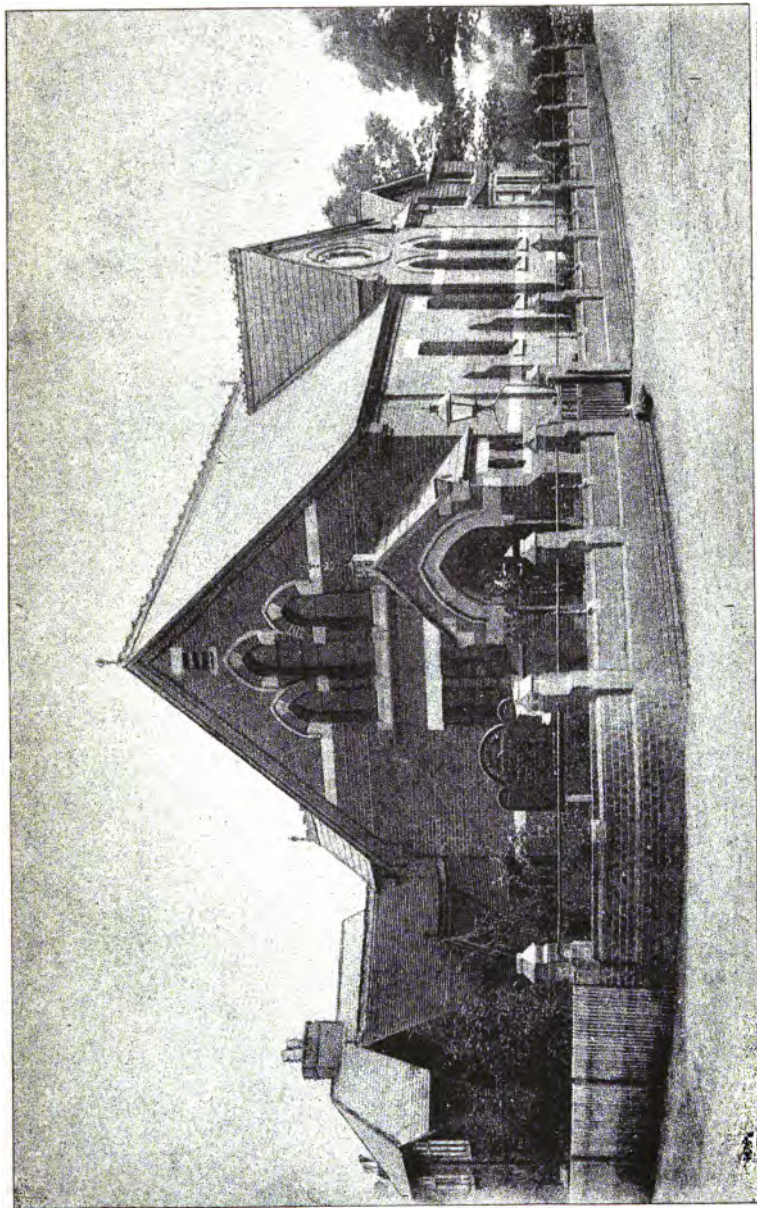
At Horley are the Chequers, King's Head, and Station inns.

Horley is a polling-place for Mid-Surrey.

The churchwardens' accounts are extant from an early period, and are thus described by Mr. Bax :—

“The volume which contains them measures 12½ inches by 8½, and consists of 47 leaves, mostly of the coarse paper of the period when the accounts commence, with two parchment leaves at the beginning, and the same number at the end of the book. It is bound in the original *boards*, covered with leather, embossed on both sides in diagonal lines, forming lozenges, the four centre spaces being occupied with squares containing the sacred monogram (*I.H.S.*), and the surrounding ones with diamonds, bearing floreated quatre-foils, except at the sides, where another design, somewhat difficult to describe, is introduced. The positions of the two clasps for securing the book are still traceable.

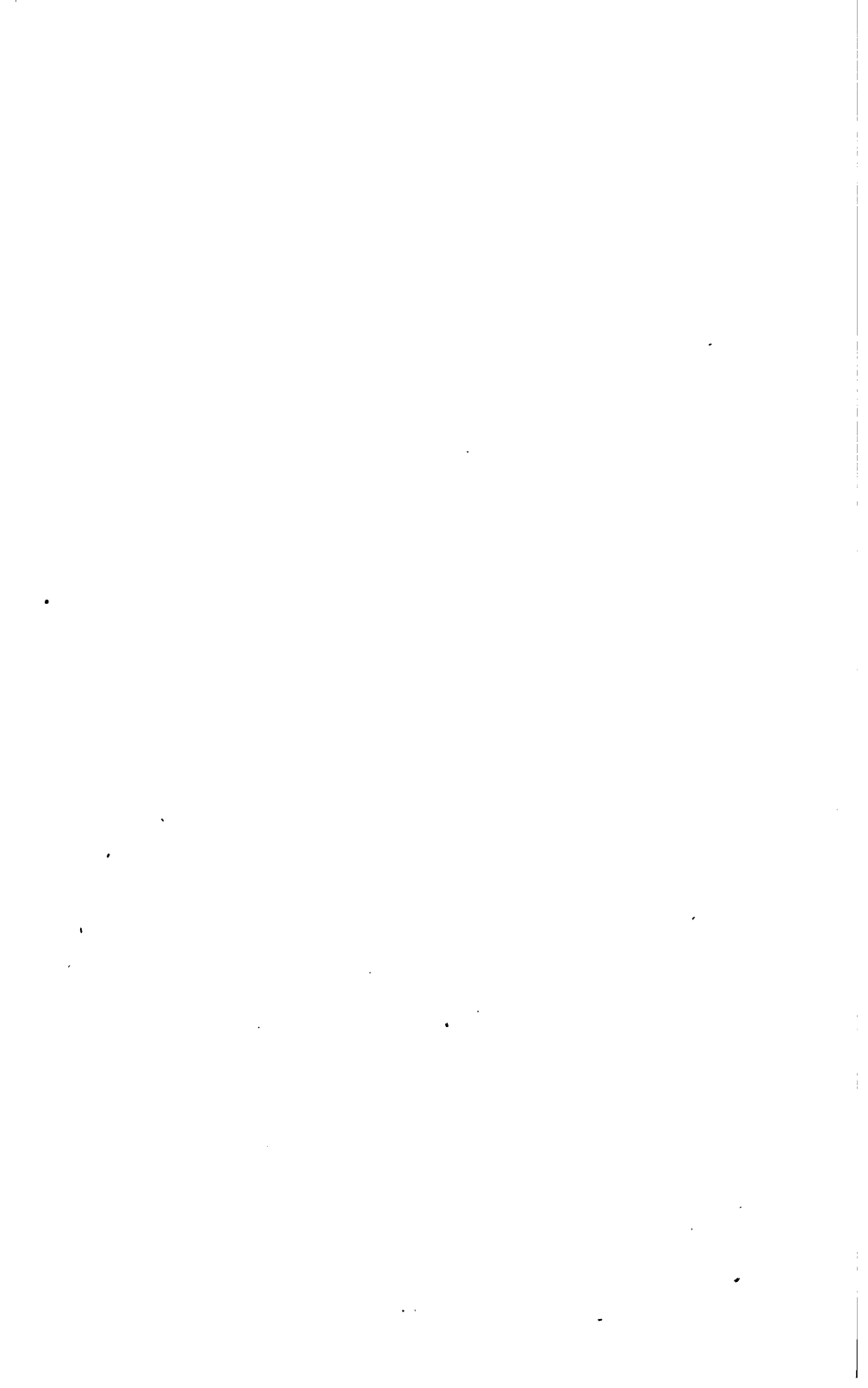
“On folio 1 is written in a modern hand, ‘This book is supposed to commence some short time before the first date that appears, which is in the year 1507 ;’ and in another hand and darker ink, ‘Bt. of Mr. Wright, who told



BERRYMAN, PHOTO. RECHILL.

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BAPTIST CHAPEL, HORLEY.



me he bought it at a sale of sheriff's distress in the Borough.' 'W. Bray: given by revd. J. Brand; 8 Nov. 1804.'

"The first record of interest has reference to expences incurred during the time that 'Jhon Woodman' was 'churchwardayne.' 'It. layd owte for glasynge of ye churche, iijs.' 'It. to leves for washyng of ye cloths (?) of ye churche, vjd. Itm. for a charges at ewel vecytacyon, xijd. Itm. to ye plomars mendynge ye lede, vs. Itm. for soder, iij lb. at viijd. a lb. & a halfe, ijs. iiijd. Itm. expenses at ye worke, iiijd. Itm. for ye expenses at Kyngston vesytacon at myclemas, xijd. It. for wyndynge (?) of ye great bel cleppar, xd., and for thonge lether, ijd., and for to bokes, viijd. (Total) 16s. 4d.

"The su. of the Rynggs a pou the crose, is. iiij.

"Of the sylu that is a pou the crose, ijs. jd.—iiij. pennis of a whope [? hoop].

"There is a long catalogue of names, with the sum of 6s. 8d. placed against each; whilst another person is mentioned as '*fideimissor*' or shewrte [surety]. It is possible that these may be for burials in the church, the necessity of speedy interment after death not allowing time for the money (a considerable sum to many in those days) to be immediately collected together, and so some friendly neighbour would act as security for the amount demanded.

"This yere our lady men brought in 14s. 1d.;' and elsewhere, 'lady men in the yere of our lord god—Thomas Schew and Jhon Bray'—has no doubt reference to the guardians and 'stock' of the altar of the Virgin.

"Fol. 7, dorse. 'This is the boke of the stoks belongyng to the churche of Horleghe. In the yer of ou lord gode mccccxxxiij., in the hands of Wyllm Veurse, of Kyne the—xxs.

It. wt Ryc Kelyk	...	...	...	...	...	i Kow.
It. wt Thomd Shewe	...	...	...	...	...	ij Kyne.
It. wt Jhon Gardener	...	...	...	...	...	i Kow.
[wt Jhon Harte	...	...	...	...	...	i Kow.
wt Thomas Lafforthe	...	...	...	...	...	i Kow.
wt do. Gatlande	...	...	...	...	...	i Kow, &c.'

"The following is a specimen of some of the expences during the year of office of one churchwarden. The account is undated; but, from internal evidence, probably between 1540-1560.

Jhon Neur for wexe	...	...	...	...	...	9s.
It. payd for wessigyg of the church gere	...	...	...	...	...	16d.
It. payd for coles	...	...	...	...	...	6d.
It. payd for a lok for the churche	...	...	...	...	...	4d.
It. payd for medyg of yerns (?) irons) wt in the churche	...	...	...	...	...	4d.
It. for meltyng of wex	...	...	...	...	...	4d.
It. for strykyng of wex	...	...	...	...	...	1d.
Rychard Cowp for one torche	...	...	...	...	...	3s. 8d.
It. for makyng of wex & mett & drynke & wyer wt other thyngs loging to the church	...	...	...	...	...	6s. 8d.
It. payd for watchyng to father Morgar	...	...	...	...	...	4d.
It. payd for a belrope	...	...	...	...	...	12d.

"Further on we have, 'It. payd at the cownt Daye anno dni 1561.'

payd ffor Mr. Vycker's will 5s.

It. payd by the hands of John Bray & by accustomed use
for the breakyng off the chyrche ffor the buryeing off his
grandffather and grandmother 13s. 8d.

payd by the hands of James Ewhurst & ffor the wyll of
John Chelsham 20d.

"Certain of the members of the congregation were not always reverent and devout ; hence (in 1632) ' John Ansty is chosen by the consent of ye minister & parishoners, to see yt ye younge men & boyes bebaue themselves decently in ye church in time of Divine service & sermon, and he is to have for his paines 2s.'

"On fols. 20, 21, 22, are memoranda of agreements between the churchwardens and certain of the inhabitants, by which the latter agree to receive the persons therein named as apprentices: Thus, on January 13th, 1604, Jeremy Shoe takes 'An Chamley, daughter of Edmund Chamley, deceased, until she come to 21, in consideracon' he receives 'some household stuffe to the valew of 6s. 8d.,' and 'is to be eased in not paying to the poore for 4 yeares. to come ;' John Chelsham receives An Williams, daughter of John Williams, 'untyll she come to 21 yeres of age ;' and he has from her father 'one mare and a colte in full satisfaction.' 20 Dec., 1610, Bernard Humphry took to prentice Susand Washfoord, and binds himself 'to keep her sufficient meate, drink and apparell until she come to the age of fower and twenty yeares,' Mary Washfoorde, widow, her mother, delivering to him one cowe, and the churchwardens 20s. in money. Again, on 31 March, 1611, Edw. Woodman, of Ifield, took to prentice John Washfoord ; and on 28 September, 1612, francis Charman received John Cholmely."

HORNE.

HORN, HOURNE, HOORN.

Area, 4,593 acres. Population, 698.

Formerly included in Bletchingley, but made a separate parish in the time of Queen Anne (1705). The opening remarks on the adjoining parishes of Burstow and Horley will apply generally to Horne.

The Manor of Horne, in 1347, belonged to Sir John de Horne. In the reign of Henry III. the Countess of Pembroke obtained an authority to found a Carthusian convent here, but the intention appears not to have been carried out.

The Manor of Bysshe Court belonged, in the fourteenth century, to the Barons de Burgehersh. It came into possession of the Bysshe family (see Burstow), and was sold by Sir Edward Bysshe in 1675. The old house was pulled down about 1790, but the moat still remains, now enclosing a garden.

A portion of this parish, known as *Harrowsley* or *Harwardsly*, is detached. It is said to have been called Haroldslegh, and belonged to the King Harold.

Here is the interesting archæological site of Thunderfield Castle, according to tradition the fortified residence of King Athelstane, and demolished after a battle, when the inmates were killed.

Brayley says: "A Mr. Smith, who held the farm about twelve or fourteen years ago, in making some clearance, discovered a considerable quantity of human bones; and in repairing the moat, at the same time, some large pieces of timber were thrown out, nearly black and partially charred. Portions of this timber are still preserved in the neighbourhood."

The visitor can reach it on foot from Horley station, distant one mile, by a picturesque summer's walk. The peasants do not seem to recognise the historic name, and call it "the Rookery," but it is easily found near Harrowsley Farm. The outer moat encloses a square sylvan area, in which is an inner moat, shaped in the form of a figure 8, enclosing two small round plots. No masonry remains, but the whole is very clearly defined.

The Church (*St. Mary's*) is somewhat ancient, and consists of nave and chancel, with small spire. It has been lately restored.

Manning and Bray record:—

"The Commissioners appointed in 2 Edward VI. to take an account of charities, &c., in Surrey, returned that in Bletchingley there was one stipendiary priest found and maintained by the parson of Bletchingley to minister within the chapel of Horne, being distant two miles from the Parish Church, which was built long time past for the ease of the parishioners, for that there be within the same parish 360 housling people, and no more priests there but the parson. That was then incumbent of the said chapel, and had towards his finding (maintenance), at the will and pleasure of the same parson, in one yearly stipend, £6 13s. 4d."

John Kidgell, of pluralist notoriety, was many years rector here.

Among the monuments are:—an old one of wood, with two figures, in memory of John Goodman and his wife (1611), and so finished as to represent marble and iron; a tablet to Thomas Walleys, 1629; a stone to Timothy Stileman, B.D., rector, died 1762; tablets of the Hope family, of Horne Court—Ralph Hope, 1681, also Ralph Hope (died 1693) and his wife (1690):—

"In faith and love these two lived all their days,
And died in hope to live and love always.
Spe requiescimus."

There are two benefactors, viz., Henry Smith and another.

Manning and Bray mention one Ridley, who died in 1774, aged 82, who remembered the happy time when there was no poor-rate in this parish. The first rate was 4d. in the pound. When smallpox appeared it was raised to 6d., and in 1794 was 5s. to 6s., and "even more."

There is a Wesleyan chapel in Horne.

The nearest railway-stations are those of Godstone and Horley.

Some of the land in this parish is owned by Jesus College, Cambridge, the remainder by Geo. Palmer, Esq., and others.

LEIGH.

Pronounced LYE.

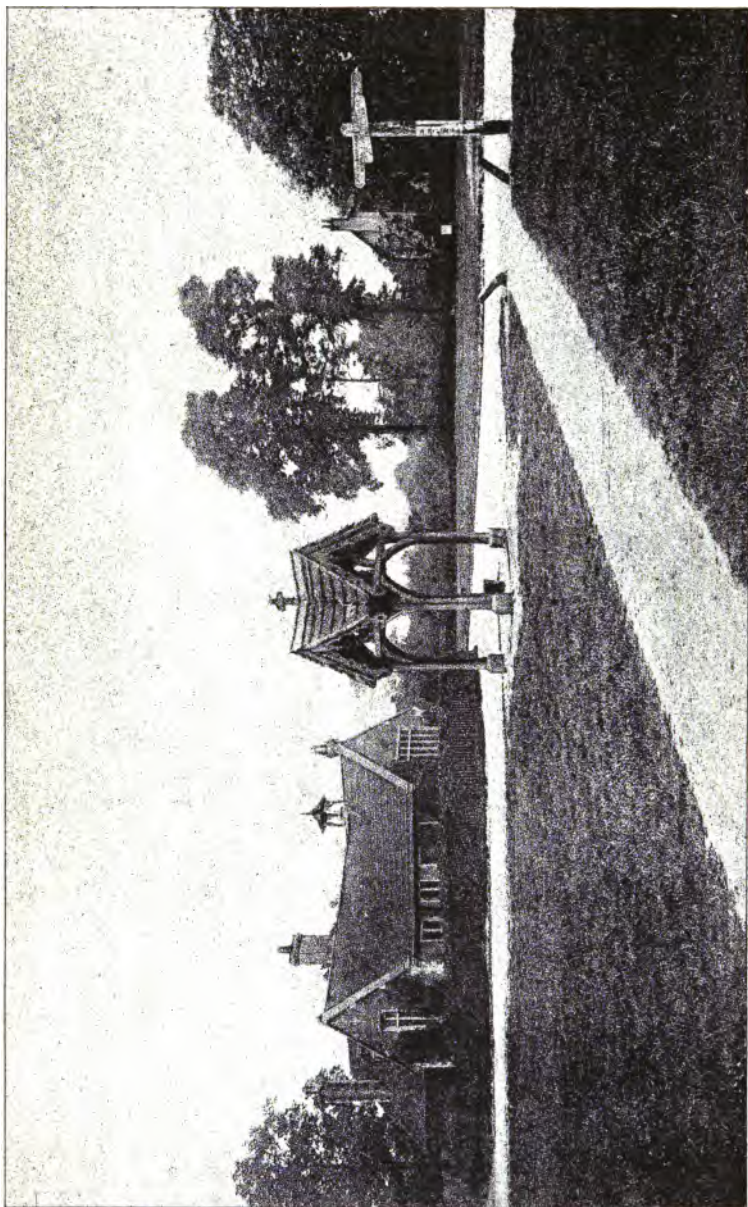
Area, 3,419 acres. Population, 523.

If the visitor seeks a by-road retired old English village, he will find Leigh a miniature example of one. In well-wooded, undulating country, shut out from the bustle of high-road or rail, here is the village-green, with its well; the church and school; the moated manor-house, and the inn; the rural shop and post-office; a farmyard, and some old cottages. Here have been few innovations and few changes, except those incidental to the passing away of generations.

Mr. Salmon would seem to have visited Leigh in winter, his comment in his History of Surrey being: "At this place begins one of the dirtiest counties in England." Since 1731, however, the lost art of road-making has been recovered, and the modern topographer will not find the mud so important as to call for remark.

The Manor of Shelwood includes a considerable part of the parish. In 1156 Henry II. gave to the prior of Merton, in *frank-almoigne*, Selewode and Kingswode. The tenants of the manor seem to have found the yoke heavy, and an inquest was held in the reign of Henry III., when the jury disallowed the right of the lord to compel the tenants to reap his harvest for him, but "found that they must pay Peter pence, and also that they must not marry a son or daughter out of the manor without licence of the prior." In 1654 Sir T. Browne, of Betchworth Castle, was owner, and from his son it came to Thomas Jordan, of Gatwick, and in 1806 was sold to the Duke of Norfolk. The site of the old manor-house is now occupied by Shelwood farmhouse, about a mile south-west of Leigh village. Elizabethan coins and other relics have been found here.

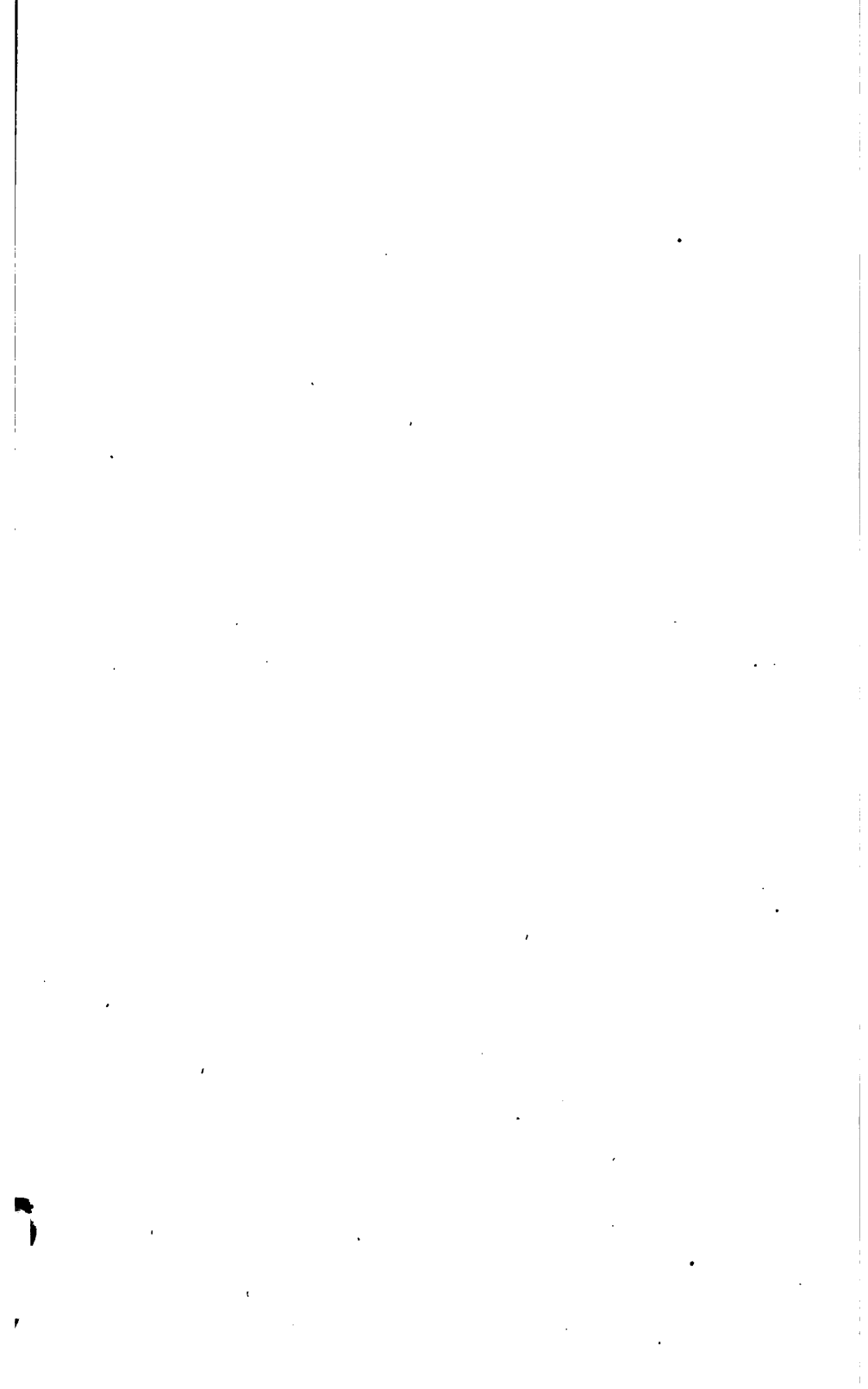
Leigh Place, just north of the village, is an ancient mansion. It has been slightly modernised; the moat is perfect. In Manning and Bray's



"THE PHOTO" BRADY & CO. LONDON.

BERRYMAN, PHOTO. REDHILL.

LEIGH SCHOOLS AND GREEN.



“Surrey” is a view of Leigh Place, in which the drawbridge is shown as then existing. The plate was presented by Richard Caffyn Dendy, Esq., the then owner, who had the following in a small frame put up in the house :—

“The first inhabitants of this place which I can trace were the great family of Brewse, or Brewose, who followed the fortunes of the Conqueror from Normandy in 1066. They were possessed of many lordships in Surrey, and of 42 manors in Sussex. Jno. de Brewse having escaped from the tyrant, King John, who starved two of his brothers to death in Windsor Castle, married a daughter of Lewellyan, Prince of Wales, and died in 1232. Lord William, his son, was of Findon in Sussex. Sir Peter de Brewse, third son of this William, had a younger son, Sir John, who resided here. The next who succeeded was Sir George, his son, who died 1419; he possessed the manors of Imworth, Walton, and Bookham in Surrey, and Crawley, Sedgewick, and Nuthurst in Sussex (in 1432); [whose son John was] Esquire of the body to Henry VII., a great favourite, and succeeded to many of the manors of the Brewses. 1500: Thomas, earl of Surrey, next he came to the estate in the paternal line of the Brewses.”

At Swain's Farm, about a mile east of the village, Ben Jonson, the poet, is said to have resided, and a room in the old-fashioned building was called the Study. Stumblehole, another estate near Swain's, was held of the king, and paid castle-guard to Rochester Castle. Mynthurst and Bury Court are large modern residences in the parish, occupied by J. Wilson and E. Carrington, Esqs.

The Church (*St. Bartholomew*) is in the Perpendicular style, and consists of nave and chancel, with a stone tower; it has been almost rebuilt.

In the church are several brasses and indents of the Arderne family, formerly of Leigh Place; attached to one is a Latin inscription, dated 1489; another contains whole-length brasses of John and Elizabeth Arderne, with small figures of their six children, also a small brass representing the Trinity, and an old monument under an arched recess. Among the modern tablets are these :—To Richard Caffyn Dendy, Esq., of Leigh Place, who died in 1832; to J. W. Freshfield, of Mynthurst, many years M.P. for Penrhyn and Falmouth, died 1864; also to the Rev. G. Whitlock, vicar of this parish, born 1795, died July, 1871.

“How sweet and solemn, all alone,
With rev'rent steps, from stone to stone,
In a small village churchyard lying,
O'er intervening flowers to move!
And as we read the names unknown
Of young and old to judgment gone,
And hear in the calm air above
Time onwards softly flying.”—*Wilson*.

There is an inn on the village Green, and the Seven Stars, a small roadside inn, at Dawe's Green. Reigate and Betchworth are the nearest railway-stations.

Leigh is a polling-place for Mid-Surrey.

NEW DIGATE.

NEWDEGATE.

Area, 4,579 acres. Population, 664.

A parish in the Weald, with a small village, about two miles from Holmwood Station; also a hamlet called Parkgate. Part only of the parish is in Reigate hundred.

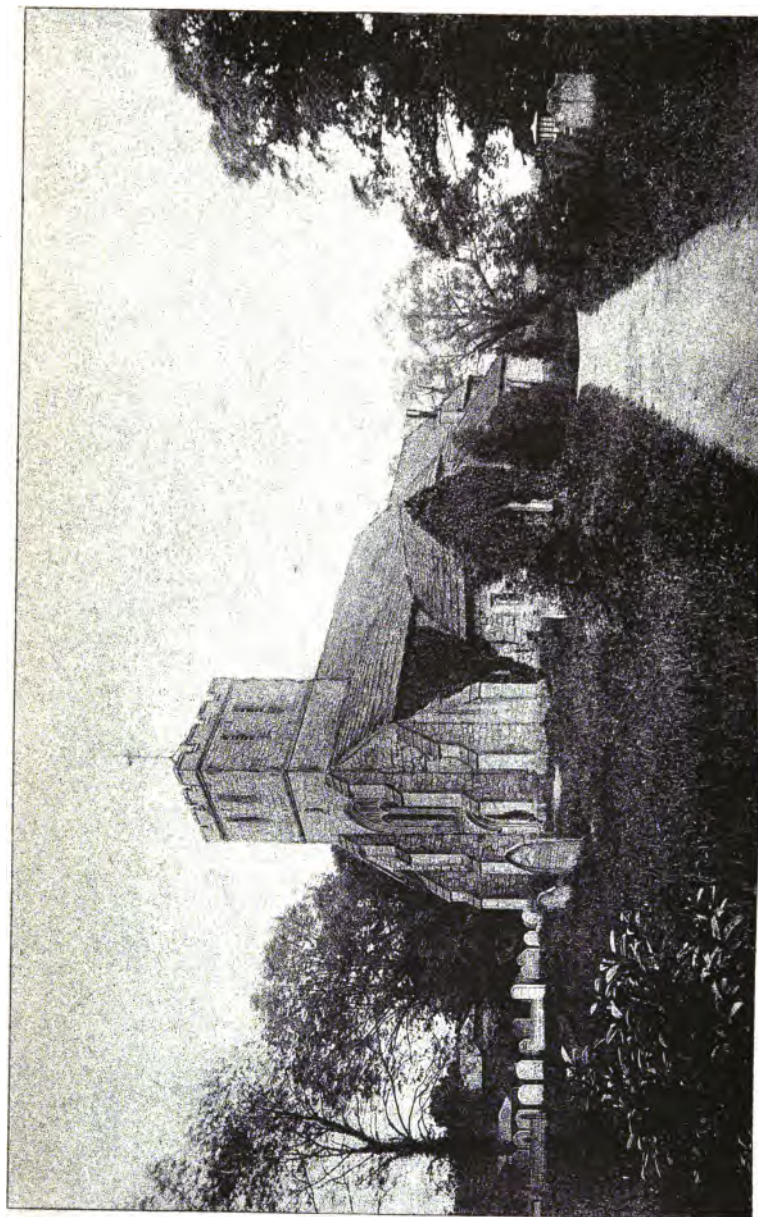
The Earls of Warren and Surrey held this as part of the royal manor of Reigate.

The land is richly wooded, and mostly belongs to the Duke of Norfolk Lee Steere, Esq., and F. Watson, Esq.

The family of Newdigate was long resident here, and possessed the mansions of Newdigate Place and Cudworth Manor. Towards the end of last century part of the former was converted into a farmhouse, and the other part pulled down; it is half-a-mile south of the village, now called "Newdigate Place Farm," and traces of the moat and old building can be seen. Cudworth, west of the village, is still moated, and of much antiquarian interest.

Many of the family of Newdigate were interred in the chapel of St. Margaret, in the churchyard of Newdigate, but no trace now remains; others were interred in the church. One old seal of the family shows a *paw*, traditionally said to allude to wolves exterminated in the adjoining forest. A later seal has the rebus N U *over* a gate, and D *beneath*.

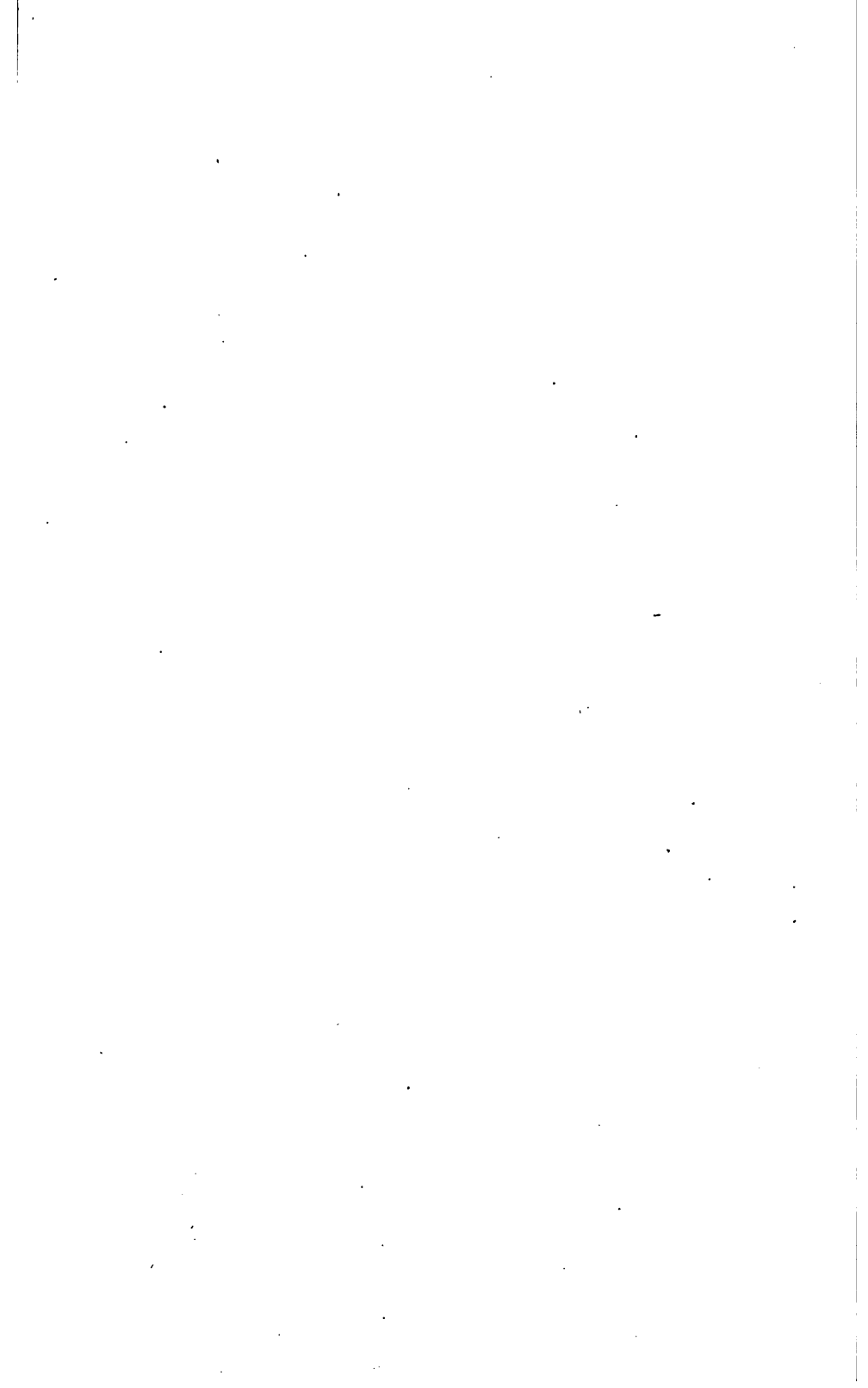
Ewood Park and Henfold were purchased by the Duke of Norfolk some 80 or 90 years since. In 1807 he commenced to build a mansion here. An aged labourer, living in 1873, remembered the "house-warming." After the Duke's death in 1815 the place was dismantled and removed, the lake of 60 acres disappeared, and the scanty ruins are now grown over and little known.



"THE PHOTO" SPRING & CO. LONDON.

LEIGH CHURCH.

BERRYMAN PHOTO BEDFORD.



The Church (*St. Peter*) is ancient, part being Early English, and consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a wooden tower and spire, beautifully framed in oak. Part of the south aisle was once a chapel of Cudworth Manor.

Dr. John Buckner was, in 1794, promoted from this rectory to the See of Chichester.

There is an endowed school founded by the Rev. George Steere, rector from 1609 till about 1660. It has an exhibition in Trinity College, Cambridge.

There is a small inn. The nearest railway-station is Holmwood.

Park Gate is a hamlet, nearly a mile from the village, on the Leigh road.

The walks through the woods near Newdigate are very pleasant.

The country, included in the twenty-one parishes herein described has a rich *flora*. Many species of orchids have been found; also sweet woodruff, bluebells, hyacinths, wood anemones, bird's-foot-trefoil, spleenwort, honeysuckle, &c. Wild strawberries abound on the hills, and numerous varieties of ferns and mosses flourish in suitable quarters. Brakes, furzes, heath, and sand-grasses grow very luxuriantly on the waste lands and commons. (See Chapter VIII.)

BEAUTIES OF THE MORNING.

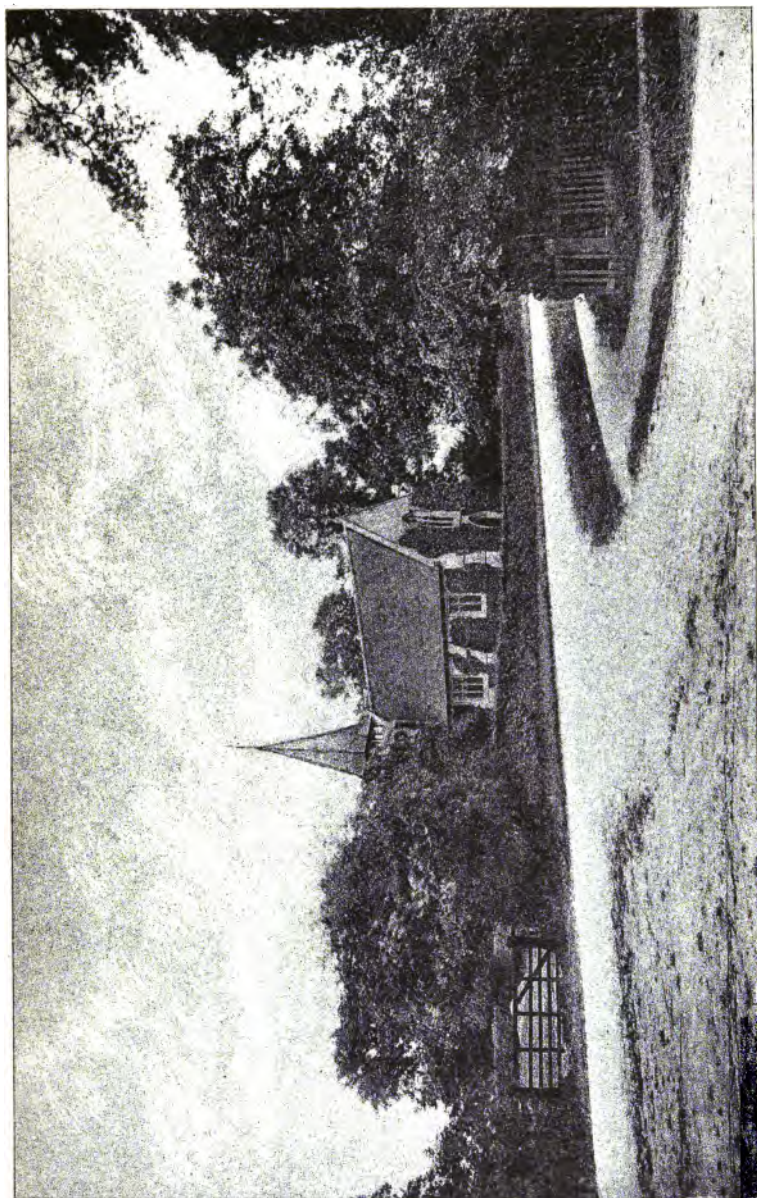
“The sun, when he hath spread his rays,
And shewed his face ten thousand ways,
Ten thousand things do then begin
To shew the life that they are in.
The heaven shews lov'ly art and hue,
Of sundry shapes and colours new,
And laughs upon the earth; anon,
The earth as cold as any stone,
Wet in the tears of her own kind,
'Gins then to take a joyful mind.
For well she feels that out and out,
The sun doth warm her round about,
And dries her children tenderly,
And shews them forth full orderly:
The mountains high, and how they stand!
The valleys and the great mainland!
The trees and herbs, and the towers strong,
The castles, and the rivers long.
The hunter then sounds out his horn,
And rangeth straight through wood and corn.

On hills then shew the ewe and lamb,
And every young one with his dam.
Then tune the birds their harmony ;
Then flock the fowl in company ;
Then everything doth pleasure find
In that, that comforts all their kind."

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.

Born, 1516; died, 1547.

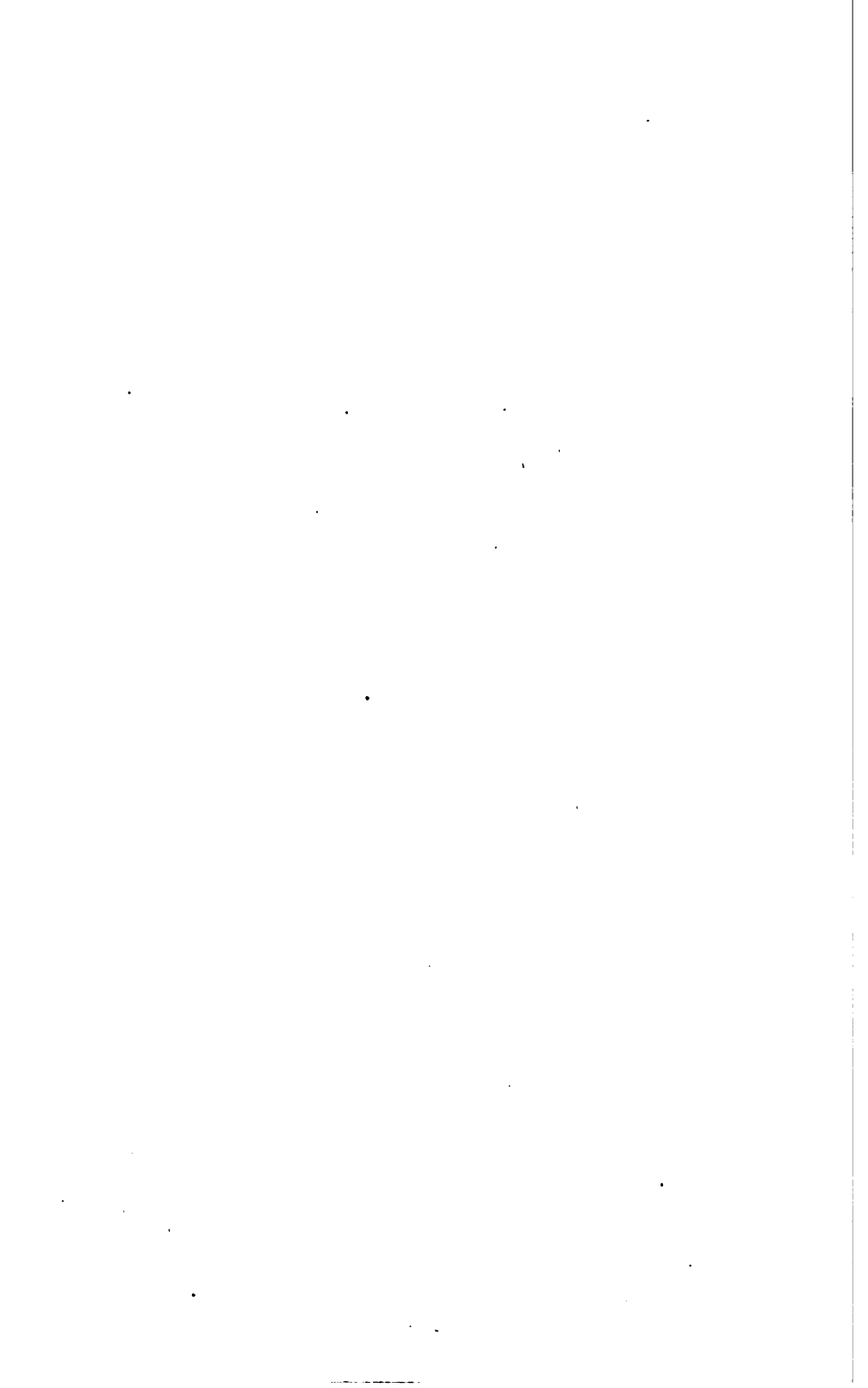




BERRYMAN, PHOTO REDHILL.

SIDLOW CHURCH.

"THE PHOTO" SPENCE & CO. LONDON.



CHAPTER VIII.

STATISTICAL NOTES.

AREAS OF THE PARISH OF REIGATE.

5,675 acres of land, of which about 480 acres are common.

34 „ of water (with new lake, 41 acres).

186 „ in roads.

111 „ in railways.

Total 6,006

Of this the old “Borough,” as it was *formerly* called, *i.e.*, the Township, contains 435 acres, and the “Foreign” contains 5,571 acres.

The number of houses in the Western Ward of the *present* Municipal Borough in 1881 was 1,256, and in the Eastern Ward 1,939.

TOTALS OF REIGATE UNION.

PARISHES.	Population according to Census, 1881.	Number of Houses, 1881.	Area in Acres.	Rateable value as shown by Valuation Lists now in force.
Betchworth	1779	322	3743	£11491
Buckland	401	79	1864	4149
Burstow	1199	232	4760	7466
Chaldon	185	35	1644	1950
Charlwood	1359	283	7093	11227
Chipstead	644	124	2420	3726
Gatton	222	38	1296	3366
Horley	2385	477	7320	31867
Kingswood	387	78	1821	2942
Leigh	523	104	3419	4077
Merstham	903	185	2599	17236
Nutfield	1093	196	3401	9981
Reigate Borough... ..	3274	3195	{ 435	19535
Reigate Foreign	15388			
Walton-on-the-Hill ...	616	128	2608	4806
Total	30358	3476	49994	£245376
In 1864.				
Reigate Foreign	7966	—	5571	£48546

Population of the Municipal Borough of Reigate according to Census of 1881 :—

St. Mary's District	...	...	...	...	2922
St. Mark's „	...	...	...	...	3521
St. Luke's „	...	...	...	...	868
St. Matthew's,,	...	...	...	...	5769
St. John's „	...	...	...	...	4226
Ditto (Public Institutions)	...	...	...	...	1203
Sidlow Parish	...	...	...	...	145
Total					18654
Population in 1801	...	...	...	...	2246
„ 1861	...	...	...	...	9975
„ 1871	...	...	...	...	15916
Number of inhabited houses in 1801	...	...	...	...	417
„ „ 1861	...	...	...	...	1538
„ „ 1871	...	...	...	...	2584
„ „ 1881	...	...	...	...	3195

VITAL STATISTICS.

Dr. Jacob, the Medical Officer for this district, in his report for 1883, states that the population of the Borough, exclusive of the Earlswood Asylum, may be estimated at 18,600.

The number of births in 1882 was	...	...	...	555
„ „ 1883 „	...	...	...	538
Annual rate	...	...	...	29 per 1000
The number of deaths, 1883	...	...	...	225
Annual rate	...	...	...	12·1 per 1000
Ditto ten previous years	...	...	...	13·6 „ 1000

This will be found a *low death-rate* by comparison with the returns throughout the country.

LOCAL RATES.

				Poor.	District.
				s. d.	s. d.
1871	...	...	...	3 3	—
1872	...	...	...	2 5	—
1873	...	...	...	2 0	—

LOCAL RATES—continued.

					Poor.		District.	
					s.	d.	s.	d.
1874	...	...	...	...	2	0	...	—
1875	...	...	...	...	2	0	...	—
1876	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	—
1877	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	—
1878	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	3 4
1879	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	3 2
1880	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	3 0
1881	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	3 0
1882	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	3 0
1883	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	2 9
1884	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	3 0

Price of gas per 1,000 feet, 4s.

Caterham Water Company's charges are on the annual value of the house, e.g.:—

£10 value	...	...	...	...	13s. annual charge.	
£11 „	...	...	...	...	14s.	„
£20 „	...	...	...	...	23s.	„
£30 „	...	...	...	...	33s.	„ etc.

TABLE OF ALTITUDES.

Place.					Feet above Mean Sea Level.
Near Three Arches, Earlswood	...	...	...	...	197
Irrigation Farm Cottage	...	...	...	...	224
Woodhatch Crossing	...	...	...	...	214
Market-place, Redhill	...	...	...	...	257
„ Reigate	...	...	...	...	270
Frenches-crossing	...	...	...	...	282
Gatton-corner	...	...	...	...	301
Woodlands-road	...	...	...	...	301
Shaw's-corner	...	...	...	...	306
Friends' Meeting House	...	...	...	...	322
Recreation Ground, Reigate-hill	...	...	...	...	335
Sandpit-road	...	...	...	...	374
Whitepost Hill	...	...	...	...	390

TABLE OF ALTITUDES—*continued*.

Place.					Feet above Mean Sea-Level.
Wray Common, near Mill	...	...	...	...	403
Top of Park Hill	...	...	...	...	411
Bletchingley Street	...	...	...	...	457
Top of Redhill	...	...	...	...	478
„ Redstone Hill	...	...	...	...	507
„ Merstham Hill	...	...	...	...	539
Walton Heath	...	...	...	...	613
Suspension Bridge	...	...	...	...	700
Betchworth Clump	...	...	...	...	732
Top of Reigate Hill	...	...	...	...	762
„ White Hill	...	...	...	...	762
„ Leith Hill	...	...	...	...	993
Rainfall in 1881 (Oxford Road, Redhill)	...	...	...	...	31·87
„ „ 1882 „ „	...	...	...	...	33·14

COUNTY MAGISTRATES.—DIVISION OF REIGATE.

Lord Monson, Gatton Park, Reigate.

Lord Hylton, Merstham House.

Sir John W. C. Hartopp, Bart., Kingswood Warren, Reigate.

Colonel Goulburn, Betchworth House, Betchworth.

Alfred James Waterlow, Esq., Great Doods, Reigate.

Charles Kaye Freshfield, Esq., M.P., Upper Gatton.

Henry Edwards, Esq., M.P., Ham, Nutfield.

Colonel Leopold Seymour, Brockham Park, Betchworth.

John Garret Cattley, Esq., Shabden Park, Chipstead.

Edward Brocklehurst, Esq., Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.

Henry Lainson, Esq., Colley Manor, Reigate.

Colonel A. A. Croll, Beechwood, Reigate.

Frederick Charles Pawle, Esq., Northcote, Reigate.

Clerk—J. Merrick Head, Bell Street.

Petty Sessions held in Town Hall on second Saturday in every month.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

The Mayor.

Robert Field, Esq., Brooklands, Redhill.

G. Baker, Esq., Holmfels, Reigate.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES—*continued.*

C. Holman, Esq., M.D., The Barons, Reigate.
 E. Horne, Esq., Park House, Reigate.
 H. Lainson, Esq., Colley Manor, Reigate.
 John Walters, Esq., M.B., Reigate.
 W. B. Waterlow, Esq., High Trees, Redhill.
 William Carruthers, Esq., West Street, Reigate.
 John Shaw, Esq., Brooklands, Redhill.
 W. Costar, Esq., Woodlands, Redhill.
 Clerk to Magistrates—J. Merrick Head, Bell Street
 Petty Sessions held in Town Hall on third Monday of each month.

REIGATE PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.

Betchworth, Brockham, Buckland, Burstow, Chaldon, Charlwood,
 Chipstead, Gatton, Horley, Kingswood, Leigh, Merstham, and Nutfield.

Circuit No. 50.

REIGATE COUNTY COURT DIVISION.

A. MARTINEAU, ESQ., JUDGE.

J. M. Head, Esq., Registrar ; office—Bell Street.

Betchworth, Bletchingley, Buckland, Burstow, Caterham, Chaldon,
 Charlwood, Chipstead, Gatton, Godstone, Headley, Horley, Horne,
 Kingswood, Leigh, Limpsfield, Merstham, Nutfield, Oxted, Redhill,
 Reigate, Tandridge, Titsey, Walton, and Woldingham.

PLACES OF WORSHIP AND MINISTERS.

BETCHWORTH.

						Date of Appointment
St. Michael's Church.—Rev. Charles Saunders,						
<i>Worcester, Oxford.</i>				Vicar.	...	1880
Brethren's Meeting Room, Station-road...						
Independent Chapel, Gadbrook						

BLETCHINGLEY.

St. Mary's Church.—Rev. Charles Fox Chawner,						
M.A., <i>Corpus Christi, Cambridge</i>				Rector	...	1841
Congregational Chapel.—				Minister	...	
Wesleyan Chapel (Redhill Circuit)						

BROCKHAM.

				Date of Appointment.
Christ Church.—Rev. Alan Benjamin Clark,				
M.A., <i>Christ's, Cambridge</i> ...	...	...	Vicar	... 1859
Baptist Chapel.—Mr. James Beadle	...	...	Pastor	...

BUCKLAND.

St. Peter's Church.—Rev. George F. Slade, M.A.,				
<i>Balliol, Oxford</i> ...	...	...	Rector	... 1883

BURSTOW.

St. Bartholomew's Church.—Rev. Thomas Burn				
Sikes, M.A., <i>St. John's, Oxford</i> ...	...	...	Rector	... 1878
Baptist Chapel, Fernhill ...	..	...	...	...
Ditto Smallfields	...	...	...	...

CATERHAM.

St. Lawrence(Upper Church).—Rev. James Nevill				
Heard, M.A., <i>St. Mary's, Oxford</i> ...	...	...	Rector	... 1878
St. John's Church.—Rev. John Bickford Heard,				
M.A., <i>Caius, Cambridge</i> , also rector of				
Woldingham, and author of "Tripartite			Perpetual	
Nature of Man" ...	...	...	Curate	... 1880
Congregational Church.—Rev. William Heather,				
M.A. ...	...	...	...	... 1884
Wesleyan Chapel (Croydon Circuit) ...	...	...
Sacred Heart (R.C.).—Rev. Francis Roe	...		Priest	...

CHALDON.

St. Peter and St. Paul's.—Rev. Harry Charrington				
Fisher, M.A., <i>Jesus, Cambridge</i> ...	...	...	Rector	... 1875

CHARLWOOD.

St. Nicholas' Church.—Rev. E. M. Gibson, M.A.,				
<i>Trinity, Dublin</i> ...	...	...	Rector	... 1884
St. Michael's Church, Lowfield Heath ...	...	...
Baptist Chapel ...	...	...		...

CHIPSTEAD.

St. Margaret's Church.—Rev. Peter Auberton,				
M.A., <i>Wadham, Oxford</i> ...	...	...	Rector	... 1861

GATTON.

			Date of Appointment.
St. Andrew's Church.—Rev. Edmund Paul Larken, B.A., <i>Trinity Hall, Cambridge</i> ...	Rector	...	1878

GODSTONE.

St. Nicholas' Church.—Rev. Thomas Samuel Hoare, D.D., <i>St. John's, Cambridge</i> ...	Rector	...	1882
St. John's Church, Blindley Heath, Rev. George F. Deeds, <i>St. Aidan's</i>	Vicar	...	1879
Baptist Chapel, Tylers' Green.—Rev. George L. Webb, <i>Metropolitan</i>	Minister	...	

HEADLEY.

St. Mary's Church.—Rev. Henry Hunt Burrow, M.A., <i>Hertford, Oxford</i>	Rector	...	1871
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HORLEY.

St. Bartholomew's Church.—Rev. Edmund George Peckover, M.A., <i>St. John's, Cambridge</i> ...	Vicar	...	1871
Salford Mission Church			
Baptist Chapel.—Rev. Benjamin Marshall, <i>Metro- politan</i>	Minister	...	1878
Baptist Chapel, Lee Street			
Primitive Methodist Chapel (near railway) (Red- hill Circuit)			
Emmanuel Church.—Rev. William Lees, M.A., <i>Christ's, Cambridge</i>	Vicar	...	1862

HORNE.

St. Mary's Church.—Rev. Charles Hans Hamil- ton, M.A., <i>Trinity, Dublin</i>	Rector	...	1877
Wesleyan Chapel (Redhill Circuit)			

KINGSWOOD.

St. Andrew's Church.—Rev. Frederick Taunton, M.A., <i>St. John's, Cambridge</i>	Vicar	...	1876
Congregational Chapel			
Baptist Chapel, Tadworth			

LEIGH.

St. Bartholomew's Church.—Rev. J. Lucas ...	Vicar	...	1884
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MERSTHAM.

			Date of Appointment.
St. Catherine's Church.—Rev. Augustine John Pearman, M.A., <i>Pembroke, Oxford</i> ...	Rector	..	1876
Baptist Chapel.—Rev. John J. C. Leigh, <i>Metro- politan</i>	Minister	...	1882

NEWDIGATE.

St. Peter's Church.—Rev. Lancelot S. Kennedy, M.A., <i>Trinity, Dublin</i>	Rector	...	1869
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NUTFIELD.

St. Peter and St. Paul's Church.—Rev. William Briscoe, M.A., <i>Jesus, Oxford</i>	Rector	...	1882
Mission Room, Mid Street, Rev. D. Braby ...	Evangelist	...	1881

OUTWOOD.

St. John's Church.—Rev. John Davis, <i>King's, London</i>	Vicar	...	1870
Baptist Chapel.—Rev. Thos. Green	Pastor	..	"

REIGATE.

St. Mary's (Old Church).—Rev. John Newman Harrison, M.A., <i>Caius, Cambridge</i> ...	Vicar	...	1847
St. Mark's Church, Wray Park.—Rev. Arthur Cazenove, Canon and Rural Dean, <i>Exeter, Oxford</i>	Vicar	...	1859
Nutley Lane Church	Curacy		
St. Luke's Church, South Park.—Rev. T. P. Thorp	Vicar	...	1885
Congregational Chapel, High Street.—Rev. George J. Adeney... ..	Minister	...	1856
Congregational Hall, South Park			
Wesleyan Chapel, High Street.—Rev. John George Greaves	Minister	...	1882
Primitive Methodist Chapel, Lesbourne Road.— Rev. S. Thackrah	Minister	...	1882
Evangelical Mission, Temperance Hall.—Mr. J. Mollison	Evangelist		
Plymouth Brethren, Holmesdale Road... ..			
Friends' Meeting House, near old Church ...			

REDHILL.

			Date of Appointment.
St. Matthew's Church.—Rev. Henry Brass, M.A., <i>Corpus Christi, Cambridge</i>	Vicar	...	1866
Mission Room, High Street, ditto			
Mission Room, Holmethorpe, ditto			
St. John's Church.—Rev. John S. More Gordon, M.A., <i>Balliol, Oxford</i>	Perpetual Curate	...	1882
Congregational Chapel.—Rev. James Menzies...	Minister	...	1883
Baptist Chapel, London Road, Rev. W. Hethering- ton, <i>Metropolitan</i>	Minister	...	1885
Ditto Station Road.—Mr. Picknell	Minister	...	1877
Ditto Shaw's Corner			
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.—Rev. George Edwards	Priest	...	
Wesleyan Chapel, Station Road.—Rev. Peter Thompson and Rev. J. Godman	Minister	...	1882
Wesleyan Chapel, Earlswood, ditto			
Primitive Methodist Chapel, Brighton Road, Rev. S. Thackrah... ..	Minister	...	1882
Primitive Methodist Chapel, Meadvale.—Rev. D. Day	Minister	...	1883
Independent Chapel.—Rev. Calvin Martin	Minister	...	1866
Brethren's Meeting, Warwick Hall			

WALTON.

St. Peter's Church.—Rev. John Joseph Greenhill, M.A., <i>Trinity, Oxford</i>	Rector	...	1880
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Reigate and most of the surrounding parishes are in the diocese of Rochester, archdeaconry of Kingston, and rural-deanery of Reigate.

CARRIAGE DRIVES.

Suggested to enable a visitor to see the neighbourhood in a series of easy rounds. *No. 1 would give a good general idea of the place.*

6½ miles.

1.—From Redhill, Town Hall, Station Road, Reigate Road, turn Croydon Road, Wray Park Road, over line at Reigate Station, by London

Road into Reigate, down High Street, Bell Street, Cockshot Hill, Wood-hatch, Union Road, Brighton Road.

6½ miles.

2.—From Redhill, London Road, turn in Gatton Park to Hall and Church, turn back into road from Gatton to Merstham (Pilgrim's Way), Merstham church and village, under railway, and home by Battlebridge and Ladbroke Road.

6½ miles.

3.—From Redhill, Brighton Road, Earlswood Common, under Three Arches, near Mason's Bridge turn sharp to left to Ham Farm, and cross the rail at Mid Street Station to Nutfield, and back by main road to Redhill.

10 miles.

4.—From Redhill, through Nutfield to Bletchingley, turn north past Rectory, Pendell Court, follow the road turning west past Albury Moat to Merstham, then by turnpike-road, past Gatton Corner to Wray Common, turn past Mill down Wray Lane.

4½ miles.

5.—From Reigate Town Hall, West Street, Reigate-heath, south road to Santon, Flanchford, turn and back through South Park.

4¾ miles.

6.—From Reigate, London Road, to Suspension Bridge, turn back and along Raglan Road to Wray Common, Croydon Road, Chart Road past Church, Lesbourne Lands, Bell Street.

SHORT EXCURSIONS.

Northward.

By train to Merstham, see the village, Albury and Quarry Farm (east of the line), Chipstead and Gatton (west).

By train to Caterham Junction, to Coulsdon, Chaldon, Alderstead (all east of the line), to Merstham Station.

Southward.

By train to Horley, Thunderfield Castle, Smallfield Place (east of the line), the Church, Gatwick, Charlwood, Charlwood Place, &c. (west of the line).

Eastward.

By train to Godstone, Lagham (south), Tilburstow Hill, Godstone village, pond and church, Tandridge (north).

By train to Nutfield, Ham (south), Bletchingley, Nutfield, Pendell (north), back by road.

Westward.

By train to Betchworth, Pebble Hill, Betchworth Clump, Walton Heath (north), village, Moor Place, Buckland (south).

By train to Boxhill, Swallows and Hill (north), Dorking, Betchworth Castle, Brockham, through the fields to Betchworth (south).

These excursions can be enlarged by walking across the quadrants and returning from other stations ; thus, go to Nutfield and return from Merstham.

A *general idea* of the neighbourhood may be gained by taking the following walk :—

From Redhill Station, along Station Road, turn left Linkfield Street or Ranelagh Road, ascend Redhill (view of Earlswood Common and Asylum, Redstone (E.), Whitehill (N.E.), Gatton and Reigate-hill (N.), Chancetonbury Ring near Worthing (S.S.E.), turn in High Trees Road, at end (S.) is Meadvale, turn right (or N.) to Cemetery and into Reigate, round Castle Grounds (if time permits—say, 1 hour—down Bell Street and on to Park-hill) on to station. If time permits, walk back through Wray Park and over Common, or up Reigate-hill and down Wray Lane, &c., to Redhill.

The distance of the whole, omitting Park-hill, but walking back *viâ* Wray Park, is a little under five miles.

THE WILD PLANTS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

BY ALBERT J. CROSFIELD, ESQ.

Finding as we do, within an easy walk of Reigate, five or six well-marked geological formations, we find, too, a very abundant flora. In "The Flora of Reigate," published in 1856, Mr. Brewer recorded the names and habitats of over 750 kinds of flowering plants. Some of these have since been exterminated and some are not truly wild, but, on the other hand, a few fresh species have made their appearance, and, in one or two instances, have spread far and wide.

One of the richest spots in the neighbourhood for plants is Reigate-

heath, a tract of common-land of considerable extent lying a quarter of a mile to the west of the town upon the Dorking-road. The greater part of it is slightly undulating, and is covered with gorse, ling, and heath. The lower parts are clothed with short herbage, and are in places boggy, and include three or four small ponds of rain-water. The soil is peaty, with the greensand below. This is very favourable to the growth of the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*), of which there are six or eight fine clumps on the more elevated ridge which crosses the heath from east to west. On the northern slope of this ridge is a considerable rabbit-warren. In the early part of the year but few flowers are to be found here, but towards July the purple heather (*Erica cinerea*) gives a brilliant glow, seen from afar; whilst a nearer approach reveals in abundance the light-blue harebells (*Campanula rotundifolia*), and on a close search we find many little heath-plants which are passed unnoticed by the careless Rambler. One of the most curious of these is the common bird's-foot (*Ornithopus perpusillus*), with small white pea-shaped flowers, striped and tinged with red. But it is the seed-vessels which have earned for it the name of bird's-foot. These grow in a cluster, and are curved and jointed just like a robin's or a sparrow's foot. A less common plant is the hoary-cinquefoil (*Potentilla argentea*), with yellow petals and a much-divided leaf, silvery on its underside; and far more abundant is the smaller-flowered *Tormentilla officinalis*. The favourite, unassuming eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*), the common milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), and the wild thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*) should not be overlooked, though these grow far more plentifully on the chalk-hills. A flower little noticed, though of great beauty from its star-shaped white petals, is the lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*). On the lower slopes, where the ground is wetter, we find the two pale rose-coloured louseworts (*Pedicularis palustris* and *P. sylvatica*), deserving of a better name; and in the short turf is abundance of the flax-seed (*Radiola Millegrana*), most inconspicuous of herbs and known only to the more diligent plant-hunters. A contrast to this is the great mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*), which may be seen growing in an inclosure near the Dorking-road, and which often reaches the height of six feet.

A very different plant is the lesser dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*). This is parasitical on ling, heather, and some smaller plants. Its flowers are pink and wax-like, not unlike minute convolvuluses, and its long, thread-like stems are dark brownish-red.

On the south slope of the ridge and in the centre of the Heath are several patches of bog, where many favourite plants are found. Chief amongst these is the cross-leaved heath (*Erica Tetralix*), which is paler and more wax-like than the common heath. The leaves of this species are hairy and the flower-stems somewhat viscid, and anyone who searches may, during the summer months, find insects adhering to the latter.

Growing in the wettest bogs among sphagnum mosses we find the round-leaved sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), a plant to the remarkable habits of which Mr. Darwin has devoted many pages in his "Insectivorous Plants." The rounded, purplish leaves appear in the early summer. They are covered with gland-bearing tentacles, and each gland is surrounded by a clear drop of viscid fluid secretion. Insects are caught by the inward movements of the tentacles. As the plant derives most of its nutriment in this way, the roots are very slightly developed. About the end of July the sundew puts up a head of small white flowers on a stalk an inch and a half to two inches in height. The flowers only expand in the sunshine.

The glossy leaves of the marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*) are conspicuous amongst the coarse grass, where the ground is very wet; and in one spot grew, till lately, a considerable patch of the ivy-leaved harebell (*Wahlenbergia hederacea*). It is a very exquisite little plant with pale-blue blossoms on long thin stalks and with glossy light-green leaves.

The bog pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*) is another most delicate little flower which loves the same kind of ground. It grows freely in a bog on the western side of the Heath, where its white flowers pencilled with pale rose-colour may be gathered in July and August. Along with these the marsh violet (*Viola palustris*) grows. It has a pale lilac blossom, with the lip finely veined with darker lilac.

A much larger plant, which blossoms in May and June, is the buck-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), which has singularly beautiful clusters of flowers, the inner surface of the corolla being thickly covered with white fringes. It often grows quite in the water, and may be readily distinguished, when not in bloom, by its bean-like leaves. The same bog contains the cotton-grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*).

The lesser skullcap (*Scutellaria minor*) grows amongst the rank herbage. Its flowers are of a dull purplish colour. More conspicuous plants are the devil's-bit scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*) and the sneeze-

wort (*Achillea Ptarmica*), the former with globular purplish-blue heads, and the latter with white flowers in terminal clusters ; both blossom late.

On the edge of a pond in the middle of the Heath one notices the woolly leaves of the Marsh St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum Elodes*), a very different-looking plant from the other St.-John's-worts, one of the most elegant of which, *H. pulchrum*, grows sparingly on the drier edges of Reigate-heath, and another, *H. tetraplerum*, in the more bushy bogs. A fourth, *H. humifusum*, the trailing St.-John's-wort, is found on the sandy banks.

The handsome rose-coloured musk mallow (*Malva moschata*) may be gathered on the dry bank on the west border of the Heath, along with the yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

There are damp copses of buckthorn (*Rhamnus Frangula*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), and willow bushes on the margin of the Heath. In these grow the wild raspberry (*Rubus Idæus*), the honeysuckle (*Lonicera Periclymenum*), the woody nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*), the hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), the hairy mint (*Mentha hirsuta*), the climbing corydalis (*C. claviculata*), the golden saxifrages (*Chrysospleniums*), and a scarcer plant, the bitter cress (*Cardamine amara*).

The most elevated part of Reigate-heath is to the south, and is crowned by a windmill. Here we meet with the white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) and the black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), neither of them of special beauty. The dwarf gorse (*Ulex nanus*) grows on the slopes ; and at the foot, towards the south-western corner of the Heath, where the ground is again boggy, there are many plants of the common whin (*Genista anglica*).

Round the pools the lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus Flammula*) grows. In this corner of the Heath the yellow spikes of the bog-asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*) may be found very sparingly.

We have yet to mention a few of the most inconspicuous flowers which grow amongst the turf. Amongst these are *Filago minima*, a tiny herb with grey cottony leaves and stem ; *Mænchia erecta* ; and *Teesdalia nudicaulis*, with small white flowers.

The pearlwort (*Sagina procumbens* and *S. apetala*) almost resemble mosses, their petals being either very minute or entirely wanting. Early in June the subterranean trefoil (*Trifolium subterraneum*) may be found in abundance amongst the turf near the Reigate corner of the Heath. Its tiny heads of white blossom, closely resembling white clover, are

prostrate on the ground, and when the flowers wither the fruit-stalks bend over and bury themselves in the ground, thus protecting the ripening seed.

Reigate Heath is rich in sedges, eleven species of *Carex* having been recorded as growing on the Heath.

THE BANKS OF THE MOLE are gay at times with the flowers of the yellow iris (*Iris Pseudacorus*) and the brilliant spikes of purple loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*). The great yellow loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*) may also be met with; and the blue blossoms of the greater skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*); and the gipsy-wort (*Lycopus europæus*), with a leafy spike of white flowers. The yellow water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*) grows in the river-bends, where the current is most sluggish. Near Brockham-bridge are several tufts of one of the scarcest of British grasses, *Leersia oryzoides*. The small teasel (*Dipsacus pilosus*) and the great burdock (*Arctium majus*) grow near the same spot. Most exquisite are the bright-blue petals of the water forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*), with their centres lined with a yellow ring. The great willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) abounds by the riverside, along with the meadow-sweet (*Spiræa Ulmaria*). The tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*) has a rank odour, and its button-like yellow flowers are not specially beautiful. The two valerians (*Valeriana dioica* and *V. officinalis*) deserve mention, and the water speedwells (*Veronica Anagallis* and *V. Beccabunga*).

EARLSWOOD COMMON is the home of many plants already named. Towards August, large lilac patches of pennyroyal-mint (*Mentha Pulegium*) brighten the ground, and in the smaller ponds and ditches may be found the dull-yellow bur-marigolds (*Bidens cernua* and *B. tripartita*).

REIGATE HILL abounds in chalk-loving plants. One of the earliest to appear in the spring-time is the milkwort (*Polygala calcarea*), distinguished by its tufted growth from the common milkwort (*P. vulgaris*), which blossoms later. Both species vary in colour from deep blue to pink and white.

An occasional plant of the wild columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*) may be met with on the borders of Margery-grove.

The hairy violet (*Viola hirta*) forms exquisite patches on some of the barer slopes, and the sweet violet (*Viola odorata*) may be found in the hedgerows at the foot of the Hill. The wild mignonettes (*Reseda lutea*

and *R. luteola*) are scentless, and their green spikes are not showy, but serve to clothe the bare chalk in many places. The brilliant blossoms of the yellow rock-rose (*Helianthemum vulgare*) contrast with the purple thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*), allied to which is the equally abundant marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*), from which the oil-of-thyme of commerce is extracted. The long blue spikes of viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*) will not be overlooked, nor the yellow wort (*Chlora perfoliata*) and its ally the red centaury (*Erythraea Centaurium*), one of the bitterest of herbs.

The tiny white hanging heads of the fairy-flax (*Linum catharticum*) may more easily be passed by unobserved; and few may have noted the mountain-woodruff (*Asperula cynanchica*), scentless and prostrate, its white flowers tinged with pink. Amongst our geraniums the long-stalked crane's-bill (*G. columbinum*) and the mountain-crane's-bill (*G. pyrenaicum*) are the most interesting. The former grows here and there on the hilltop, and is in extreme profusion in Headley-lane. The latter is abundant in the railway-cutting at Merstham.

The natural order Leguminiferæ is represented on our hills by rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*), kidney-vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), horseshoe-vetch (*Hippocrepis comosa*), sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*), bitter vetch (*Orobus tuberosus*), everlasting-pea (*Lathyrus sylvestris*), and milk-vetch (*Astragalus glycyphyllus*). The last-named is confined to the hills east of Merstham. The everlasting-pea covers nearly an acre at the foot of White Hill with its dense tangles, and grows in the Merstham cutting and elsewhere.

The drop-wort (*Spiræa Filipendula*) may be found sparingly on Reigate Hill. The salad-burnet (*Poterium Sanguisorba*), with green heads, affords abundant food for the larva of the burnet-moth. The burnet saxifrages (*Pimpinella Saxifraga* and *P. magna*) are amongst the most noticeable of the Umbelliferæ, and the madder tribe is represented by the great bedstraw (*Galium Mollugo*), and the upright bedstraw (*Galium erectum*).

The blue heads of the scabiouses (*Scabiosa Columbaria* and *S. arvensis*) deserve mention. Amongst thistles the handsomest is the musk-thistle (*Carduus nutans*), standing two feet high, with a large nodding head; though the dwarf plume-thistle (*Carduus acaulis*), blossoming almost on the ground, is by no means to be despised. The carline thistle (*Carlina vulgaris*) has, at best, a dry, dead look. We must pass, with a mere men-

tion, ploughman's-spikenard (*Inula Conyza*), the blue flea-bane (*Erigeron acris*), ox-tongue (*Helminthia echinoides* and *Picris hieracioides*), all chalk-hill plants. The lively blue blossoms of chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*) deserve a place in a flower-garden; the plant is more common on Epsom Downs than on our hills. The greater knapweed (*Centaurea Scabiosa*) bears handsome purple heads.

Towards the end of summer the pale-lilac flowers of the autumnal gentian (*Gentiana Amarella*) may be found on the grassy slopes.

The deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*) grows sparingly on Betchworth Hill and about White Hill. Another rank poison is the hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), found in various places along the foot of the hills. It grows to a height of seven feet in a valley on the north-east side of Box Hill.

The eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*) and the basil-thyme (*Calamintha Acinos*) are worth a close inspection.

A scarcer plant is the ground-pine (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*), which appears at uncertain intervals in rough, stony ground, such as the field above the rifle-butts. One of the rarest of British plants occurs in a valley between Box Hill and Headley Heath—the rose-coloured cut-leaved germander (*Teucrium Botrys*); its ally, the common sage (*Teucrium Scorodonia*), abounds.

The star-fruit (*Actinocarpus Damasonium*) grows in ponds on Headley and Walton Heaths.

Twelve or more orchidaceous plants are met with on the chalk, most of them being tolerably abundant. The man-orchis (*Aceras anthrophophora*), with its greenish-yellow lip and brown-veined hood; the purple pyramidal orchis (*O. pyramidalis*); the dwarf dark-winged orchis (*O. ustulata*); the spotted palmate orchis (*O. maculata*); the sweet-scented orchis (*Gymnadenia conopsea*); the butterfly orchis (*Habenaria bifolia*); the musk-orchis (*Herminium Monorchis*), which occurs but sparingly on Box Hill and on slopes about Headley Lane; the bee-orchis (*Ophrys apifera*); the fly-orchis (*O. muscifera*); the lady's-tresses (*Spiranthes autumnalis*), whose fragrant twisted spikes of white blossoms may be met with in August and September, more commonly on Box Hill than on Reigate Hill; the broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis latifolia*); and the large white helleborine (*Cephalanthera grandiflora*). The last-named grows under the beeches, in company with the curious yellow bird's-nest (*Monotropa Hypopitys*). The bird's.

nest orchis (*Neottia Nidus-avis*) grows sparingly under the beeches and in Gatton Wood.

The Martagon lily (*Lilium Martagon*) is thoroughly naturalised in a copse in Headley Lane, but, being well known, the blossoms are usually gathered as soon as they come out.

Garlic (*Allium ursinum*) grows under hedgerows below the hills.

The most abundant grasses on the slopes of Reigate Hill are the upright brome-grass (*Bromus erectus*) and the false brome-grass (*Brachypodium pinnatum*).

Amongst bushes and trees growing on the chalk hills must be mentioned the sweetbriar (*Rosa rubiginosa*), the barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), the spindle (*Euonymus europæus*), the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), the privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), the wayfaring tree (*Viburnum Lantana*), the guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*), the white beam-tree (*Pyrus Aria*), the elder (*Sambucus nigra*), and the yew (*Taxus baccata*). The box (*Buxus sempervirens*) is naturalised on Box Hill.

GATTON PARK is not specially rich in flowers, but, on a bank below the upper pond, the lesser periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) is well established, and along with it are several bushes of the dwarf elder (*Sambucus Ebulus*). The lake is rich in pond-weeds (*Potamogetons*); the lesser reed-mace (*Typha angustifolia*) and the bur-reed (*Sparganium ramosum*) form dense masses, and the coral-like spikes of Persicaria (*Polygonum amphibium*) rise out of the shallower waters.

Our hedgerows surprise a north-countryman on account of the tangled festoons of traveller's-joy (*Clematis Vitalba*) and the two bryonies (*Bryonia dioica* and *Tamus communis*), plants whose range northward is cut off by the Cheviots. In some of our hedges on the sand, the hop (*Humulus Lupulus*) is found, but this tells a tale of former cultivation in our neighbourhood. Other ornaments of our hedges are the wild roses and the great bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*).

On old walls, in spring, the tiny white blossoms of the whitlow-grass (*Draba verna*) are mixed with those of the rue-leaved saxifrage (*Saxifraga tri-dactylites*), a minute plant with red, viscid stems. The early forget-me-not (*Myosotis collina*) often grows with them, and the ivy-leaved toad-flax (*Linaria Cymbalaria*) has established itself on many walls.

Most of our woods and copses are brilliant, in spring-time, with sheets of wild hyacinths (*Agrophis nutans*), along with which grow the early purple orchis (*O. mascula*), the sweet woodruff (*Asperula odorata*), wood-

anemones (*Anemone nemorosa*), wood-sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*), wood-sanicle (*Sanicula europæa*), more sparingly herb Paris (*Paris quadrifolia*), and, later, enchanter's nightshade (*Circæa lutetiana*). Primroses (*Primula vulgaris*) still abound in woods and hedgerows.

Cornfields and fallowfields favour the growth of many kinds of weeds. In May or June the curious little mousetail (*Myosurus minimus*) may be found in one of the fields to the east of Redhill station. In summer the corn-marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*), the corn-bluebottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*), scarlet poppies, and corn-cockle (*Agrostemma Githago*) are brilliant amongst the crops. Two foreign weeds have gained a footing in our neighbourhood—*Erigeron canadensis* and *Veronica Buxbaumii*.

In our hedgerows and by our waysides the handsomest plants are the purple foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), the rose-bay willow herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*), and the nettle-leaved bell-flower (*Campanula Trachelium*). The crimson grass-vetch (*Lathyrus Nissolia*) grows by the roadside near Gatton-point, and more abundantly on the sides of roads to the south of Nutfield.

The drooping Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum nutans*) is a plant of great beauty which has long grown on a high bank near Redhill; and the soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*) is established on a bank at South-park. Wild daffodils (*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*) abound in the south of Surrey, and may be seen in some of the meadows near the Brighton-road, between Woodhatch and Povey Cross.

Amongst ferns, the bracken (*Pteris aquilina*) abounds on Park-hill, Walton-heath, and elsewhere. The polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) is common on stumps and sandy banks. The male-fern (*Nephrodium Filix-mas*) and shield-fern (*Aspidium aculeatum*) may be found in hedgerows; the lady-fern (*Athyrium Filix-femina*) and the buckler-fern (*Nephrodium dilatatum*) in swampy copses. The black-stalked spleenwort (*Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*), once abundant on sandy banks, is now rarely met with. The hard fern (*Blechnum boreale*) grows sparingly on Reigate-heath. Seedling hart's-tongues (*Scolopendrium vulgare*) now and then appear on old walls, but are soon rooted up. The wall-rue spleenwort (*Asplenium Ruta-muraria*) grows freely on an old wall in Headley-lane.

The curious adder's-tongue fern (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) grows amongst the turf on Reigate-heath, in one patch, scattered over about six square yards in all.

Most of the other ferns included in Brewer's "Flora of Reigate" have been exterminated, or do not come into our immediate neighbourhood.

BIRDS.

The neighbourhood of Reigate, being well wooded, is favourable for the breeding of small birds; our heaths and commons give abundant scope to others, whilst the comparative scarcity of ponds and rivers limits the available nesting-places of aquatic species.

We may regard the following eighty-two species as residents in the district, that is to say, as rearing their young with us, though many of them leave us in the winter:—

Kestrel, sparrow-hawk, barn-owl, tawny owl, long-eared owl, red-backed shrike, spotted flycatcher, missel-thrush, song-thrush, blackbird, hedge-sparrow, robin-redbreast, stonechat, whinchat, wheatear, grasshopper-warbler, sedge-warbler, reed-warbler, nightingale, blackcap, garden-warbler, whitethroat, lesser whitethroat, wood-wren, willow-wren, chiff-chaff, Dartford-warbler, goldcrest, great tit, blue tit, cole tit, marsh tit, long-tailed tit, pied wagtail, tree-pipit, meadow-pipit, skylark, common bunting, reed-bunting, yellowhammer, circl bunting, chaffinch, house-sparrow, greenfinch, hawfinch, goldfinch, linnet, bullfinch, starling, carrion-crow, rook, jackdaw, magpie, jay, green woodpecker, great spotted woodpecker, lesser spotted woodpecker, wryneck, creeper, wren, nuthatch, cuckoo, kingfisher, swallow, martin, sand-martin, swift, night-jar, ring-dove, stock-dove, turtle-dove, pheasant, partridge, red-legged partridge, quail, lapwing or peewit, landrail or corn-crake, moorhen, water-rail, coot, wild duck, little grebe.

The following nine species visit us probably every winter:—

Fieldfare, redwing, grey wagtail, brambling, siskin, lesser redpole, woodcock, snipe, golden plover.

The redstart and the yellow wagtail pass us in small numbers on their spring and autumn migrations. Possibly a pair or two may occasionally nest in our neighbourhood.

Occasional visitors have less interest for us, but we may name the crossbill as appearing at uncertain intervals; the heron and common sandpiper as frequent visitors to the lake in Gatton-park; the pochard, teal, widgeon, tufted duck, and kittiwake as coming to Gatton at times during the winter.

PLACES OF INTEREST WITHIN EASY DISTANCE.

Anstie bury.—A Roman camp on east side of Leith Hill, near Cold-harbour. Mag's well is near, formerly reputed for curing disease.

Boxhill.—One and a half mile from Boxhill Station. Famous resort of visitors. Romantic hill and box groves. Extensive views. Swallows of the Mole. Major Labelliere buried on the hill ; it is said, *upside down.*

Crowhurst.—One mile from Godstone Station. Old church. Aged yew tree. Crowhurst Place, ancient moated residence.

Dorking.—Town of 9,577 inhabitants. Beautiful surroundings ; many country seats ; Deepdene, charming grounds and landscape gardens, art treasures, sculpture by Thorwaldsen, &c. ; Denbies, drives through grounds ; Bury Hill, Norbury, Nowers, &c. The church, a large and fine edifice, was built in 1873, from designs by Mr. Woodyer. Ranmore Common Church (late Sir G. G. Scott, architect), spire seen from long distances. Two Railway Stations on S.E. Railway, one on the L.B. & S.C. Railway.

Gomshall.—Picturesque village and scenery, The Silent Pool, in the woods (2½ miles N.W.). Old timber parsonage at Shiere. *Albury* and *Abinger* are near ; former has a very ancient church, also a richly decorated Catholic Apostolic Cathedral and Chapter House. At Ever-shed Roughts Dr. S. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, was killed by a fall from his horse. Among former residents in this locality the names of Evelyn, Bray, and Grote are of interest. Martin Tupper, poet and author of "Proverbial Philosophy," resides here.

Hever Castle.—About three miles from Edenbridge Station. Ancient moated fortified residence ; seat of Sir Thomas Boleyn, whose tomb is in the church. Henry VIII. visited Anne Boleyn here. (Wednesdays, 11 till 5.)

Leith-hill.—Five miles from Dorking Station, or three miles from Holmwood. Highest hill in Surrey. Grand views ; *ten* counties can be seen. Sea visible through Beeding-gap on clear days, when sun is in certain positions. Tomb and tower of Richard Hull, Esq., friend of Pope, Bishop Berkeley, &c., member of the Irish Parliament, buried here, *in usual manner*, in 1772.

Lingfield.—Four miles from Godstone Station, quarter of a mile from Lingfield Station. Church formerly collegiate. Remains of college ;

old "cage" in Plaistow-street ; New-place (Jacobean house). Starborough Castle (scanty remains) two and a quarter miles east.

Ockley.—One mile from the station. Picturesque village and green on the old "Stane Street causeway."

Penshurst Place.—Two miles from Penshurst Station. Seat of Lord de Lisle. Dining-hall one of the very finest ancient ones remaining. Queen Elizabeth's rooms ; Sydney's Oak in park ; ancient lich-gate in churchyard. (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 1 till 4.)

Tandridge.—Two and a half miles from Godstone Station, one and three quarters from Oxted Station. Remains of Tandridge Hall. Site of ancient priory. Tomb (in churchyard) of the wife of Sir G. G. Scott, architect.

Westerham.—Four miles from Edenbridge Station, but has a station on another line. Picturesque town and park. Knockholt Beeches two miles north.

Worth.—One and a half miles from Three Bridges. Church old ; part Saxon.

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS.

OUTDOOR.

Angling.—Mostly by permission, in the Mole, and several private ponds ; pike, carp, roach, chub, &c.

Bathing.—At New Pond, and the Mole at Rice Bridge.

Boating.—All private. The district has not much water. Boats on Gatton Lake, Priory Pond, and other ornamental waters, and a few on the Mole. Boats will be provided on Earlswood Lake.

Cricket.—Much played, being, in fact, almost *the* county game. The Priory Club at Reigate numbers a large and respectable list of members ; many good matches, including those of Reigate Cricket Week, are played on its grounds. St. John's, Meadvale, and other clubs at the villages round, have good players.

Cycling.—The Redhill and Reigate Touring Club includes many expert riders, but the wheels are used by a large number of other residents. Cyclists pass through *en route* to Brighton, &c., almost daily throughout the year, and in summer time, especially at Easter and other Bank Holidays, the road often presents a continuous procession of machines. The run from Earlswood to Crawley is very level and pleasant.

Driving.—The district affords a variety of beautiful routes. Fairly easy roads exist on the table-land north of Reigate, and in the Weald to the south. Horses and carriages can be hired at the livery stables in Reigate and Redhill, and some few of the principal inns in the villages. More humble pony-chaises are let out by various owners at 1s. 6d. per hour.

Football.—The Priory Club musters some strong teams, and plays a series of matches throughout the season. The members and others also engage in annual "athletic sports," held in their grounds.

Hunting.—The Surrey Stag Hounds have kennels at Nutfield, and hunt in the neighbourhood during the season.

Lawn Tennis.—The Redhill Lawn Tennis Club has good courts on its grounds near Frenches. There is also a Club at Reigate; both are very select.

Music.—The Redhill Reed and Brass Band plays a selection of music in the Market-field and elsewhere on Tuesday evenings during the summer.

Quoits are played on the Common.

Skating.—During the hard frosts the New Pond (now $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres) presents a busy scene from morning till late in the evening. The Priory Pond (formerly over 4 acres) and Gatton Lake are also available by permission of their noble owners, which is freely given. The two former soon freeze over, but the latter requires more prolonged frost to make it safe. Earlswood Lake (7 acres) will be available in future.

The Drill Hall is sometimes used for roller-skating.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS

of a public character may be briefly enumerated, as the concerts of the Reigate Choral Society, the Redhill Harmonic Society, the St. John's String Band, &c. The annual exhibition of the Holmesdale Fine Arts Club is open for two days (the latter free), and some good pictures can be seen. A series of lectures are given in connection with the Reigate Literary Institute and the Redhill Y.M.C.A.; also weekly entertainments by the temperance societies.

PASSENGER FARES FROM REDHILL STATION.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

	SINGLE.			RETURN.		
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To Betchworth	... 1 0 ... 0	8 ... 0	4½ ...	1 6 ... 1	2 ... 0	9
„ Boxhill	... 1 8 ... 1	2 ... 0	7 ...	2 6 ... 1	9 ... 1	0
„ Caterham Junction	1 6 ... 1	2 ... 0	7½ ...	2 6 ... 2	0 ... 1	3
„ Godstone	... 1 4 ... 0	10 ... 0	5½ ...	2 3 ... 1	6 ... 0	11
„ Merstham	} 0 5 ... 0	3 ... 0	2 ...	0 8 ... 0	5 ... 0	4
„ Nutfield						
„ Reigate						

LONDON, BRIGHTON, & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

	SINGLE.			RETURN.		
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To Horley	... 1 0 ... 0	9 ... 0	5 ...	1 8 ... 1	4 ... 0	10
„ Three Bridges	... 1 9 ... 1	4 ... 0	8½ ...	3 3 ... 2	6 ... 1	5

REDHILL TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL OFFICE.

Town deliveries take place at 7.0 a.m., 10.10 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.

LETTER-BOX CLEARED

For 1st Delivery	...	...	...	10.0 p.m.
„ 2nd „	...	...	...	10.0 a.m.
„ 3rd „	...	...	...	4.30 p.m.

On Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, the First Delivery only is made.

Delivery to Callers at 7 a.m., 10.5 a.m., 6 p.m.

On Sundays one despatch only to London, &c., S.E.R., L.B. & S.C.R., Reigate, Betchworth, and Dorking, at 8 p.m.

LETTER-BOX CLOSED FOR DESPATCH OF LETTERS.

To Reigate...	8.45 a.m.	To London, &c. ...	12.30 p.m.
„ London, &c. ...	9.30 a.m.	„ London, &c. ...	2.10 p.m.
„ Bletchingly ...	} 10.0 a.m.	„ Dorking ...	4.0 p.m.
„ Blindley Heath ...		„ London, &c. ...	} 4.30 p.m.
„ Godstone ...		„ Reigate ...	
„ „ Station ...		„ London, &c. ...	} 9.0 p.m.
„ Limpsfield ...		„ S.E.R. ...	
„ Nutfield ...		„ L.B. & S.C.R. ...	} 10.0 p.m.
„ Oxted ...		„ London ...	
„ Tandridge ...	} 11.0 a.m.	„ Reigate ...	
„ Merstham ...		„ Betchworth ...	
„ Chipstead ...		„ Dorking ...	

Meadvale Sub-Office—8.40 a.m., 12.10 noon, 7.35 p.m.

WALL AND PILLAR BOXES ARE CLEARED AS FOLLOWS :—

			WEEK-DAYS.				SUNDAYS.	
Shaw's Corner	...	...	9.0	12.30	4.0	8.0	...	6.0
St. John's	...	...	7.30	11.0	—	7.0	...	6.30
Earlswood	...	...	8.25	11.35	3.35	7.20	...	6.30
Brighton Road	...	...	9.0	12.0	4.0	8.45	...	6.40
Bridge Road	...	...	8.50	11.50	3.50	8.30	...	6.45
High Street	...	...	9.0	12.0	4.0	8.45	...	6.50
The Station	...	...	9.0	12.0	4.0	8.30	...	6.55
Frenches	...	...	8.50	11.50	3.50	8.30	...	11.30
North Street	...	...	8.45	11.45	3.45	8.15	...	7.15
Gatton Point	...	...	7.0	10.40	—	7.15	...	11.30
Cormongers	...	...	—	—	3.0	7.50	...	7.35

TELEGRAMS are despatched on Week Days between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. The public can send telegraph messages from the Station, on Week Days only, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—No second delivery by letter-carrier. Money Order and Savings Bank business closed on Bank Holidays at 2 p.m. Telegraph business will continue as usual.

Letters can be REGISTERED at the Head Office, or any of the Receiving Offices, up to within half-an-hour of the Letter-Box closing for each Mail, at a fee of 2d.

SAVINGS BANK business is transacted during the same hours as Money Orders.

REIGATE POST OFFICE.

HEAD OFFICE, HIGH STREET, REIGATE.

The Daily Deliveries from this Office commence at 7.15 a.m., 10.15 a.m., 2.30 p.m., and 6 p.m.

On Sundays at 7.15 a.m. only.

LETTER-BOX CLOSED FOR DESPATCH OF LETTERS :—

					With extra ½d. stamp.	
To London, &c., and Redhill	...	...	9.25 a.m.	...	—	
„ London, &c., and Buckland, Betch- worth, and Brockham	}		11.30 a.m.	...	11.40 a.m.	
„ London, &c.	...	...	1.30 p.m.	...	1.40 p.m.	
„ Dorking	...	...	4.0 p.m.	...	4.10 p.m.	
„ London, &c. (for night mails), & Redhill	...	...	4.30 p.m.	...	4.40 p.m.	
„ London, &c., and Redhill and Dor- king, S.E.R. and L.B. & S.C.R.	}		9.0 p.m.	...	9.15 p.m.	

The Head Office letter-box is closed for despatch on Sunday at 8.15 p.m. Letters may be posted with extra halfpenny stamp until 8.30 p.m.

Letters, &c., are REGISTERED for these mails up to half-an-hour before the closing of the box, or within the half-hour on payment of a late fee of 4d. in addition to the ordinary fee of 2d.

THE SUB-OFFICE LETTER-BOXES ARE CLEARED FOR DESPATCH AS UNDER :—

	WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAY.
Holmesdale Road ...	9.0 a.m. ...	12.40 p.m. ...	—
	11.0 a.m. ...	3.45 p.m. ...	—
	— ...	8.15 p.m. ...	—
Betchworth ...	10.15 a.m. ...	8.50 p.m. ...	8.0 p.m.
Brockham-green ...	10.0 a.m. ...	7.15 p.m. ...	10.40 p.m.
Buckland ...	10.30 a.m. ...	8.15 p.m. ...	6.45 p.m.
Leigh ...	7.45 a.m. ...	12.20 p.m. ...	9.50 a.m.
	— ...	6.0 p.m. ...	—
(From Nov. 15 to Feb. 15)	— ...	5.0 p.m. ...	—
Lower Kingswood ...	7.0 a.m. ...	7.0 p.m. ...	7.0 a.m.
	11.45 a.m. ...	— ...	—
Reigate-hill ...	8.40 a.m. ...	3.30 p.m. ...	9.15 a.m.
	10.40 a.m. ...	7.50 p.m. ...	—
South Park ...	8.40 a.m. ...	2.20 p.m. ...	8.40 a.m.
	10.50 a.m. ...	7.10 p.m. ...	—
Woodhatch ...	8.20 a.m. ...	2.0 p.m. ...	8.20 a.m.
	— ...	7.20 p.m. ...	—
Betchworth Wall-Box...	10.20 a.m. ...	7.50 p.m. ...	11.15 a.m.
Betchworth Ry.Stn. W.B.	8.45 a.m. ...	2.45 p.m. ...	8.0 p.m.... 8.45 a.m.

On Sunday there is one delivery only, 7 a.m., and one despatch only.

WALL AND PILLAR BOXES ARE CLEARED AS FOLLOWS :—

	WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAY.
Alma-road ...	8.55 a.m. ...	12.45 p.m. ...	9.35 a.m.
	10.55 a.m. ...	3.45 p.m. ...	—
	— ...	8.10 p.m. ...	—
Brighton-road ...	9.0 a.m. ...	1.10 p.m. ...	9.0 a.m.
	— ...	2.40 p.m. ...	—
	— ...	7.45 p.m. ...	—

WEEK DAYS.				SUNDAY.
Church-road ...	...	{ 11.25 a.m. ...	1.10 p.m. ...	8.0 a.m.
		{ — ...	3.30 p.m. ...	—
		{ — ...	8.0 p.m. ...	—
Doods-road ...	...	{ 8.0 a.m. ...	1.5 p.m. ...	8.0 a.m.
		{ 11.0 a.m. ...	3.15 p.m. ...	—
		{ — ...	7.0 p.m. ...	—
Ironsbottom ...	...	8.25 a.m. ...	7.10 p.m. ...	8.25 a.m.
Lesbourne-road	...	{ 9.5 a.m. ...	1.5 p.m. ...	9.5 a.m.
		{ — ...	2.45 p.m. ...	—
		{ — ...	7.50 p.m. ...	—
Nutley-road...	...	{ 7.45 a.m. ...	12.40 p.m. ...	7.45 a.m.
		{ 11.0 a.m. ...	3.0 p.m. ...	—
		{ — ...	6.45 p.m. ...	—
Railway-station	...	{ 9.15 a.m. ...	12.50 p.m. ...	9.55 a.m.
		{ 11.15 a.m. ...	4.0 p.m. ...	7.40 a.m.
		{ — ...	8.30 p.m. ...	—
Reigate-heath	...	{ 8.40 a.m. ...	1.40 p.m. ...	8.40 a.m.
		{ 11.5 a.m. ...	7.30 p.m. ...	—
Wray Park-road	...	{ 9.5 a.m. ...	12.55 p.m. ...	9.40 a.m.
		{ 11.5 a.m. ...	3.50 p.m. ...	—
		{ — ...	8.20 p.m. ...	—
The Fox (Lower Kings- wood) ...	...	9.15 a.m. ...	1.45 p.m. ...	7.0 a.m.



CHAPTER IX.

REIGATE MARKET.

Charter-roll of the sixth year of the reign of King Edward II., number 66 :—

FOR JOHN DE WARREN, EARL OF SURREY. } *The King*, to the Archbishops and so forth. Greeting. Know Ye, We have granted and by this our Charter confirmed to our faithful and well beloved John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, that he and his Heirs for ever may have one Market every Week on Tuesday at his Manor of Reygate in the County of Surrey, and one other Market every Week on Monday at his Manor of Cukefield in the County of Sussex, and one Fair to be held there every year for three Days, that is to say, on the Eve and on the Day and on the Morrow of the Holy Trinity—And one other Market every Week on Tuesday at his Manor of Dychenyng in the same County, and one Fair to be held there every year for three Days, that is to say, on the Eve and on the Day and on the Morrow of the holy Virgin Margaret And the other Market every Week on Thursday at his Manor of Brightemeston in the same County and one Fair to be held there every year for three Days, that is to say, on the Eve and on the Day and on the Morrow of Saint Bartholomew the Apostle, and one Fair to be held every year for one Day at his Manor of Hurst in the same County, that is to say, on the Day of St. Laurence, And one Fair to be held every year for one Day at his Manor of Westmeston in the same County, that is to say, on the Day of Saint Martin in Winter, And one Fair to be held every year for one Day at his Manor of Portslade in the same County, that is to say, on the Day of Saint Nicholas, Except those Markets and Fairs be to the Detriment of the neighbouring Markets and Fairs ; WHEREFORE, WE will and firmly enjoin for us and our Heirs, that the aforesaid Earl and his Heirs may have for Ever the aforesaid Markets and Fairs at his Manors with all Liberties and free Customs to such Markets and Fairs appertaining, Except those Markets and so forth as before is said. These being Witnesses The Reverend Fathers R. of London, H. of Westminster, and J. of Bath and Wells Bishops, Adomar de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, Hugh Le Despencer, John de Crumbwell, Edmund de Malo Lacu (Morley) Steward of the Household, and others. Given at London the 24th day of July.

BY THE KING HIMSELF.

RENTS OF THE PRIORY OF SOUTHWARK AT REIGATE.

BRITISH MUSEUM } Cotton Manuscript—Faustina A VIII. In the Regr. of St. Mary Overee Southwark, is contained as follows, vizt:—

The Vicar of Reigate for a certain parcel	12 <i>d.</i>	at the Feast of St.
Walter Mapel for a Messuage	... 18 <i>d.</i>	[Michael.
Robert de Cutthesfeld for a Grange	... 18 <i>d.</i>	
John Bigel for a Messuage	... 14 <i>d.</i>	
Simon Cole for a Messuage	... 12 <i>d.</i>	
William Blundis for a Messuage	... 21 <i>d.</i>	
John de Lincoln for a Messuage	... 12 <i>d.</i>	
Roger de Quartar for a Messuage...	... 12 <i>d.</i>	
Gilberte de la Boxe for a Messuage	... 12 <i>d.</i>	
Thomas de Coumbe for 16 Acres and		
a Messuage	... 3 <i>s.</i>	a Cock and two Hens.
The Master of the Hospital for Inglesworth		
Lands	... 5 <i>s.</i>	
Also for the Tythes of the Windmill	... 2 <i>s.</i>	
Also for the Tythes of his Court	... 2 <i>s.</i>	
The Heirs of Godard Mills for a Messuage	12 <i>d.</i>	a Cock and a Hen.
Robert de Coumbe for the Tythes of the		
Mill	... 12 <i>d.</i>	

We pay thereout yearly to Margery le Turner for five Acres of land bought of Walter Box, At the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary one Penny. At Witsuntide one Penny. At the Feast of Saint Michael one Penny.

Memorandum, that towards the Procurations of the Archdeacon of Surrey we give yearly 3*s.* 4*d.* And the Vicar gives towards the same 3*s.* 4*d.* Memorandum, that yearly or as often as it shall be necessary we ought to make one Heck so that it shall be ready and by us placed on the ground at the wood of the Lord the Earl on the morning of the day of Saint Michael before dinner and towards making the same Heck we are to receive Timber out of the wood of the Earl by the delivery of his Bailiff of Reygate. And then shall come a certain villian of the Earl and shall erect tie and close the same Heck until the day of Saint Martin and on the same day of Saint Martin at the ninth hour shall come the Bailiff of the Prior of Southwark and shall cut the Staff of the same Heck and pull it down So that the same Heck shall lie in the said Gate until the morrow and on the morrow he shall carry it to the House of the said Prior to be kept until &c.

At Reygate we have one grove which is called the Grove of Coumbe by estimation one Acre and a half and the same half Acre may be every year cut plowed or fed with beasts.

Taxations of our Churches.

The Church of Reygate 20 Marks. The Tythe thereof 26*s.* 8*d.* The Moiety of the Tythe 13*s.* 4*d.*

NAMES OF PARISHES	Ancient Deanery.	Present Deanery.	Valor 20 Edw. I.			Valor 28 Hen. VIII.			Patron A.D. 1800.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Hourne	... Ewel	... Ewel	...	not	valued...	4	17	11	Troward.
Merstham	... Croydon	...	...	23	6 8	...	22	1 8	{ Archbish. of Cantby.
Nutfield	... Ewel	...	...	12	0 0	...	14	14 7	{ Jesus Col. Oxford.
Walton (on the Hill)	...	...	...	13	6 8	...	dischrgd.	...	Gee.
Vicarages.									
Beechworth (St. Mary Overy*)	} Ewel	... Ewel	...	not	valued...	dischrgd.	...	...	{ Church of Windsor.
Godstone (Lesnes and Tandridge)*		... "	...	"	...	9	11	5½	Troward.
Horley (Chertsey)*		... "	...	"	...	dischrgd.	...	...	{ Christ's Hospital.
Reygate (St. Mary Overy)*		... "	...	5	0 0	"	...	...	{ Snelson (Clerk).
Perpetual Curacy.									
Leigh (Newark)* Gildford	...	Ewel	...	—	...	—	...	...	{ Duke of Norfolk Improp- riator.

GRANT OF THE MANOR AND PRIORY OF REIGATE IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

8th June, 33rd } The said KING by Letters patent grants to Wm. Lord
Henry VIII. } Howard and Margt. his Wife and the Heirs of their two
1541. } Bodies to be begotten, and for Want of such Issue to the
Heirs of the Body of Wm. Lord Howard :

The House and Site of the late dissolved Priory of Reigate and all Lands within the Precincts of the said Priory And all the Demesne Lands of the said Priory of Reigate and Westhamble, and the Rectorys of Dorking and Capell, with the Appurtenances late belonging to the said Priory And the Advowsons of the Churches and Vicarages of Dorking, Capell, and Rectory and Church of Mickleham, in Surrey, late belonging to the said Priory—And all Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Mills, Rents, Tythes and Hereditaments whatsoever, as well Spiritual as Temporal, with their Appurtenances, situate in Reigate, Dorking, Horley, Betchworth, Gatton, Capell, Westhamble, Mickleham, Fetcham, Letherhed, Nutfield, Lyngfield, Buckland, Lee, Borstow, Hodley, Ashted, Walton upon the Hill, and Horn, or elsewhere in Surrey, late belonging to the said Priory and Part of the Possession thereof.—Which Rectorys, Lands, and Premises, together with the Manors of Southwick and Eastbrook thereby granted, are said to be of the clear yearly value of £72 6s. 9d. and no more—And a Rent of £7 4s. 9d. is reserved to the King upon the said Grant.

* The religious house which formerly took the great tithes.

SALE OF REIGATE PRIORY, &c., 1766.

To be sold to the best Bidder, on Thursday the 17th and Friday the 18th days of July, between the hours of eleven and two of the clock, at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, the Estate of the late Mr. Parsons, in the Counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Middlesex, in the following lots, viz.:—

Lot 1. } The Manor, Capital Messuage, and late dissolved Priory of
Jones. } Rygate, with the Appurtenances, in the County of Surrey;
and also several Freehold Lands and Premises adjoining,
containing altogether 76 acres or thereabouts, now in the
occupation of Richard Dalton, Esq., together with several
Quit Rents to the Amount of £8 per Annum.

N.B.—The above Premises are charged with the Payment
of a Fee Farm Rent of £7 4s. 9d. per Annum.
On the Premises are about 1,400 Timber Trees,
Tillows, and Pollards.

All the Furniture (except the Pictures) to be taken by the
Purchaser of the House, upon a Valuation to be made by
proper Persons for that purpose, or to be sold on the
Premises in case he declines to take the same.

Mr. Dalton's term in the Premises expires Christmas
1766.

Lot 2. } A House, &c., and Farm at Woodhatch, in the said Parish of
Carter } Rygate, in the Occupation of John Hewett, containing 62
and } Acres or thereabouts of Copyhold, and 39 Acres or there-
Dermitt. } abouts of Freehold, the Copyhold let at £60 a year, and
the Freehold at £26 15s. a year. The Tenant holds these
Premises under a Lease which expires at Michaelmas
1779.

N.B.—The Copyhold Part of the Premises is charged
with a Quit Rent of Seven Shillings and Four
Pence per Annum. On this Farm are above
340 Timber Trees, Tillows, and Pollards.

Lot 3. } A Farm, with a Barn and other Buildings, at Rygate, in the
Barnes } Tenure of Mrs. Laker, containing 106 Acres or thereabouts,
in part. } all Freehold, let at £38 15s. per Annum.

Lot 4.—A House and Farm called Petteridge Wood Farm, in the Parish of Horley, containing 128 Acres or thereabouts, two Acres and three quarters of an Acre Copyhold, and the rest Freehold, let to Thomas Brooker at £58 15s. per Annum.

N.B.—On this Farm are about 890 Timber Trees, Tillows, and Pollards.

Lot 5.—A House and several Parcels of Land called Miller's Farm, Profett's Land, and Lack Lands, in the said Parish of Horley, all Freehold, containing 82 Acres or thereabouts, let to John Brooker at £36 5s. per Annum.

N.B.—On the Premises are 270 Timber Trees, Tillows, and Pollards.

Lot 6.—A Farm called Allen's Farm, in the said Parish of Horley, all Freehold, containing 97 Acres or thereabouts, let to Richard Humphreys, on a Lease which expires at Michaelmas 1775, at the yearly Rent of £20.

N.B.—On this Farm there are about 760 Timber Trees and Tillows.

Lot 7.—A House, &c., and Farm called Hungerford Farm, in the Parish of Nutfield, all Freehold, containing 93 Acres or thereabouts, let to Thomas Robertson, on Lease which expires at Michaelmas 1785, at £50 15s. per Annum.

N.B.—On this Farm are about 180 Timber Trees, Tillows, and Pollards.

Lot 8. } A House, &c., and Farm called Littleton Farm, in Rygate
John Knight, } Parish, all Freehold, containing 101 Acres or thereabouts,
Junr. } let to Mary Wood on Lease, which expires at Michaelmas
1783, Rent £71 10s. per Annum.

N.B.—On this Farm are about 120 Timber Trees, Tillows, and Pollards.

Lot 9.—A House and Water Mill, in the Parish of Buckland, with about 3 Acres of Land, let to George Colestock on Lease, which expires Michaelmas 1783, Rent £20 10s. per Ann.

Lot 10.—A House with the Appurtenances, in Rygate, let to Sarah Peto at £7 per Annum.

Lot 11.—The Great Tithes of the Parish of Dorking, with a House and about 86 Acres of Glebe Land, all Freehold, let to Richard Ireland, Esq., on Lease which expires at Michaelmas 1769, at £300 per Annum. And also a Water Mill with Dwelling House, let to Mrs. Elizabeth Patching at £31 11s. per Annum.

Lot 12.—The Great Tithes of Capel, with a Messuage and about 50 Acres of Glebe Land, all Freehold, let to Messrs. Branch and Stedman, on Lease which expires at Lady Day 1777, Rent £217 10s. a year, subject to the Payment of £20 a year to a Curate.

N.B.—There are 12 Acres of Coppice Wood (Part of the above 50 Acres) of many years' growth in Hand, and not included in the aforesaid Rent; and there are on the Premises above 760 Timber Trees and Tillows.

Several Burgage Houses or Tenements at Rygate, viz :—

One in the Occupation of Daniel Bliss and Thomas Bodle, at £10 per Ann.

Another of William Turner (40s. payable thereout annually) at £7 per Annum.

Another of William Field at £1 10s. per Annum.

A Workhouse in Tenure of Lawrence Sutton	} both at £4
A House in Tenure of same Person ...	

Another of Nicholas Lee at £1 10s. per Ann.

Another of Gabriel Lambert at £3 per Ann.

Two Houses in Occupation of Judith Laker at £6 per Annum.

Another House in Occupation of George Monk at £1 10s. per Ann.

A Loft at the Cross Ways, at £1 5s. per Annum unlet.

Another Loft at the same Place at £1 5s. per Annum unlet.

The first ten lots were sold on the 17th July 1766; the remainder the next day. Purchasers were to have possession on the 29th Sept. following, and the purchase money to be paid by the 20th Novr. 1766.

DEMESNES OF THE MANOR OF HOOLEY.

(CIRCA A.D. 1600.)

	A.	R.	P.
The Right Hble. Earl of Nottingham holdeth in his own Tenure and occupation two parcells of meadow ground called Hooley Mead, and Hooley Gardens ..	26	0	28
John Wood holdeth from year to year at the will of the Lord divers parcells of Demesnes land :			
Three Parcells of pasture and Alders, called Rydfields, Brookfield, and the Alders, containing together ...	28	3	33
Three other parcells of arable wood grounds called Little Combe, Great Combe, and Coombs Coppice, containing together	14	2	25
Three other parcells of arable pasture and wood ground lying on the west side of the Highway leading from Mill Street towards Nutfield	14	0	7
George Matter holdeth from year to year, at will of the Lord, nine parcells of arable pastures and meadow ground called Woodlands adjoining to Redhill ...	58	0	22
Sum Total of the Demesnes aforesaid	141	3	35

FREEHOLDERS OF THE MANOR OF HOOLEY.

	A.	R.	P.
Richard Savage the elder claimeth to hold by Free Deed one messuage or tenement with a backhouse and two severall parcells of arable meadow and pasture ground thereunto belonging lying at Mill Street, containing together	17	3	37
To hold to him and his heirs for ever, by Fealtie, suit of Court, Releife when it shall happen, and by the yearly rent of Robt. Birt T 2s. 8d. & 2d.			
Richard Savage the younger claimeth to hold by Free Deed certain lands in Reigate aforesaid :			
One messuage or tenement called Barret's Place with a backside and five parcells of arable meadow and alder ground lying at Mill Street, contg.	12	2	13
Two parcells of meadow ground called Long Mead and Great Mead, lying also at Mill Street, contg. ...	12	2	13
Two other parcells of pasture and hopp ground lying near unto the former, containing together ...	1	2	11
(To hold by like services as aforesaid and by the yearly rent of)			

	A.	R.	P.
Edward Heath claimeth to hold by Free Deed three closes of arable and meadow ground called Woodlands lying on the east side of Redhill, containing together	7	2	37
William Aylard ditto one messuage or tenement with an Orchard or backside lying at Red Hill, containing	0	3	0
William Copley Esquire ditto three parcells of arable & meadow ground called Lake Lands lying on the east side of Earlswood, containing	11	0	25
Richard Baker ditto one messuage or tenement with a backside and a close of pasture called Blundons in Lingfield Street	15	3	0
Thomas Baker ditto certain Lands in Reigate aforesaid : One messuage or tenement and two little closes of arable land called Ash Hills lying at Lingfield Street, contg. together... ..	3	0	28
One little close of pasture ground called Paddock Haugh lying near unto the Wray	1	1	6
One little parcell of meadow called Broad Meade lying near Wiggey	0	3	20
Thomas Killick the elder ditto one parcell of arable land called Baker's Brooks lying at Wiggey, contg. ...	2	17	0
John Allingham ditto one cottage and a little backside lying in Mill Street, contg.	0	3	0
Edward Dallander gent. ditto two little cottages in Reigate Church Street, contg.	0	0	20
Thomas Alife holdeth certain Free Lands of this Manor of Hooleigh, sometime the land of Staplehurst of the Chart, and pays yearly for the same.			

Charles Gillman is said to hold certain Free Lands for which he ought to pay the yearly Rent of.

Sum Total of the Freeholders belonging to the Manor of Hooleigh 83a. 2r. 36p.

The Sum of all the Quit Rents both for the Copyhold and Freehold cometh unto £15 13s. 4d.

MANOR OF REIGATE.

COMMONS AND WASTES (A.D. 1623).

There belongeth to the said Manor divers Commons and Wastes which properly appertains to the Lords for the Soil and Woods there-upon and to the Tenants for the Herbage, viz :

One Common or Waste called Reigate Heath lying at the west end of Reigate Town adjoining to the Lands belonging to the Manor of Buckland on the west part and to the Tenants Lands on the north east and south, containing	131	3	5
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---

One other parcell of Waste called the Wray lying near Reigate Hill inclosed on every side with the Tenants Lands, containing	24	3	8
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---	---

One other parcell of Waste called Red Hill lying at the south end of Lingfield Street adjoining to the Tenants Lands on the east, north, and west parts, and to Earls Wood on the south, containing	72	2	30
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---	----

One other Common or Waste called Earlswood adjoining to the former on the north part and bounded with the Tenants grounds on every other side, containing	382	3	8
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---

One other parcell of Common or Waste called Petterich Wood lying in the Parish of Horley adjoining to the Demesnes called Petterich Inholmes on the north part ; to the Demesnes of the Priory called Sharps, the Lands of Robert Woodman, and the Lands of Robert Finishon on the east part ; and to Dary House Farm and other Grounds in Horley on the west part, containing	60	1	12
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---	----

Sum Total of all the Wastes within the Manor of Reigate made by a Survey taken of the same by Thos. Clay, gent., in the 21st year of the Reign of King James 1st, Richard Earl of Dorsett Lord of the said Manor	672	1	23
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----

The first Court held after the Survey was on Monday the first day of April in the year of our Lord 1624.

**MANORS HOLDEN OF THE MANOR OF REIGATE
AS FREEHOLDS.**

(CIRCA A.D. 1623.)

Darking.—The Right Hble. Thomas Earl of Arundell and Surrey, Henry Lord Abergavenny, and Ambrose Brown Esquire, Lords of the Manor of Darking, do hold of this Manor of Reigate their said Manor of Darking with the members thereof, viz. by fealtie and suit of Court and by the yearly rent of 9s. 8d.

Fetcham.—Sir Francis Stydolf Kt. holdeth also of this Manor his Manor of Fetcham with the rights and members thereof viz. by knight's service of a knight's fee A flint fine.

Cranley } Edward Bray Esquire holdeth also of this Manor his Manor
and } of Cranley Nachery and Sheere with the rights and
{ Sheere } members thereof, viz. by 1 knight's fee and half and
by the yearly rent of

Bradley.—The Manor of Bradley in Darking is held of this Manor.

Ashted.—The Manor of Ashted is held of this Manor knight's fee.

Priory of } The Priory of the Holy Cross of Reigate is held of this
Reigate } Manor a half of a knight's fee.

Frenches.—Edward Drake Esquire holdeth also of this Manor of Reigate his Manor of Frenches situate and being at Wiggey contd. in Demesne Lands thereunto 150a. 3r. 22p. and in Free customary Lands thereunto belonging 57a. 1r. 18p. viz. by fealtie and suit of Court and by the yearly rent of £1 4s. 0d.

208a. 1r. 0p.

Redstone.—George Hussey, gent. holdeth also of this Manor his Manor of Redstone with the Demesne Lands thereunto belonging contg. 113a. 2r. 21p. and in Free and Customary Lands lying within the Parish of Reigate contg. together 76a. 1r. 12p. viz. by fealtie and suite of Court and by the yearly rent of £0 6s. 10d.

189a. 3r. 33p.

63a.

76a.

Colley.—William Copley Esq. holdeth also of this Manor his Manor of Colley with the members thereof lying within the Parish of Reigate containing in Demesne 300a. 2r. 27p. and in customary Lands 126a. 2r. 25p. viz. by fealtie, suit of Court, and by the yearly rent of £4 10s. od.

427a. 1r. 22p.

The } The Freehold Lands within this Manor are holden by suit
Freeholds } rent, fealtie, suit of Court and herriott and reliefe upon death.

Copyholds.—The Copyhold Estates in this Manor are passed by surrender, the Copyholders have seizure thereof by the Rod, and hold the same by copy of the Court-rolls by a yearly rent, suit of Court, fealtie, heriot upon death, and absolute surrender, and fine at the will of the lord.

Abstract Title to a small Piece of the Waste of the Manor of Reigate granted to Sir Geo. Colebrooke.

21st June } At a Court Baron then held Sir George Colebrooke Baronet, a
1766 } Customary Tenant, was admitted to—

All that piece or parcel of land part of Glover's Hill in the Parish of Reigate within said Manor and then inclosed within the parish pales of said Sir Geo. Colebrooke.—

To Hold to him his heirs & assigns for ever according, &c: Rent 6d., Fine certain 6d., Herriott 6d.

BURGAGE TENEMENTS AT REIGATE.

DIGEST OF NOTES THEREON BY MR. WILLIAM BRYANT.

A Particular of the Borough of Reigate in the County of Surrey with the names of the former and present Tenants and to whom the Tenements now respectively belong, made out from antient surveys and books and from modern inspections and inquiries.

“By W. B.

1786.”

No.

Notes.

Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of
Somers and Hardwicke.

WEST STREET (North side).

1 A messuage

sold in 1749 to John Cocks for £800

2 Two rooms, said to have been separated from above to gain a vote

„ 1720 „ Sir J. Jeckyll for £40

No.	Notes.	Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of Somers and Hardwicke.	
3		sold in 1753	„ Earl Hardwicke
4	N. of west end of the Borough, empty, and the front ruinous	„ —	„ Lord Somers
5	A messuage and smith's shop (next Nos. 1 and 4)		
6	Adjoining above	„ 1785	„ Philip Yorke
7	„ „		
8	„ „	„ 1785	„ J. Somers Cocks
9	The kitchen end of above, forming a "split" vote	„ „	„ „
10	Messuage, oatmeal house, &c.	„ 1749	„ John Cocks for £770
11	Barn or workshop		
12	On the north side, opposite Middle Row	„ 1781	„ Earl Hardwicke
13	Behind above	„ „	„
14	Adjoining		
15	„	„ „	„
16	Messuage, &c.	„ 1749	„ „
17	„	„ 1777	„ John Yorke
18	New house, next Netley-lane	„ —	„ John Cocks
MIDDLE ROW.			
19	New house, now standing at the west fork of West-street	„ 1784	„ by Richard Cooke to William Bryant for £2,300
20	New house in Middle Row, E. of the passage	„ 1753	„ Charles Yorke
21	A messuage W. of the passage	„ 1770	„ Lord Somers for £28
22	Adjoining above and Lucks Castle	„ „	„ Earl Hardwicke for £50
23	Site of Lucks Castle, which was blown down by high wind, 8th January, 1734	„ 1785	„ „
24	Late a weaver's shop, now empty and ruinous	„ „	„ „
25	Adjoining Lucks Castle	„ —	„ Earl Hardwicke for £120
26	Copyhold houses and slaughter- house in Middle Row	„ —	„ J. Somers Cocks
27			
28			
29			
30	Adjoining	„ 1785	„ Earl Hardwicke
31	E. end of Middle Row, fronting Crossways	„ —	„ J. Somers Cocks for £450
SLIPSHOE STREET.			
32	Premises opposite Middle Row in an antient lane called Pudding Lane		
33	Adjoining	„ 1785	„ Philip Yorke for £360
34	„	„ 1784	„ Earl Hardwicke

No.	Notes.	Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of Somers and Hardwicke. sold in 1785 to Earl Hardwicke			
35	Adjoining LONDON LANE.				
36	The front house south to the Cross-ways	"	—	"	"
37	Abutting E. on the lane called London Lane leading through the Borough to Sutton	"	—	"	"
38	Adjoining				
39	"				
40	"				
41	A waste piece of ground, wherein it is said there was formerly a tenement with a sundial on it	"	—	"	"
42	Adjoining and abutting N. on Pudding Lane, leading from the antient Castle of Reigate	"	—	"	"
	PUDDING LANE.				
43	A site in Pudding Lane				
44	"This site Lord Sommers has taken possession of, and has been referred to Council to settle." LONDON LANE (East side).				
45	A messuage, &c. abutting W. and N. on the king's highway leading from the Cross Ways toward Croydon Hill	"	—	"	Charles Yorke
	HIGH-STREET (North side).				
46	"A messuage, yard, stable, brew-house & garden, known by the sign of <i>The Red Cross</i> "	"	—	"	"
47	Adjoining <i>East Rew Island over against the Red Cross.</i>	"	—	"	Earl Hardwicke
48	Site of a house in N.W. corner	"	—	"	"
49	Another site	"	—	"	John Cocks and Earl Hardwicke undivided though each party has taken possession of an equal number
50	A new house built by Lord Sommers' agent, "but Quere if any Title Deeds to it"				
51	A new messuage formerly a tenement and oatmill*	"	—	"	John Cocks
52	A messuage in High Street (by No. 47)	"	—	"	J. Somers Cocks

* Thought by some to have been the old *Chapel of the Holy Cross.*

No.	Notes.	Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of Somers and Hardwicke.		
53	A messuage, garden, and <i>cave</i>	sold in	—	to J. Somers Cocks
54	Adjoining, "abutting north on the ditch of the antient Castle of Reigate"	"	—	" "
55	A messuage and bakehouse formerly used as an oatmeal warehouse, "Query if not split from No. 54."	"	—	" "
56	"An <i>end</i> to the bakehouse, only one staircase, vide 54"	"	—	" "
57	A messuage	"	—	" Lord Somers
58	"	"	—	" John Cocks
59	Site of house adjoining	"	1784	" Earl Hardwicke
60	Premises adjoining	"	1749	" John Cocks
61	A tenement (re-erected about 1760)	"	"	" " £20
62	" " "	"	"	" " £25
63	" " "	"	"	" " Earl Hardwicke
64	Two messuages; "for one of them are now two good votes and conveyed as such" by W. Bryant	"	1785	" " £1,050
65	One ditto; "the writings are gone to Ireland to be executed"	"	—	" "
66	One ditto, "now converted and used as a linnen drapers shop"	"	—	"
67	Adjoining	"	—	" "
68	"	"	—	" Earl of Hardwicke
69	"	"	—	" John Cocks
70	"	"	—	" James Cocks
71	A tenement between this and No. 72. The upper part was part of No. 72, the lower part thereof of No. 70. "It was done about the year by Mr. W. Glover, the agent of the Cocks family. Query. Without this tenement should be divided again and added from whence taken, will it not disqualify both Nos. 70 and 72?"			
72	Formerly the <i>Anchor P. H.</i> abutting S. on the High Street, on a site of a tenement in Black Fryars Alley	"	—	" James Cocks
73	Adjoining	"	—	" John Cocks
74	A site in Black Fryars Alley	"	—	" "
75	Ditto. "Lord Somers' Attorney has said he has no such title." "It is certain this is no vote"			

No.	Notes.	Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of Somers and Hardwicke.
76	A messuage	devised in — to Charles Yorke
77	"	sold in — " Earl Hardwicke
78	" Mr. Barnes has made a drain through the house and enclosed half the garden to Lord Somers' adjoining house	" — " "
79	A messuage	" — " James Cocks
80	Three messuages. The whole were leased in 1762 for £15 per annum (<i>see the selling price; votes included!</i>)	" 1762 " John Cocks, £1,200
81		
82		
83	Copyhold premises	
84	Brewhouse, &c.	" 1749 " Earl Hardwicke, £150
85	A messuage	" 1784 " "
86	"	" " " "
87	"	came in — " James Cocks
88	"	sold in — " Earl Hardwicke
89	Three ditto	" — " "
90	A new messuage	
91	A loft over the gateway leading to the Castle. This building was formerly the ancient Porch or Gateway, leading up to the Castle; is called the Old Building, and used by the person who hired the corn tolls of Reigate Market, as a corn loft. It was granted with the Manor of Reigate. "It certainly can be no vote"	
92	Formerly the <i>Greyhound Inn</i> , let for £12 per annum	" 1749 " John Cocks for £600
93	A messuage	" — " Lord Somers
94	"	" — " "
95	"	" — " Earl Hardwicke
96	" empty and ruinous, James Apted has lately taken it.	" 1773 " John Cocks, £350
97	A messuage owned in 1716 by <i>Sir Godfrey Kneller</i>	
98	A messuage	
99	" was part of above	" — " John Cocks
100	"	" — " James Cocks
101	" "There is no pretence to say this has ever been two messuages; there is hardly room for one."	came in — " "
102	A messuage	sold in — " Earl Hardwicke
103	"	

No.	Notes.	Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of Somers and Hardwicke.	
104	A messuage facing the Market House		
105	A messuage worth £20 per annum sold for £750		
106	Formerly the <i>White Horse</i>	sold in	— to Earl Hardwicke
107	<i>The Crown Inn</i> , worth £16 per annum	"	— " "
108	A messuage occupied by Richard Yerworth	"	1749 " John Cocks, £800
109	"This was a potter's shop"		
110	A tenement; "This vote has been always disputed"	"	— " "
111	A messuage in High Street fronting Bell Street	"	— " "
	CHURCH STREET (North side).		
112	A messuage abutting	"	— " Charles Yorke
113	Adjoining. The title deeds of Nos. 112, 113, 114 were burnt at Mr. Yorke's chambers at Lincoln's Inn, June 1752	"	— " "
114	Ditto	"	" " " "
115	A site, garden and cave wherein was formerly a messuage called the Repentance	"	1749 " John Cocks for £210
116	Malthouse, granary &c.	"	1749 " Earl Hardwicke
117	Ruinous premises taken down in 1787		
118	A messuage ditto		
119	"		
120	Rebuilt 1728, "not on the antient foundation"		
121	Ditto ditto; only admitted to poll as one vote in 1710		
122	The last house in the borough, on S. of Church Street. Francis Masaeres is tenant of same under Lord Somers		
	CHURCH STREET (South side).		
123	Premises (now known as The Barons), worth £20 per annum	"	1749 " John Cocks
124	A messuage; "Is no vote"	"	" " " " £60
125	A site and garden	"	— " Earl Hardwicke
126	Ditto, abutting N. on Church Street, S. on field belonging to Ship Inn, W. on White Hart garden		
127	Formerly called <i>The Plow</i> , but in the writings the King's corner	"	— " Earl Hardwicke

No.	Notes.	Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of Somers and Hardwicke.		
128	Part of old <i>Plow Inn</i>	sold in	—	to Earl Hardwicke
	BELL STREET (East side).			
129	Two shops corner of Church Street, fronting the Clock House	"	—	" "
130	A "Barbors" shop adjoining			
131	"A capital new erected messuage devised in—, John Cocks the <i>White Hart Inn</i> , built on the sites of three shops"			
132	A Corn Loft, bowling green, &c.	"	"	"
133	A messuage [old Chapel of St. Lawrence (?)]	sold in 1749		"
134	"Heretofore The Sign of the Bell"	"	"	" Philip Yorke
135	<i>The Bell Inn</i>	"	—	" John Yorke
136	A messuage "laid to the Bell"			
137	Rebuilt in 1740 as two tenements			
138	A messuage			
139	A site and garden	"	1785	" Earl Hardwicke
140	"	"	—	" "
141	Formerly occupied by Dr. Benbrigg, Dr. Castleman, Mr. Martin, and late John Bristow, apothecary	"	1749	" John Cocks, £600
142	Two tenements; "Deeds must be seen"	"	—	" "
143	Let on lease at £6 per annum	"	—	" " £420
144	A messuage	"	—	" Earl Hardwicke
145	Formerly <i>The Ship Inn</i>	"	1749	" John Cocks
146	" <i>The Seven Dials</i>	"	—	" James Cocks
147	Orchard and slaughterhouse	"	—	" "
148	A messuage	"	—	" Earl Hardwicke
149	"	"	—	" Philip Yorke
150	A slaughterhouse and oatmill warehouse	"	1749	" John Cocks, £1,300
151	A blacksmith's shop, pays £2 to "the Poor of Reigate for ever"			
152	A messuage and barn			
153	"			
154	"			
155	A shop formerly a joiner's (Allinghams) now a glazier's (Knowles)			
156	A site whereon was formerly an oatmill was purchased by Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely			
157	A messuage			
158	" (in ruins)			
159	Formerly the sign of <i>The Game-keeper</i>			

No.	Notes.	Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of Somers and Hardwicke.
160	"A messuage and wheelers shop fronting W. to the iron gates leading to the Priory"	
161	A barn, garden, &c., west side of sold in — Bell Street	to J. Somers Cocks
162	A messuage	
163	" new built	
164	"Formerly called the Millhouse"	
165	A messuage "new built a few years ago"	
166	Ditto ditto	
167	Formerly part of a large brewhouse	
168	Ditto, "an outhouse and no vote"	
169	A messuage "lately repaired and beautified" abutting on the Crown Ditch	" 1785 " Philip Yorke, £600
170	A messuage	" — " Earl Hardwicke
171	Stable, slaughterhouse, &c.	
172	Two messuages	
173	One "	" — " Earl Hardwicke
174	"Worth £6 per annum"	" 1769 " John Cocks, £360
175	A messuage	
176	A new erected messuage	
177	A warehouse formerly two messuages	
178	A tenement	" 1749 " John Cocks
179	"Worth 20s. per annum"	" — " "
180	"The corner house in the Square"	" — " " £230
MARKET PLACE AND HIGH STREET (South side).		
181	A messuage	" — " "
182	" with stable	" — " Earl Hardwicke
183	" "	" — " John Cocks
184	"Tenement 'now added to <i>Swan Inn</i> '"	
185	<i>The Swan Inn</i>	
186	A messuage adjoining	" — " £600
187	" "	" — " Earl Hardwicke
188	" "	" — " "
189	A shop worth £1 10s. per annum	" — " " £1,000 (?)
190	Formerly <i>The Crown Inn</i>	" — " James Cocks
191	A bakehouse, &c.	
192	A messuage	" — " John Cocks
193	A brewhouse	
194	A messuage	
195	A messuage; this and the last had one vote between them	" — " James Cocks

No.	Notes.	Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of Somers and Hardwicke.
196	A messuage; this and the last had one vote between them	sold in — to Earl Hardwicke
197	Ditto	
198	„ W. of a "passage leading into a place called the Mint"	„ 1762 „ John Cocks, £1,200
199	A stone tenement	
200	A messuage	
201	"Formerly part of <i>The George Inn</i> "	„ " " "
202	A messuage	„ — „ Sir Joseph Yorke
203	A malting house, &c., "supposed to be the brewhouse of the <i>Old George Inn</i> "	„ — „ John
204	A messuage	„ — „ Earl Hardwicke
205	Ditto and carpenter's shop	„ — " "
206	A barn and large orchard. "It would be advisable to purchase if possible"	
207	A messuage	„ — „ Lord Somers
208	„	„ 1749 „ John Cocks, £50
209	„	„ — „ Lord Somers
210	„ "supposed to be part on No. 200"	
211	Ditto and brewhouse	
212	„	„ 1785 „ Earl Hardwicke
213	„	„ " " "
214	"Is the sign of <i>The Bull's Head</i> "	„ — " "
215	A messuage "abutting W. on a passage leading to a place called the <i>King's Bench</i> "	
216	Once a malthouse and yard, "out of which sundry tenements, 217 to 223, have been made"	
217	A candle shop formerly a lead shop	
218	A tenement "formerly the kiln of the malthouse." This is said to be purchased by James Cocks of Cromwell, who being Bailiff at the time of the Election first suffered them to poll	
219	A messuage	
220	„	„ — „ James Cocks
221	„	„ — „ Earl Hardwicke
222	„	„ — „ John Cocks
223	„	
224	"Formerly part of Cromwell's malthouse"	„ — „ James Cocks

No.	Notes.	Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of Somers and Hardwicke.	
225	"A washhouse, stable, &c., in the King's Bench Yard next a passage leading to High Street"		
226	A messuage:—High Street. "The title deeds of this house will effectually destroy the several tenements created out of the malthouse"		
227	A messuage	sold in 1783 to Earl Hardwicke	
228	Ditto "Antiently three tenements"		
229	A tenement in the High Street near the Cross Ways	"	" J. Somers Cocks
230	Ditto abutting the Cross Ways. "Poor persons have always lived in it without payment of rent, and have been encouraged so to do by the parish"		
231	Ditto	"	" Earl Hardwicke
232	Ditto	"	" "
233	The corner house, opposite the Red Cross, occupied by Richard Dewdney	"	" "
PARK LANE.			
234	Premises abutting W. on lane leading to Park Pond Head	"	" "
235	Ditto	"	" "
236	A messuage and three tenements, abutting on the lane leading to the antient Priory	"	" "
237	"One of the lodges to the entrance of the Priory;" "the iron gates were set back on purpose" to make it appear to belong to the Town.		
238	A large old messuage fronting N. on the Cross Ways "for several years past has been used as the Parish Workhouse."	"	" John Cocks
239	A messuage and yard	"	" Earl Hardwicke
240	"	"	" "
MANOR OF REIGATE.—COPYHOLD.			
241	Premises abutting E. on Park Pond		
242	Adjoining	sold in 1748 to John Yorke	
243	A messuage called the <i>Labour in Vain</i>		
244	Garden adjoining		
245	Premises formerly part of <i>Red Lyon Inn</i>		

No.	Notes.	Date, &c., of Sale to the Rival Families of Somers and Hardwicke.			
246	Butcher's shop, &c., formerly part of <i>Red Lion Inn</i>	sold in — to John Cocks			
247	Adjoining ditto	"	—	"	"
248	" "	"	—	"	"
249	" "	"	—	"	"
	WEST STREET (South side).				
250	Ditto ditto taken from last to make split votes				
251	Three messuages, Dorking Road				
252	One "	"	—	"	Earl Hardwicke
253	" "	"	—	"	"
254	" "	"	—	"	Lord Somers
255	" "	"	—	"	Earl Hardwicke
256	" "				
257	A messuage and flaxhouse				
258	A messuage	"	—	"	John Cocks
259	" "	"	—	"	Philip Yorke
260	" "	"	—	"	John Cocks
261	" "	"	—	"	"
262	A tenement, formerly called the Hog Sty				
263	Adjoining				
264	Ditto <i>formerly owned by Sir Godfrey Kneller</i>	"	—	"	Earl Hardwicke
265	A new messuage	"	—	"	Philip Yorke
266	A messuage	"	—	"	"
COPYHOLD RIGHT.—MANOR OF REIGATE.					
267	Two tenements and a barn, for- merly the <i>Red Lion</i> , N. of Dorking Road				
268	A messuage, field, &c.	sold in	—	to	Earl Hardwicke
269	Ditto	"	—	"	"
MANOR OF COLLEY.					
270	Two messuages and a barn				
271	One ditto, and barn	"	—	"	"
272	One ditto	"	—	"	"
273	Two ditto	"	—	"	"
" TOTAL.					
	Antient, Earl Hardwicke	74	Antient, Lord Somers	...	83
	Doubtful, Earl Hardwicke	16	Doubtful, Lord Somers	...	38
	Outstanding :		Outstanding :		
	Antient, Earl Hardwicke	39	Antient, Lord Somers	...	8
	Doubtful, Earl Hardwicke	6	Doubtful, Lord Somers	...	3
		135			132

NOTE.—The great credit which is given to Lord Somers to swell his doubtful votes to 38, would (it is not doubted) throw him still farther behind in case of a contest."

REIGATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DECREE RELATING TO THE SCHOOL IN 1686.

"AND your Committee find, that in or about the year 1686 a Bill was brought in the High Court of Chancery by the Attorney General at the relation of John Williamson, Clerk, Daniel Ware, and John Arnold, Churchwardens of Reigate in the county of Surrey, plaintiff, Edward Thurland, and Roger James, defendant. The substance of the plaintiff's Bill appeared to be : That the parishioners of Reigate having £150, which used to be kept by the Churchwardens for the time being, and wanting a Schoolhouse for the education of their children, it was by the consent of the parishioners agreed that the same should be laid out upon purchasing a piece of ground and building a School House, and that about 1675 a contract was made with one Hudson for a piece of ground, and with the said money and other contribution money raised the ground was purchased, and a School House built. And that Sir Edward Thurland had all the money paid into his hands, and the parishioners left it to him to order the conveyance of the premises from Hudson to the use of the Parish. That Sir Edward caused a conveyance of the premises to be made. For the consideration of £27 15s. paid to Hudson by Sir Edward and of a competent sum paid him by Roger James Senr., Edward Thurland, and Roger James Junr., said Hudson did grant unto them and their heirs all that piece or parcel of land containing one acre together with the House erected and intended for a School House, and also the piece or parcel of ground taken out of the timber yard and all his interest to the same, to hold to them, their heirs and assigns for ever. That the ground being purchased or agreed for a School House was built for the use of a School Master to be placed therein by the parishioners or the major part of them for the teaching of their children, and that the plaintiff Williamson two years since at the election of the parishioners was School Master.

Sunday, May 5th 1728.

At a general Vestry this day held by the inhabitants of the Town and Foreign the Rev. Mr. Marmaduke Downes, A.M., was chosen Master of the Charity School of this parish, and to have the usual benefits and perquisites belonging to the said School as the Reverend Mr. John Bird the late Vicar had and enjoyed.

Present

Edw. Thurland
Daniel Rawlinson
Stephen Dungate
Joseph Dungate
Edwd. Pickstone
Richard Edward
Geo. Dewdneys
Abrm. Smith
John Yeomans
William Banister

John Glasbroock	
Richard Nese	
Robt. Mansell	
Hum. Parsons	
Thomas Skinner	} Churchwardens
George Wattle	
Joseph Jackson	} Overseers of the Foreign
J. Bigden	
Richard Ridge,	Vicar
	Overseer of the Town

At a public Vestry held in the parish church of Reigate in the county of Surrey on Sunday the 15th day of November 1778 agreeable to notice thereof given in the said church on that day and the preceding Sunday,

The Churchwarden reported that the Revd. Mr. Pooler had lately declined teaching School in the Free School belonging to this parish, but held the same for Mr. Sisson who now teaches there, but not elected, and that the said School is now in very bad repair, and begged that the Vestry then assembled would consider and determine by whom and what manner the said School is to be repaired and the Master thereof elected.

Adjourned this business to Monday the 23rd day of Novr. 1778 at three o'clock in the afternoon at the Swan Inn in Reigate.

A Report of the Committee appointed by order of a general Vestry of the inhabitants of the Town and Foreign of Reigate on the 23rd day of Novr. 1778.

This Committee, in examining the several books, papers, and writings produced to them, have found divers matters touching the School-House besides what immediately concerns the repairs of the same and election of a Master, which they think convenient to report to this Vestry for the information of the inhabitants of this parish.

And first, touching the foundation of the said School.

1787 } — This Committee find, by a Decree in Chancery, that the
APRIL 18TH } ground whereon the School-House now stands, with the garden, orchard yard, and appurtenances now used with the same, was purchased about the year 1675 of one Hudson and conveyed to Sir Edwd. Thurland, Knt., Roger James Senr. Esq., Edwd. Thurland, and Roger James Junr. Esq., and their heirs and a School-House built thereon for the use of a School-master to be placed therein by the parishioners or the major part of them for the teaching their children, but no evidence appears to inform this Committee that the number of children to be taught or any settlement or provision for a Master for teaching was provided for at the time of the foundation of the said School or for many years after.

And it appears to this Committee that the fee of the said School-House and appurtenances was conveyed by Eliz. Bowers to Robert Scawen Esq. and others in April 1744, but that the conveyances not being produced the Committee cannot set forth who are the now surviving Trustees.

Secondly, as to the Masters of the said School.

This Committee find, that John Williamson, Vicar, was about 1684 elected by the parishioners Master of the said School, and Andrew Cranston and John Bird, successively Vicars of this parish, were Masters of the said School successively from about the year 1698 to the year 1728, but the manner of their election does not particularly appear. That after the death of Mr. Bird, Marmaduke Downes, A.M., was elected Master by the inhabitants of the Town and Foreign of this parish in general Vestry assembled 5th May 1728, and that on his resignation the Revd. Samuel Rossell was in like manner elected on the 2nd Febr. 1728, and that on his resignation Thos. Jenkins, B.A., was in like manner elected 11th Octr. 1730, and that on his resignation the Revd. John Martin was in like

manner elected 2nd Octr. 1732, upon whose resignation the Revd. Thos. Pooler was appointed Master.

Thirdly, as to the support of the School since the foundation.

This Committee find, that in 1690 Robt. Bishop devised a house in Lingfield Street in this parish of the yearly value of five pounds for teaching four boys at the said School. And in the year 1718 John Parker Esq. gave £500 towards the support of the said School, and this Committee has received no evidence of any other lands, tenements, or monies given towards the support of the said School.

Fourthly, as to boys taught at the said School.

This Committee find, that the number of boys taught by the Masters of the said School are four of Bishop's charity chosen by the Trustees thereof out of the Town and Foreign equally; and of Parker's charity chosen by the Trustees out of the Town and Foreign equally; and that two boys of the Foreign have since the year 1728 been taught at the said School by the Masters thereof in respect of their possessing the said School-House with its gardens and appurtenances, and the said Masters have also taught thirty or more day scholars for their own emoluments.

Fifthly, as to repairing the School.

This Committee, after all diligent inquiry made, have not received any due evidence or information to enable them to make a report, but about 1733 they find, that sixty pounds and upwards was laid out in repairing the School-House for the reception of the Revd. John Martin elected Master, and that he constantly taught four boys of this parish to read, write, and cast accounts in consideration thereof, and after that he had a small barn and stable built, which is now standing the expense thereof.

At another Vestry held the 7th day of Febry. 1779 the Revd. Mr. Thomas Sisson signed the following articles on his being duly elected Master of the Free School in the room of the Revd. Mr. Thos. Pooler, resigned, to hold the usual benefits and perquisites belonging to the said School in such manner as the former School-Masters have held and enjoy the same.

- 1st. To keep the School-House and premises in tenantable repair, after the same shall be repaired for him.
 - 2nd. To take two boys of the Town and two of the Foreign to be from time to time named by the respective Vestrys in consideration of possessing the said School and premises.
 - 3rd. To teach all the boys, coming to the said School, the Church catechism twice a week.
 - 4th. To take care the boys attend divine service at the church, as well on Sundays as on holy days and prayer days.
- To give six months notice of resignation, and to resign on six months notice of an order of general Vestry.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS, AT REIGATE.

Ambrose Rigge, soon after his release from Horsham Gaol, settled at Gatton (*circa* 1675 to 1679). Several of his treatises were written there, and one is addressed to the "Inhabitants of Gatton, in the County of Surrey." There he was visited by George Fox in 1680. After 1690, his writings are dated from Reigate, one being "An Epistle from our Monthly Meeting at our publick Meeting House in Rygate in Surry the 7th day of the 9th month 1692." Probably this was an old or temporary erection, existing previous to the building or enlargement of 1709.

THE COMPLAINT OF ROBERT PEPYS, RECTOR OF GATTON.

"This Ambrose is lately come into this Parish from Horsham, where he was in the prison (as it is reported) seven years for his damnable heresies and wicked opinions; and this being a private parish, thinks to roost here, and impudently presumes to board and teach youths in his house; and hath at this time twelve or fourteen in his house; and being a man of parts and learning, doth a great deal of mischief in seducing others; to effecting which he spares neither pains nor time. And what Tertullus the orator said falsely and foolishly of St. Paul, may very truly be said of the man, that he is a plague, a pestilent fellow. He is justly suspected to be a Jesuit, or one that hath kept their conventicles. And this honourable Court is humbly and earnestly requested by the minister and parishioners, to take special notice of him, as a most dangerous person to the Church, being a ringleader of sects and schisms."

AMBROSE RIGGE'S LETTPE TO ROBERT PEPYS.

"Neighbour Pepys,

I am credibly informed, that thou didst greatly instigate the magistrates, at the Sessions in Southwark, against me, and there affirmed several untruths in a letter above mentioned. I have reason to wonder, why (upon all occasions, when thou thinkest thou canst do me a mischief) thou seekest my ruin, who never sought thy hurt in word or deed? If thou knowest that I have in any way trespassed against thee, how canst thou pray to God to forgive thee thy trespasses, who dost not forgive others their trespasses? And how dost thou love thy neighbour as thyself who art always (when thou thinkest thou canst prevail) seeking thy neighbour's ruin? If I were in an error in judgment, the course thou hast taken since I came to Gatton is more like to harden me, than to convince me that thou art in the way of truth: thy daily practice is so repugnant to Christianity, and common civility among men. God Almighty open thy eyes that thou mayst see what thou art doing, and whom thou art striving against! I have lived by thee peaceably, on my part, these several years, and served thee in what I could, both in health and sickness; and for which of my good deeds to thee dost thou conspire against me? The Lord judge between us! It is but my body thou canst reach; and if thou get it, it will do thee little good.

"The Jews priests stirred up the rulers against Christ and his followers, under the name of deceivers and ringleaders of sects, Acts xxiv. 5, when they

durst not encounter them by spiritual weapons, then they got them to be cast into prison by false accusations, as thou and thy brethren have done many at this day, till you have made yourselves a stink to the whole land, that it is ready to spue you out. I have often desired thy prosecutors to favour thee ; but it seems thou spurrest on mine to hunt my soul as much as thou canst. Instead of loving enemies, thou art for persecuting thy friends and neighbours, whom thou couldst never convince of the least evil, either in life or doctrine, by the Scriptures, thy own professed rule. Well, thou shalt go no further than thou art suffered from on High; to all which I have learnt to say, *Thy will, O Lord, be done*; but this know, *that it were better for thee that a millstone were hanged about thy neck, and thou cast into the sea, than to offend one of the least of them who believe in Christ. Do not covet my vineyard by ensnaring me, lest Ahab's reward be thy portion* : No more, but that I am

"A Friend to thee and all men,

"Gatton-place in Surrey" (about 1677).

"A. R.

AN EXTRACT.

"In the year 1664, I took *Mary Luxford* to wife, who was the second daughter of *Thomas Luxford* and *Elizabeth* his wife of *Hurstpierpoint* in the county of *Sussex*. She was of honest and considerable parents, who brought her up strictly, according to that religion which they believed to be true, and she lived in great subjection to her parents, and though they came to believe and receive the truth before her, yet she had that reverent respect for them, that she would not willingly appear before them in any dress which she knew they did not love; and was modest and courteous to Friends who walked wisely towards her; but in a small time she and her younger sister, *Cordelia*, was willing to go to a meeting, where they were both convinced, and received the truth in the love of it, by which they received power to cast off the unfruitful works of darkness, and put on the armour of light, by which they soon became able to quench the fiery darts of the devil, which were not a few in that day; yet throw all the Lord in mercy preserved them in faith and patience thorow many tribulations. And on the 6th day of the 7th month, in the yeare abovesaid, we were married in the prison at *Horsham*, after I, was præmunired two years and kept close prisoner, because for conscience sake I would not swear, where I continued eight years after, and four months, all which she bare with much patience. And the Lord did preserve us together, for the space of four and twenty years, in much love and unity, as helpmeets one to another. She was a blessed woman, and loved the Lord and his truth, and walked in it to the end of her days; she hated all evil in word and deed, and loved peace and unity, for she was a woman of a meek and quiet spirit. She was naturally attended with many weaknesses of body, yet was the mother of five healthy children. She much delighted in reading night and day, so long as she had any strength of body; and towards her latter end, she had a sense of it, and spoke something of it to me, for she was much spent with a continual consumptive cough; and in the 10th month, 1688, she was taken sick, which increased upon her, notwithstanding many remedies which were sought for her. She bore her sickness with much quietness and patience, till the 6th day of the 11th month following, and then departed this life, like a lamb in my arms, and went to her eternal rest in the bosom of the Father's love, in which love she

delighted to be in her lifetime. Her remembrance lives with all who truly knew her ; for she was a good example to many, and left a testimony of her innocency and integrity behind her, whose reward is now with her ; this lay upon me to write concerning her. The first child she had died in the month, but four are still alive grown up: we educated them in the truth in their younger years, and watched over them in love, till they knew the power of God in themselves, unto which we recommended them, by which they have been preserved unto this day, to my great comfort. Many days and years have I with bended knees, in secret, prayed to God, before the throne of His Grace, to guard them with His power from the evil of this world, and to direct their steps in the way of righteousness, which in a great measure I have hitherto enjoyed, blessed and praised be the name of the Lord for ever: I am not a little comforted therein ; the Lord preserve them to the end of their days in faith and well-doing. *Amen.*

“ A. RIGGE.

“ *Reigate*, the 11th of the 9th month, 1694.”

“ THE SONG OF A SOLACED SOUL.

“ Mount up, my soul, on contemplation's wing,
And sound high praises to thy heavenly King,
Who hath destroyed death, that he may be
For evermore a Saviour unto thee.
Therefore to live is Christ, to die is gain,
That thou with Him, for ever may'st remain,
In perfect triumph over death and hell,
In those sweet mansions which no tongue can tell.
So while on earth thou dost continue here,
Mind thy Redeemer, with continual fear ;
Who will preserve thee, to thy finishing day,
From sin to death, and every evil way.
Then will God's secrets ever thee attend,
And crown thy head with laurel in the end.

“ Written at *Rygate* in *Surrey*, the
“ 4th of the 8th month, 1703.”

“ By A. R.

EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD MEMORANDUM BOOK.

The Charge of ye Meeting House 1709.				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To W. Steer for an old frame of an house	...	...	...	11	10	0
John Penny fetching Timber	...	...	...	0	10	0
John James. For work	...	...	...	1	0	10
For Stones and Fetching	...	...	...	0	12	0
James Studall and his man 15 dys.	...	...	...	1	4	11
John Wilkins fetching of 5 Ld. of Bricks.	...	...	...	0	10	0
Robert Wise for Slabs	...	...	...	0	3	2
For 4b. of Tile pins	...	...	...	0	7	0
James Curtis 4000 of Tiles (16s.)	...	...	...	3	4	0

EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD MEMORANDUM BOOK—*continued.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wm. Paine 12½ dys. at 22d. per dy.	1	2	11
Wm. Bagshall 31b. of Lime	0	10	4
For Timber IWRP	10	13	0
Joseph Jeall 3b. of Lime	0	1	0
Saml. Hills Bill for Glazing	2	10	11
Ephraam Cudingtons ye Painter	2	10	0
Henry Carter for 60b. of Hare	2	0	0
Saml. Vausces Bill for Nails &c.	6	0	0
Joseph Bethell for Nails	0	16	0
Francis Bent for Nails	0	7	4
For Sheet Lead and Carridg	0	7	4½
Nath. Chandler for Lats	3	0	0
For 24 Hurdles for Scafeling	0	10	0
Bundle and partner for Sawing	0	10	4
For a loek and mending one	0	2	0
Edmd. Bustow and Partner Sawing &c.	6	9	4½
	56	12	6

The Charge of ye Meeting House—*continued.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ralph Lucas Bill (mason)	13	6	9
For 200 of Bricks	0	3	0
For 26 Deales	1	16	6
For 5 Do. P.H.	0	6	0
John Padley's Bill	16	6	6
Rickmans Bill (The Smith)	3	16	0
Tho. Stedalls Bill (Brickmaker)	7	4	0
John Wheelers Bill (for Do).	13	10	6
Jon. Goodgromes Bill (Carpenr.)	29	1	0
Nico. Cheringtons Do.	6	0	0
Resta Patchings Junr. (Carridg)... ..	10	9	6
For Laberers 26 dys. work	1	10	4
For Boy's Labor 21 work	0	10	4
Wm. Lee 4 bundles of Lats	0	4	8
For small things	0	3	11
	104	09	0
The other Sid	56	12	6
	161	01	6
1710 Jon. James 2d. a day more because J. G. had 22d. per day	0	1	0
	161	2	6
when I Reckoned what I Recd. and Paid for Beare &c. there was due to me	1	19	11

	To W. Warrin London for Regerstering of ye Meeting	l. s. d.	
	House given ye 8th 7mo. 1709	0 3 6
1711	For making the writings for ye Meeting House to Tho. Elwood	1 10 0
	Sara Bourne as a testimony against her Husband		
	Richd. Bourne all as he gave to our collections	0 7 0
1713	Recd. our anciant Friend Ann Riggs Legasey (of Edward Bax) she being 89 years old when she died	2 0 0
	Nicholas Cherington for the Swing Gate	0 5 6
	Sam Hill for glazing	0 1 10
1714	For 2 pins & 2 needles for ye meet. windows	0 0 14
1716	For work. T. Dudley and Lake Tiles 200 3/4 Limb 4c. 1/4 Nails	0 4 8
	James Nitingale 1 years Interest	1 4 0
	Mending ye flour &c.	0 1 0
	For clening ye Guter	0 0 3
1726	John Killock for Moing of ye yard &c. 2 years	0 4 0
	Eight pounds being paid by Ed. Smith towards the building of ye Meeting house I have Repaid him by order he being Insolvant	8 0 0
1728	for Traveling Friends Horses at Severall times	0 12 7
	10—25: 1728 this acct. Ballanced and aproved by Hen. Snelling, Sill Ravis, Peter Harris and Jno. Harding.		

WANDSWORTH.—The body of Mr. Henry Smyth is buried in this Church. His monument is in the chancel :—

“ Here lyeth the Body of Henry Smyth, Esq., sometime Citizen and Alderman of London, who departed this life the 30 day of January, An. Dom. 1627; being neere the Age of 79 yeeres, who, while he lived, gave unto the several Townes in Surrey, following, one Thousand Pounds apiece, to buy Lands for Perpetuity, for the Reliefe and setting poore People on Worke, in the said Townes, viz., to the Towne of Croydon one thousand pounds; to the Towne of Kingston one thousand pounds; to the Towne of Guilford one thousand pounds; to the Towne of Darken one thousand pounds; to the Towne of Farnham one thousand pounds; and by his last Will and Testament, did further give and devise, to buy Lands for Perpetuity, for the Reliefe and setting their poore on Worke; unto the Towne of Rigate one thousand pounds; and unto the Towne of Wandsworth, wherein he was borne, the Summe of 500 pounds, for the same uses as before; and did further will and bequeath one thousand pounds, to buy lands for Perpetuity, to redeem four Captives and Prisoners from the Turkish Tyranny, and not here stinting his Charity and Bounty, did also give and bequeath the most Part of his Estate, being to a great Value, for the purchasing Lands of Inheritance for ever, for the Reliefe of the Poor, and setting them to Worke.

“A Patterne worthy the Imitation of those whom God hath blessed with the Abundance of the Goods of this Life to follow him herein.”

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS RELATING TO REIGATE AND VICINITY.

History of Surrey by John Aubrey *	1723
(The Map is after Norden's survey made about 1600.)	
Antiquities of Surrey, with some account of its present state, &c., by N. Salmon, LL.B. (5s.)	1736
Cox's Magna Britannia, vol. v. circa	1750
(<i>Much after the style of Aubrey.</i>)	
General Map of Surrey, published by Edwards, Betchworth ...	1792
History and Antiquities of the County, by Manning and Bray,†	
3 vols.	1804-1813
(<i>The great work on the subject.</i>)	

* "The Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, begun in the year 1673, by John Aubrey, Esq., F.R.S., and continued to the present time. Illustrated with proper sculptures, Lond. 1719," 5 vols. 8vo. A second edition appeared in 1723, brought down to that time by Dr. Rawlinson.

"Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, Sir Edward Bysshe, a native of Surrey, announced his intention of publishing a Survey or History of this county. • It is certain that he made some collections for the purpose, as some fragments of them are interspersed in his notes on Upton De Studio Militari, Lond. 1654 fol. ; but the office of Garter King-at-Arms, to which the Parliament appointed him in 1645 (though five years before, he, with other members, had voted it illegal), diverted him from the prosecution of his design.

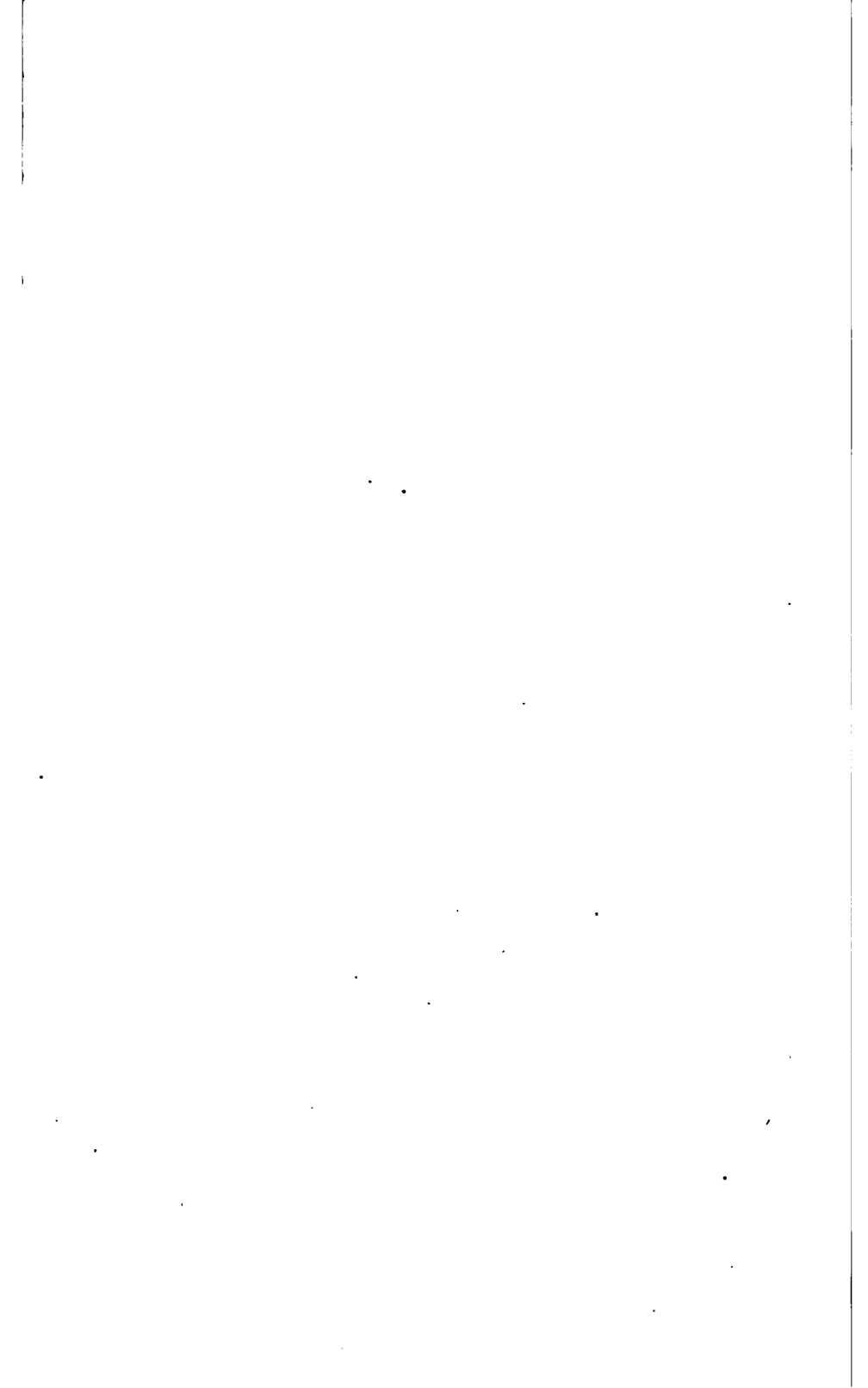
"The plan of a History of Surrey was, however, resumed before the death of Sir Ed. Bysshe by Aubrey, who was furnished with a requisition to all justices, mayors, and other officers in general, to assist him in making an actual survey of the county, and to give him free access to all such public registers and other books as might promote the geographical and historical description of the kingdom, which Ogilbey was authorized by the royal warrant to prepare. Aubrey accordingly perambulated the whole county, and his labours were revised, corrected, and published by Dr. Rawlinson."

† "Such were the only publications that had appeared respecting this district in general, when the late Rev. Mr. Manning began to form collections for a work which should truly deserve the name of a County History. On this undertaking, for which he was eminently qualified by his critical skill in the Saxon language, and his general learning, he bestowed unwearied attention for thirty years, till the loss of sight suspended, and death put a final period to his labours. He had formed a plan differing in one respect from that of any preceding writer on the subject. He began with the *Terra Regis* in Domesday, and, after illustrating it by a commentary, he intended to deduce the history of those particular estates to modern times. He had himself drawn a map of all the places in the county mentioned in that venerable record (which is given in the first volume), and had caused to be engraved on copper a *fac simile* of the whole of it which relates to this county;

- Topographical and Historical Description by Mr. Shoberl(ros.), circa 1808
 Topographical and Statistical Description, by G. A. Cooke.
 Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, by Watson.
 A Topographical History of Surrey, by Brayley & Britton, 5 vols.
 (a standard work) 1841
 Handbook to Reigate, by R. F. D. Palgrave 1860
 Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society.
 Brewer's Flora of Surrey.
 Proceedings of the Holmesdale Natural History Club ... 1884
 Murray's Surrey and Hants (3rd edition), Unwin's Reigate and
 Redhill, Bevan's County of Surrey, Sutton's Guide, and The *Mirror*
 Handbook are of recent date.

he had written an introduction ; he had drawn up and transcribed nearly all this part. For the rest of the county he had made large collections ; but these were left merely in the form of notes, with the exception of a very few parishes, which he had begun to digest. In this situation were his papers at the time of his death, when an application was made to the late Mr. Gough to superintend the publication, but declined by him. Under these circumstances the task was undertaken by William Bray, Esq., a gentleman particularly well qualified for the task, from having attended from an early part of life to the history of his native soil, and the opportunities which he possessed of giving considerable information, as well from his own collections as from the British Museum, and who has personally visited nearly all the churches in the county. Under his superintendence the first and second volumes have appeared, under the title of "The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, compiled from the best and most authentic Historians, valuable Records and Manuscripts in the Public Offices and Libraries, and in Private Hands. With a fac-simile copy of Domesday, engraved on thirteen plates. By the late Rev. Owen Manning, S.T.B., Rector of Peperharrow, and Vicar of Godalming in that County, continued to the present time by William Bray of Shere, Esq., Fellow and Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. 1, 1804. Vol. 2, 1809, folio."—SHOBERL.

These volumes are illustrated with numerous views and plans.



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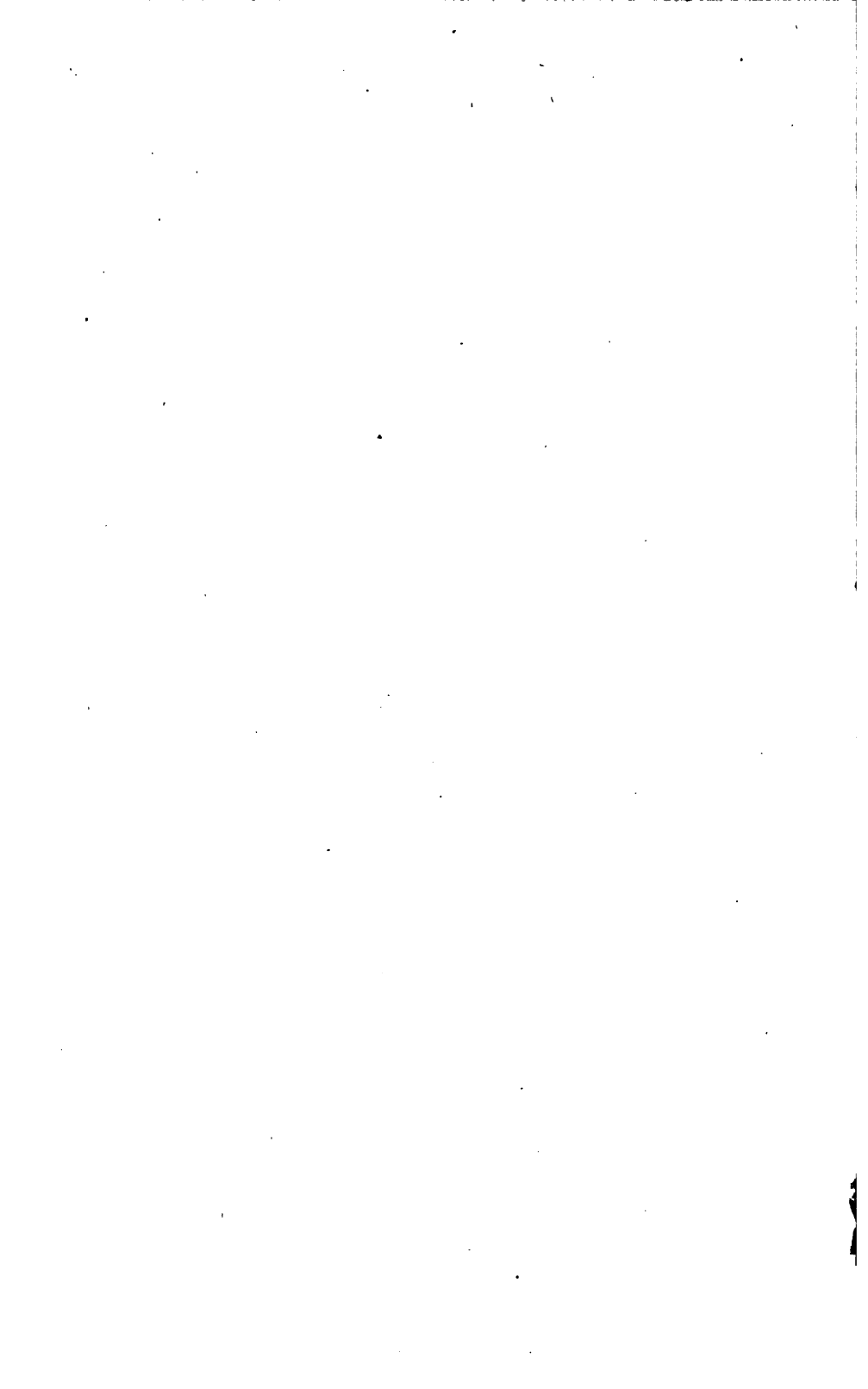
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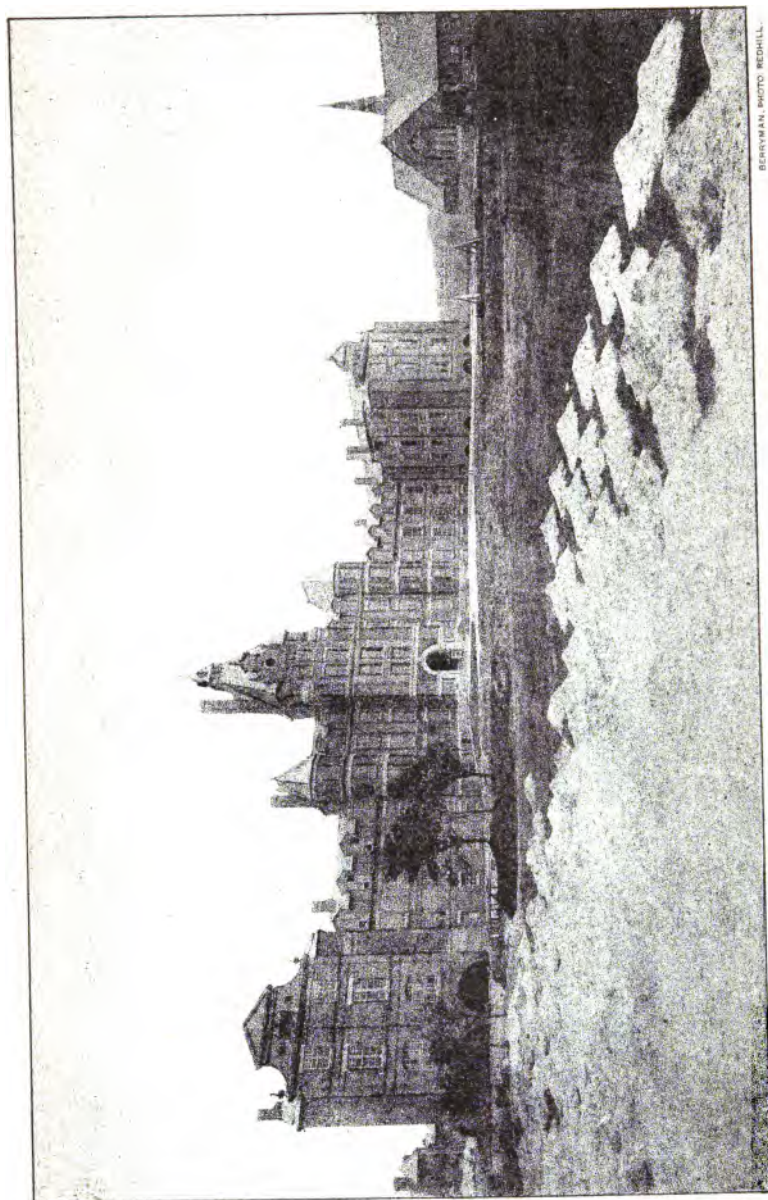
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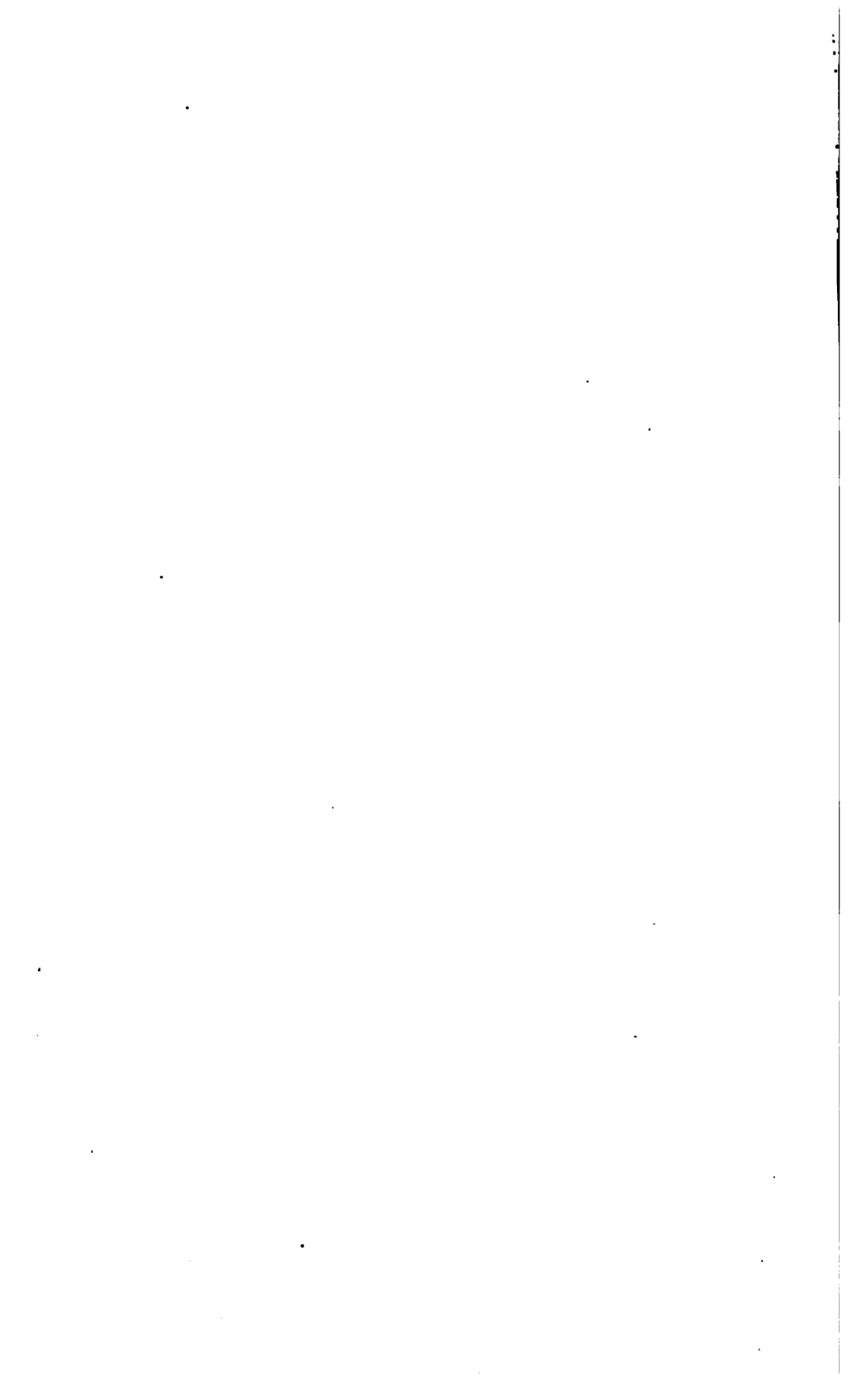
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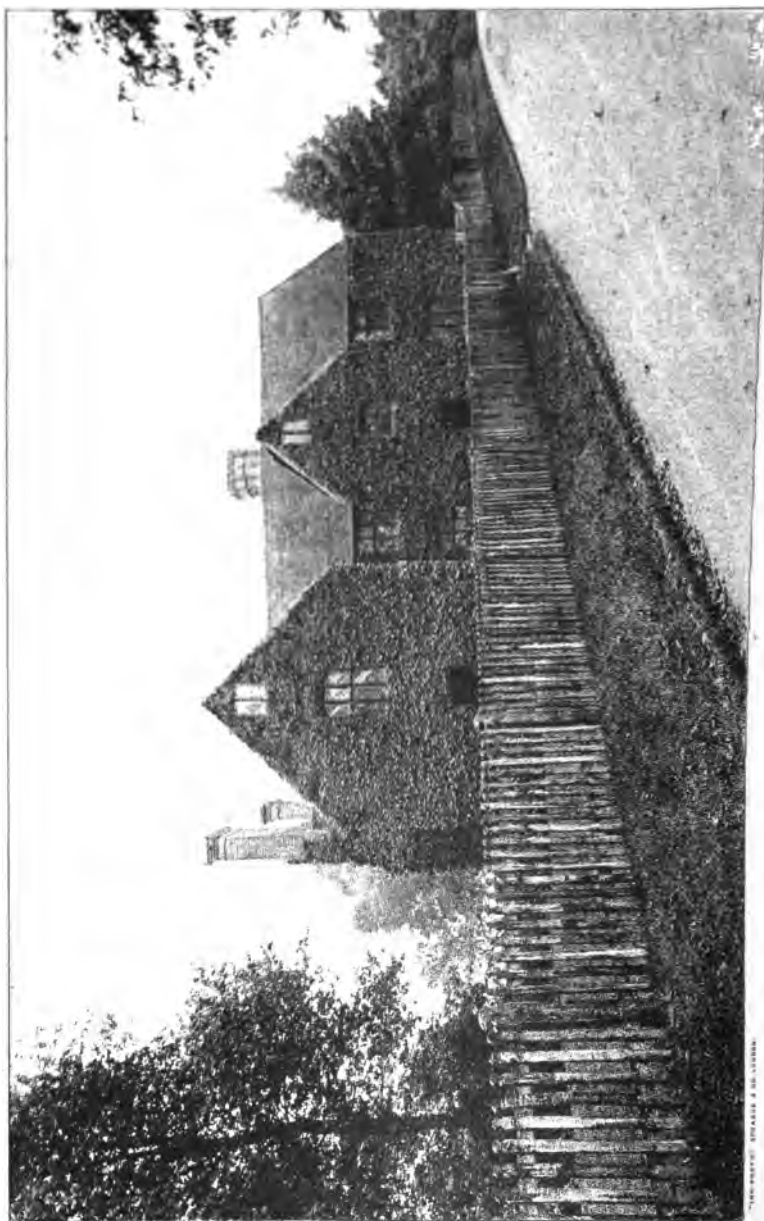
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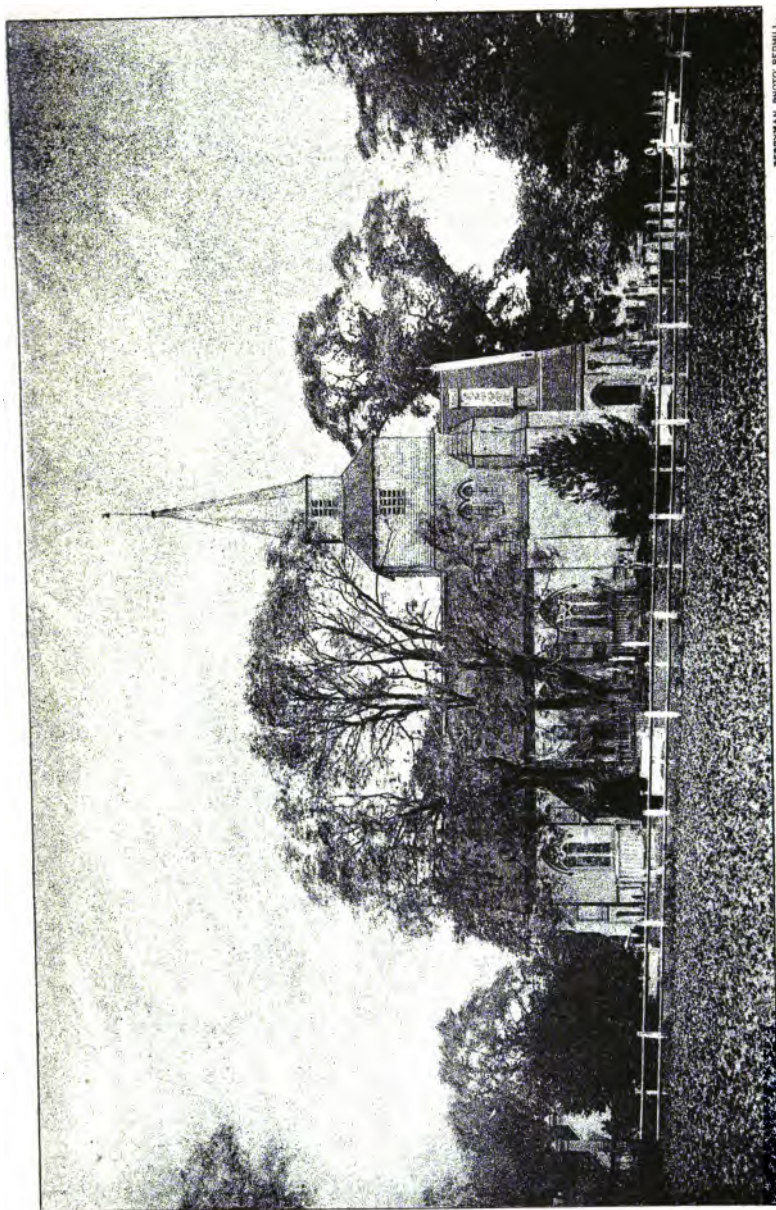
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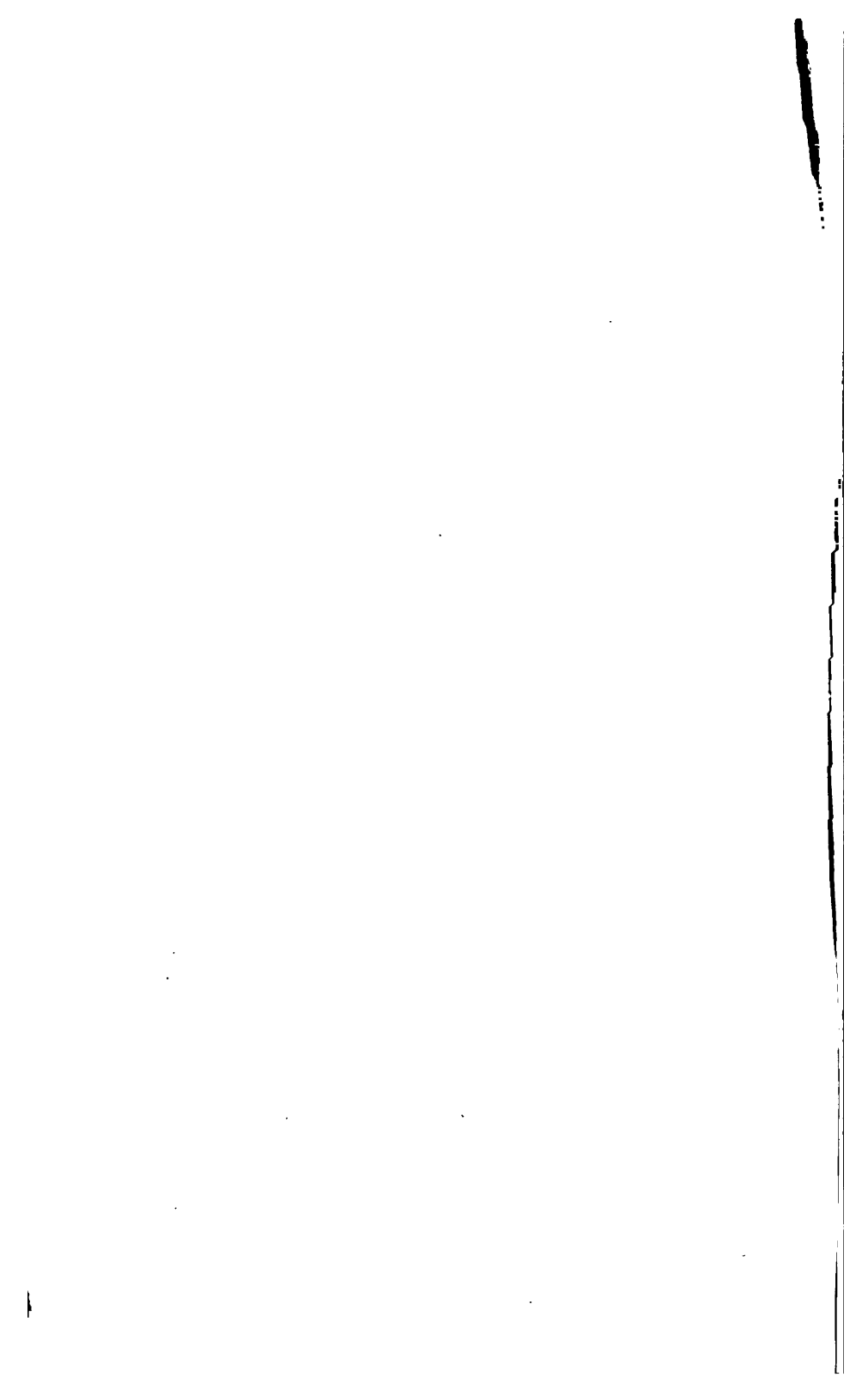
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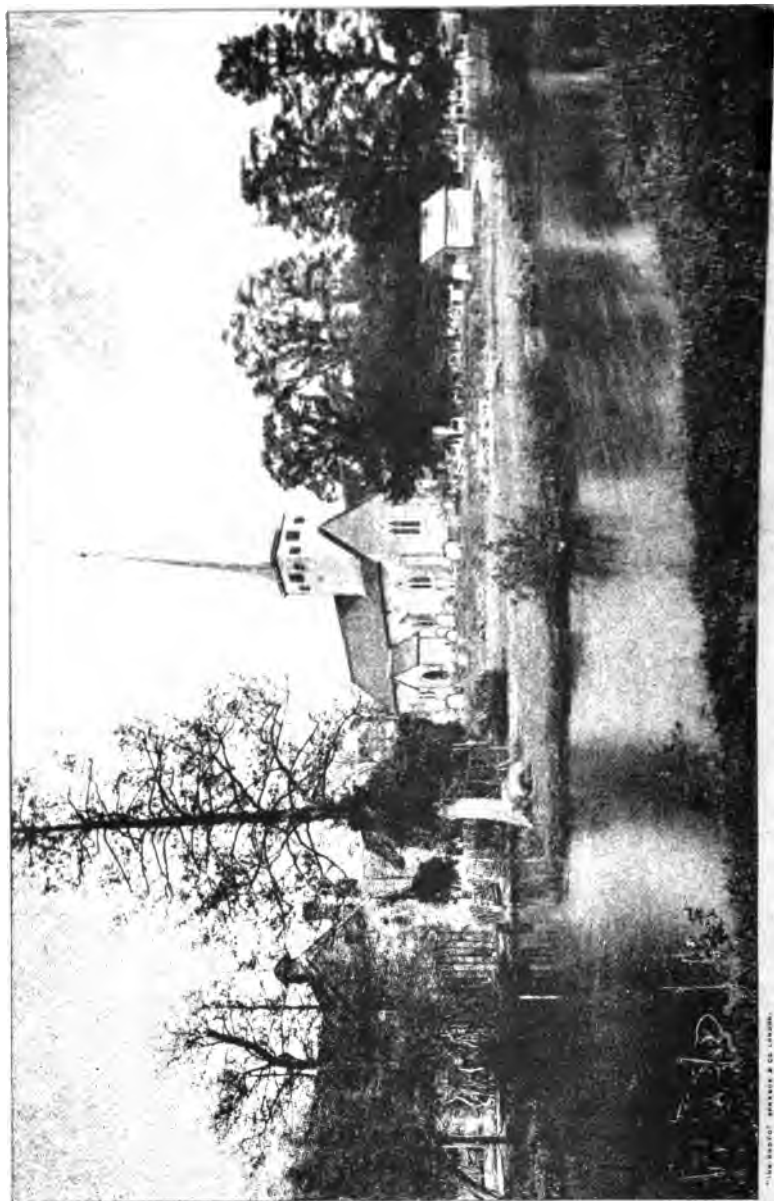
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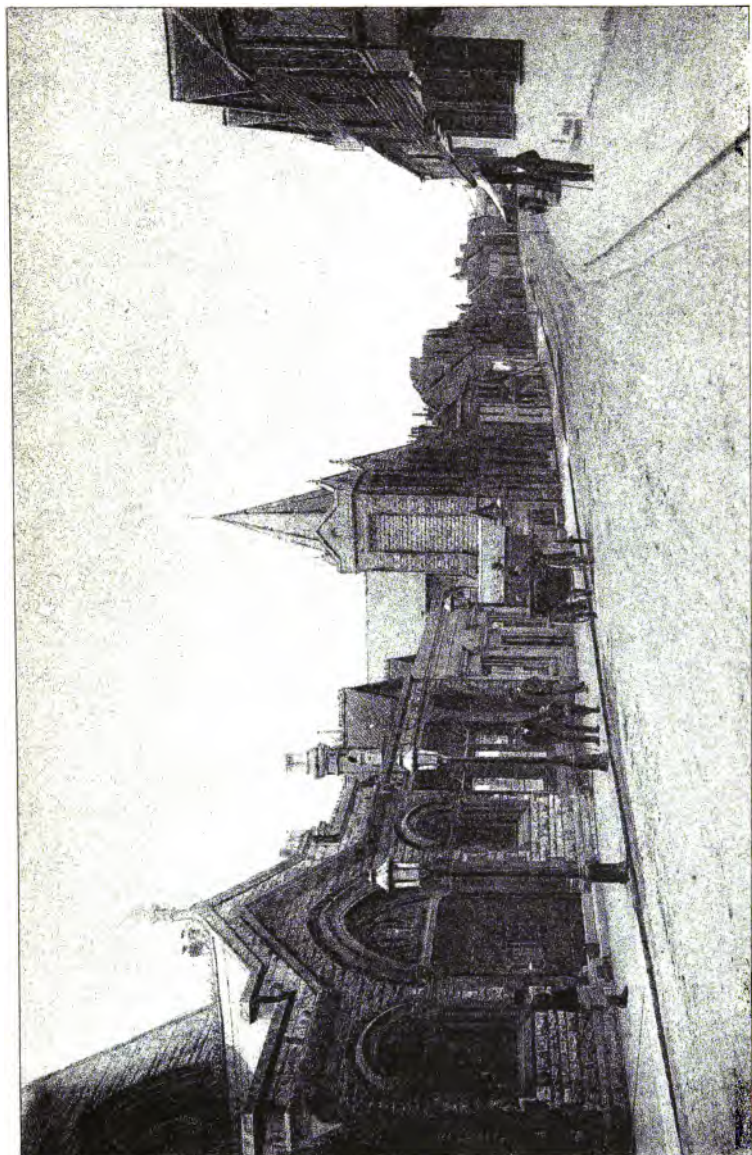
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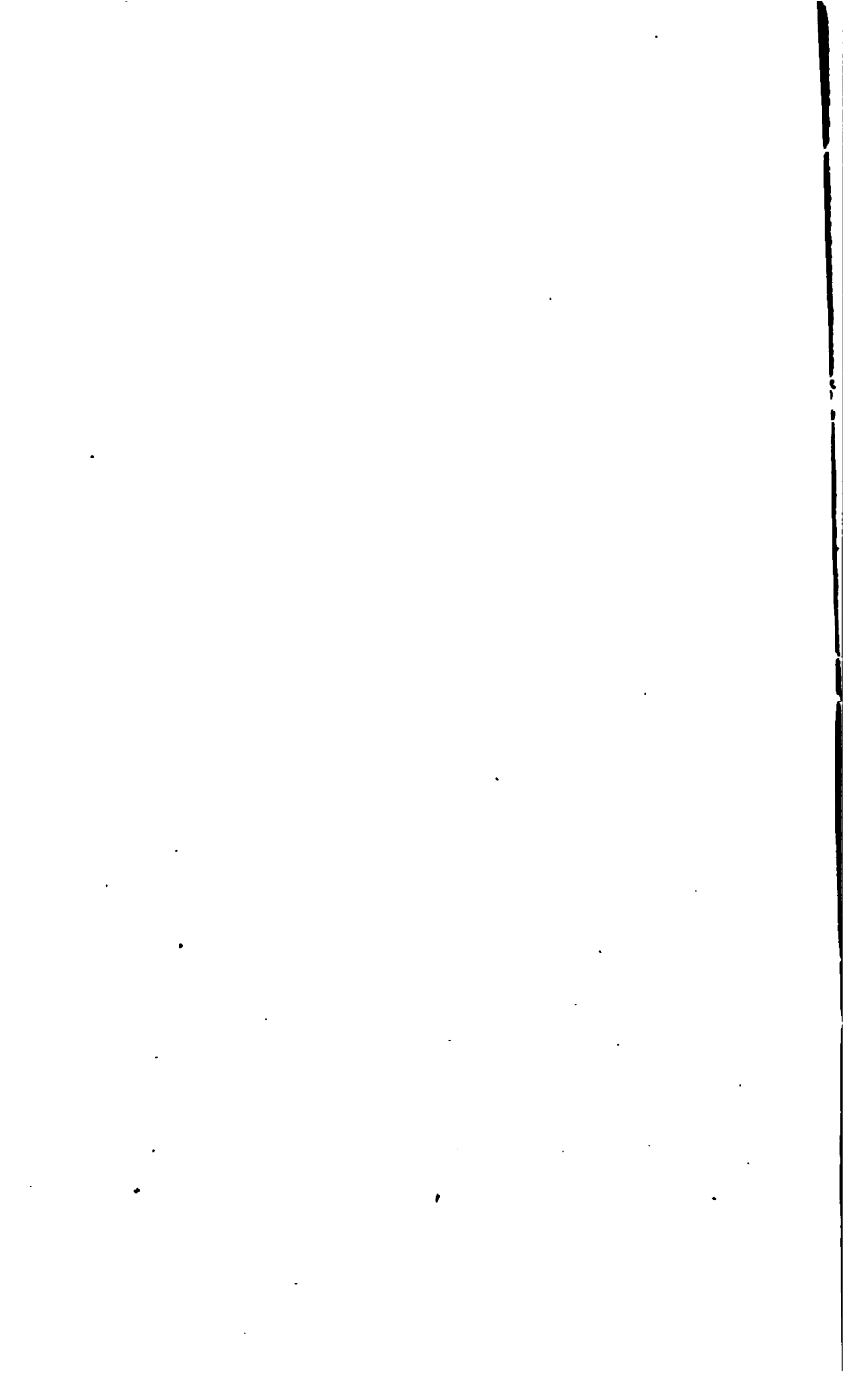
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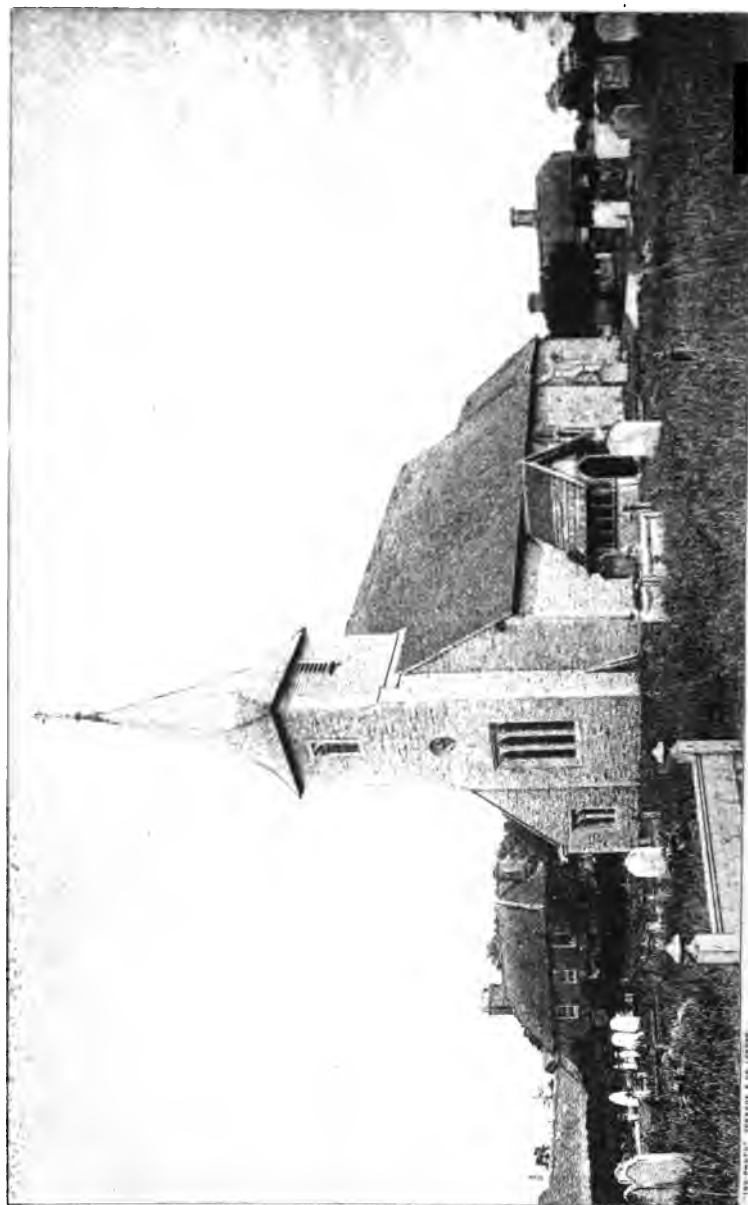
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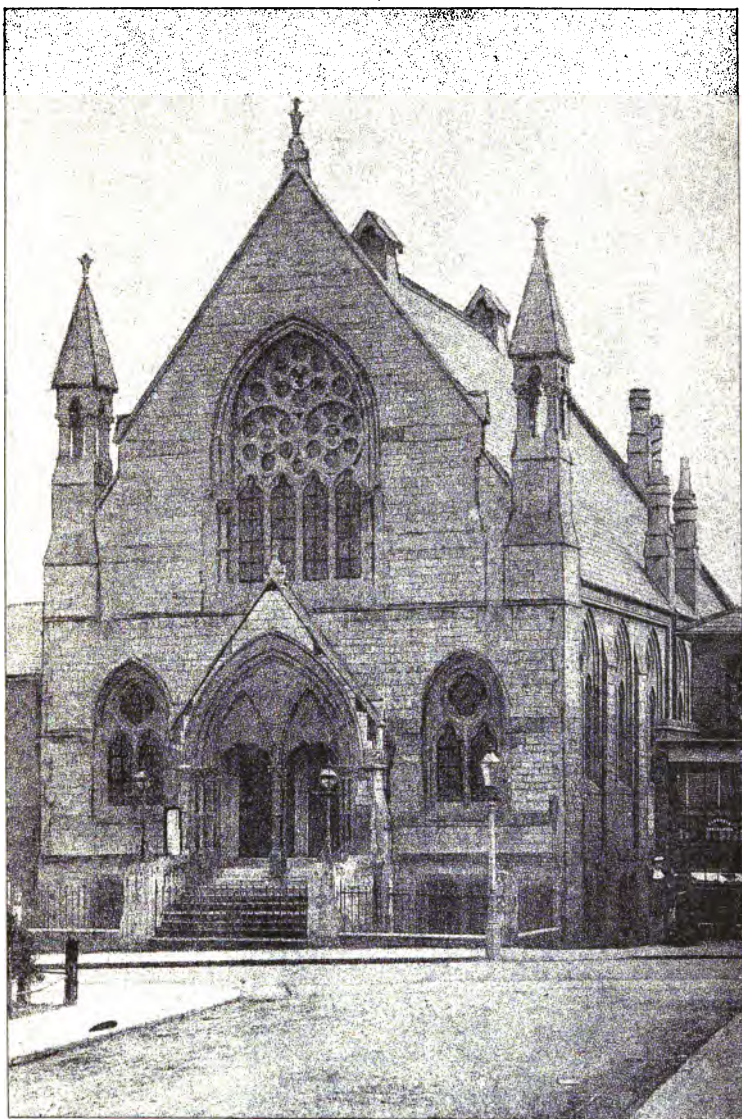
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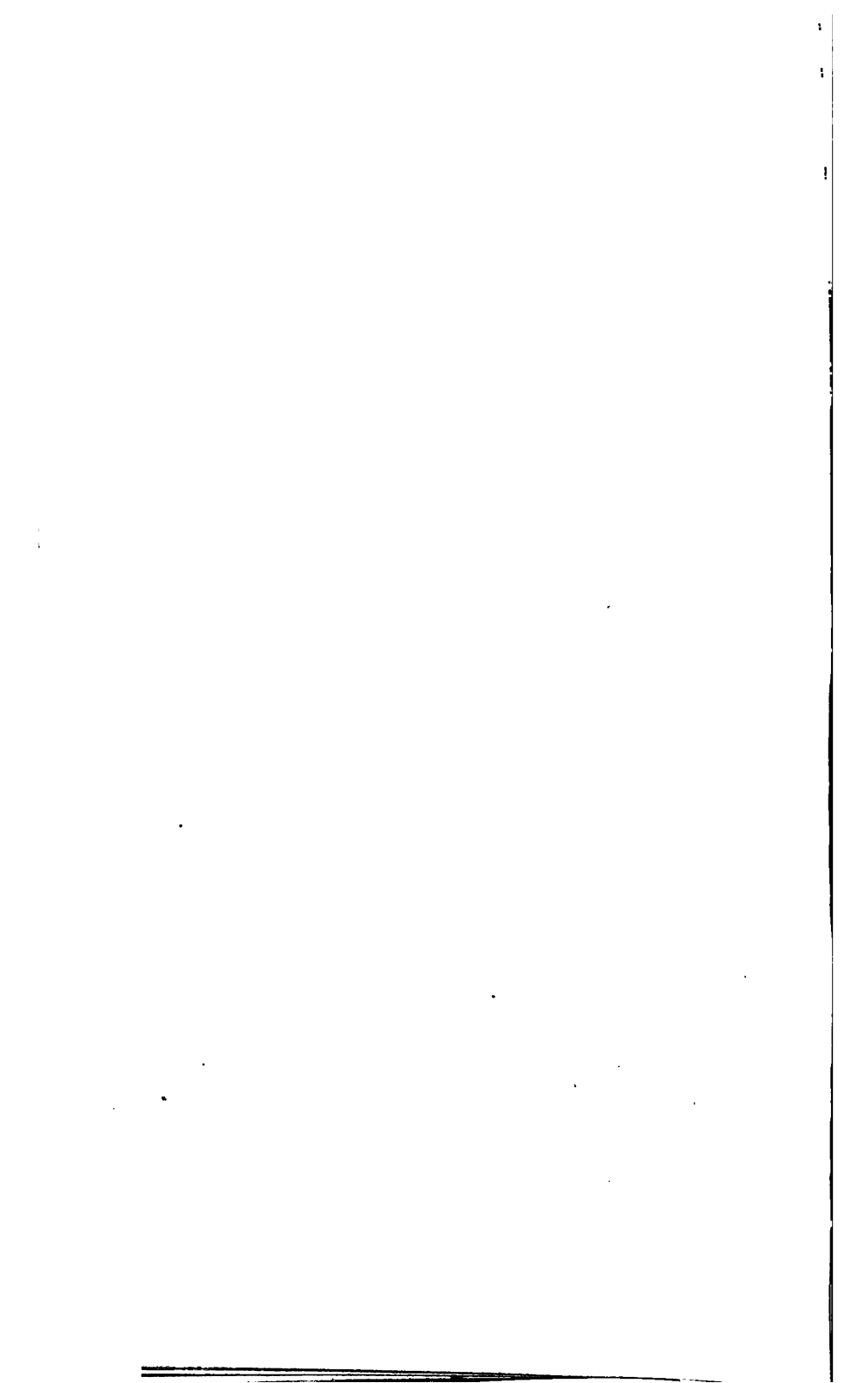
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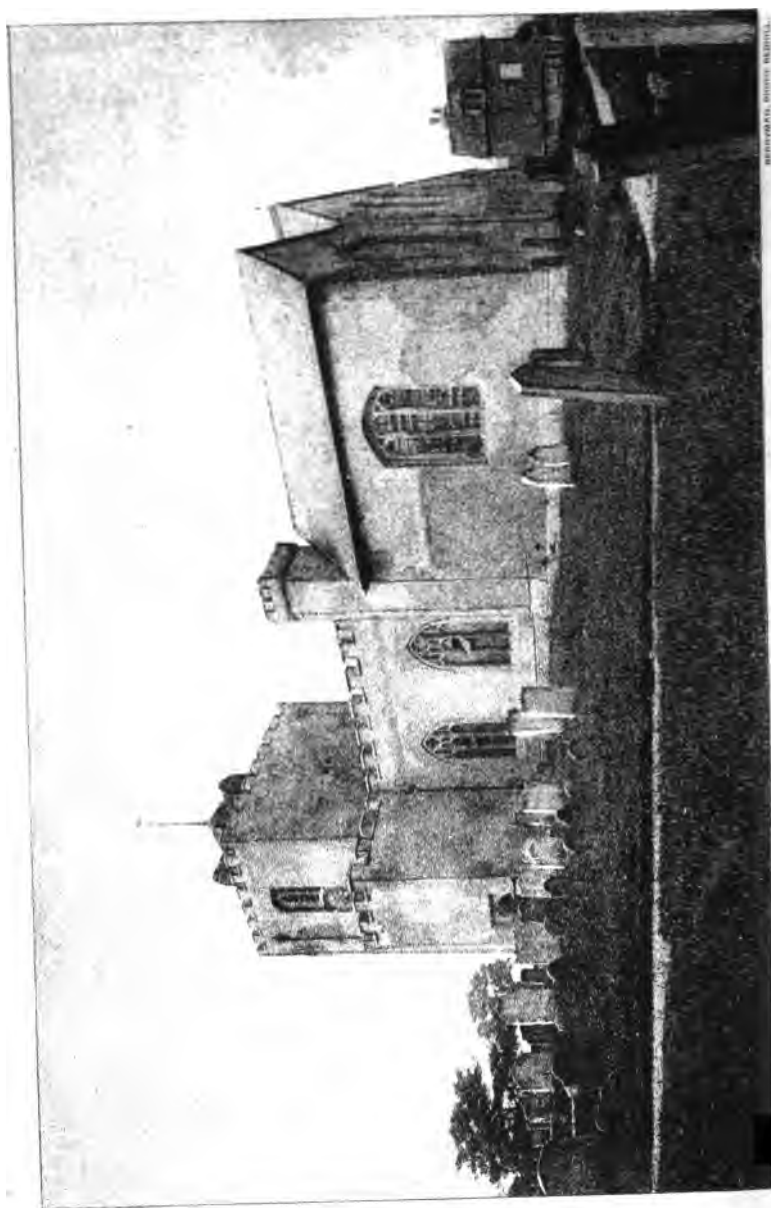
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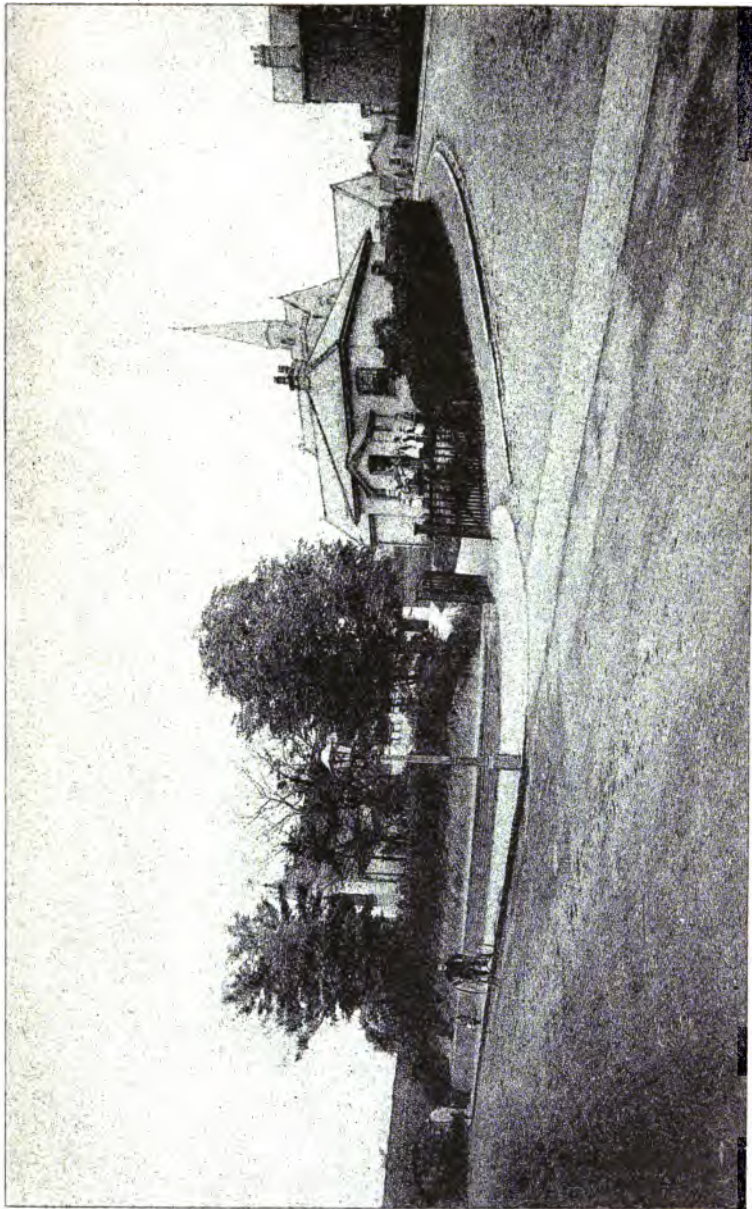
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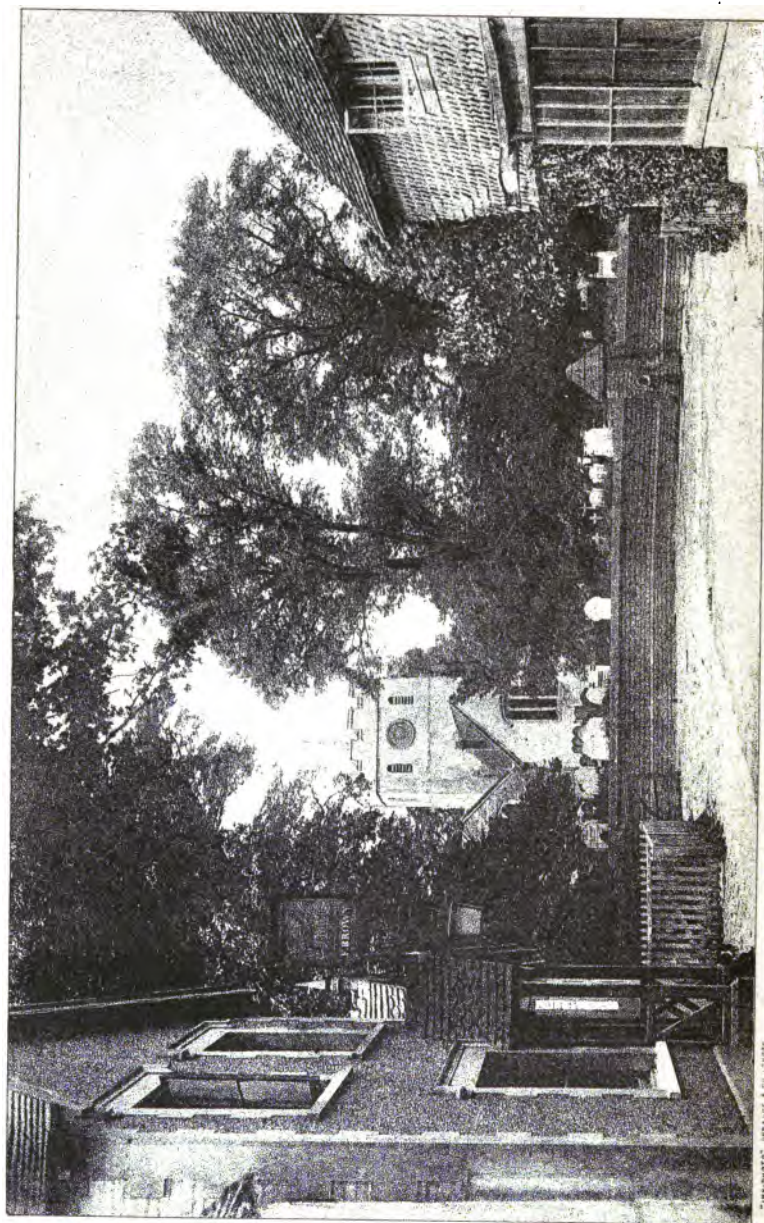


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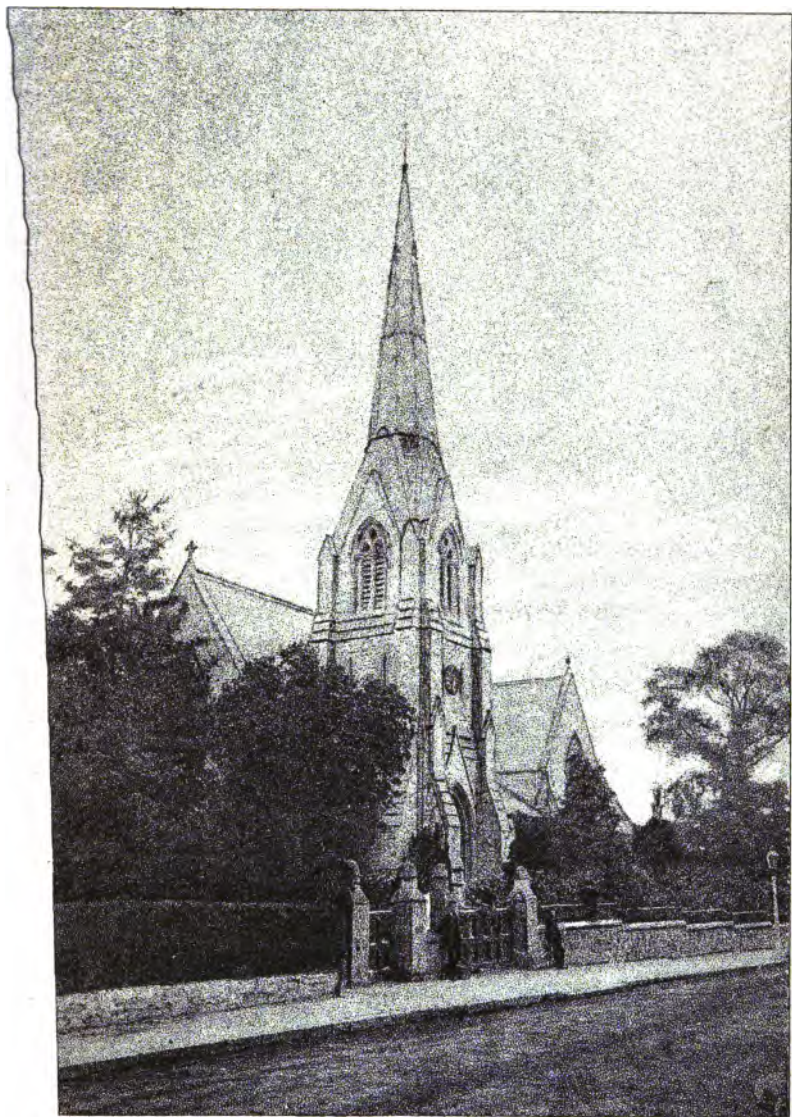
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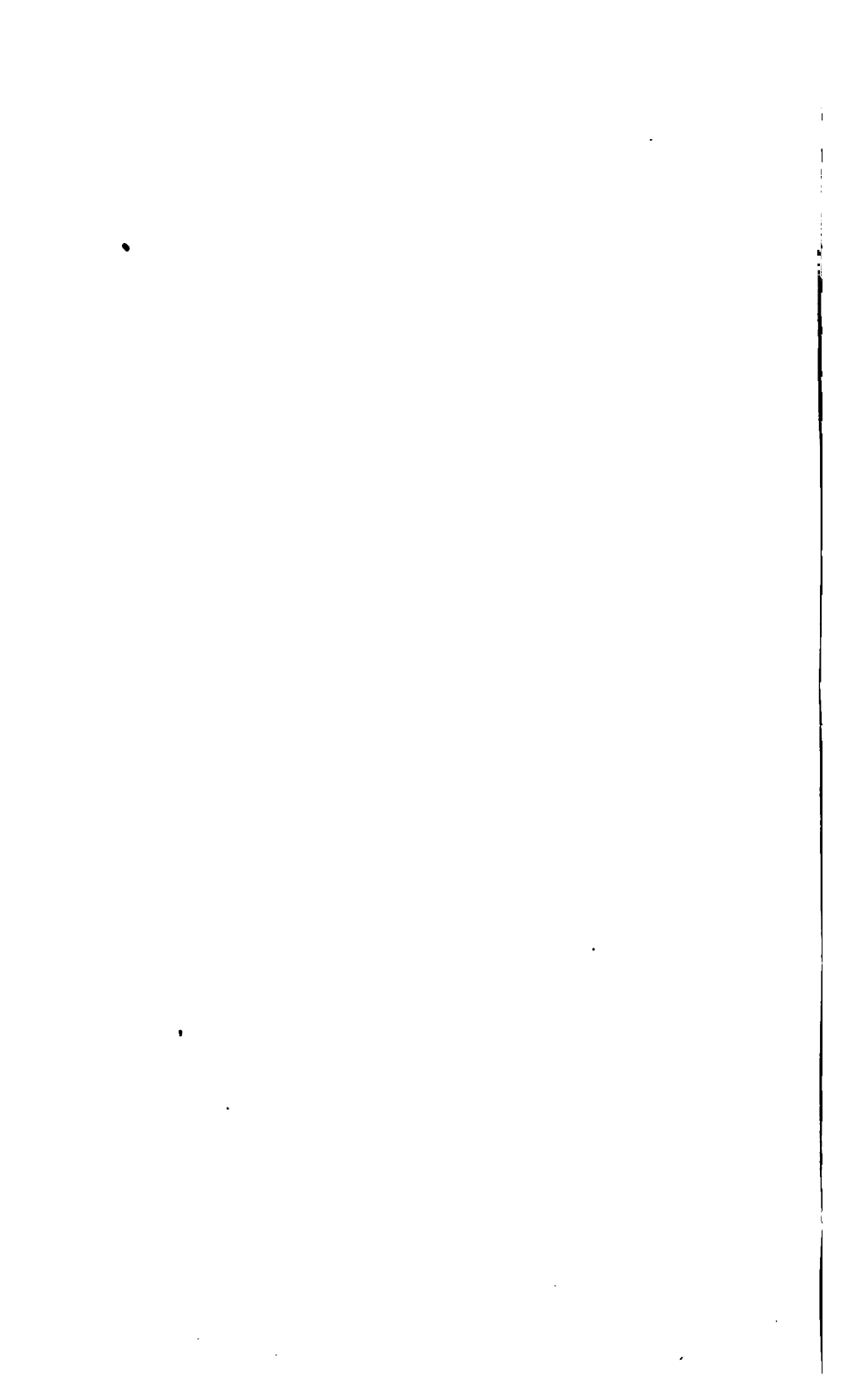
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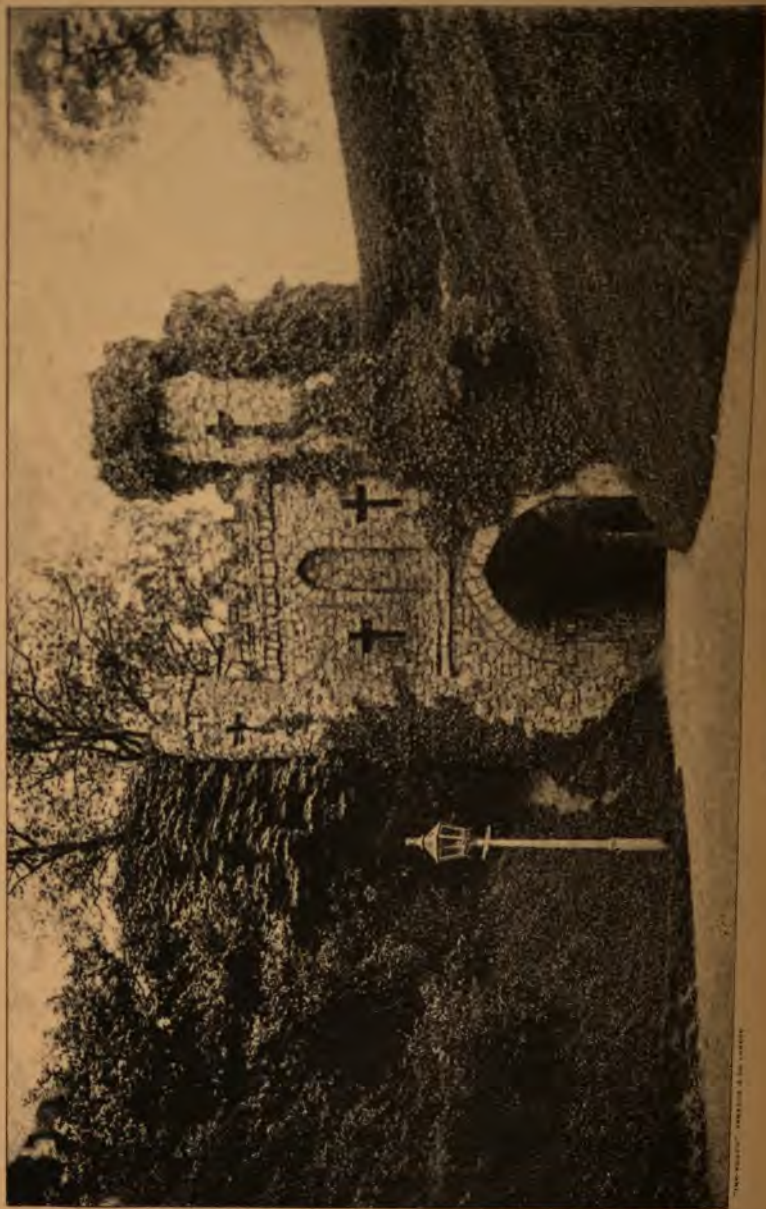
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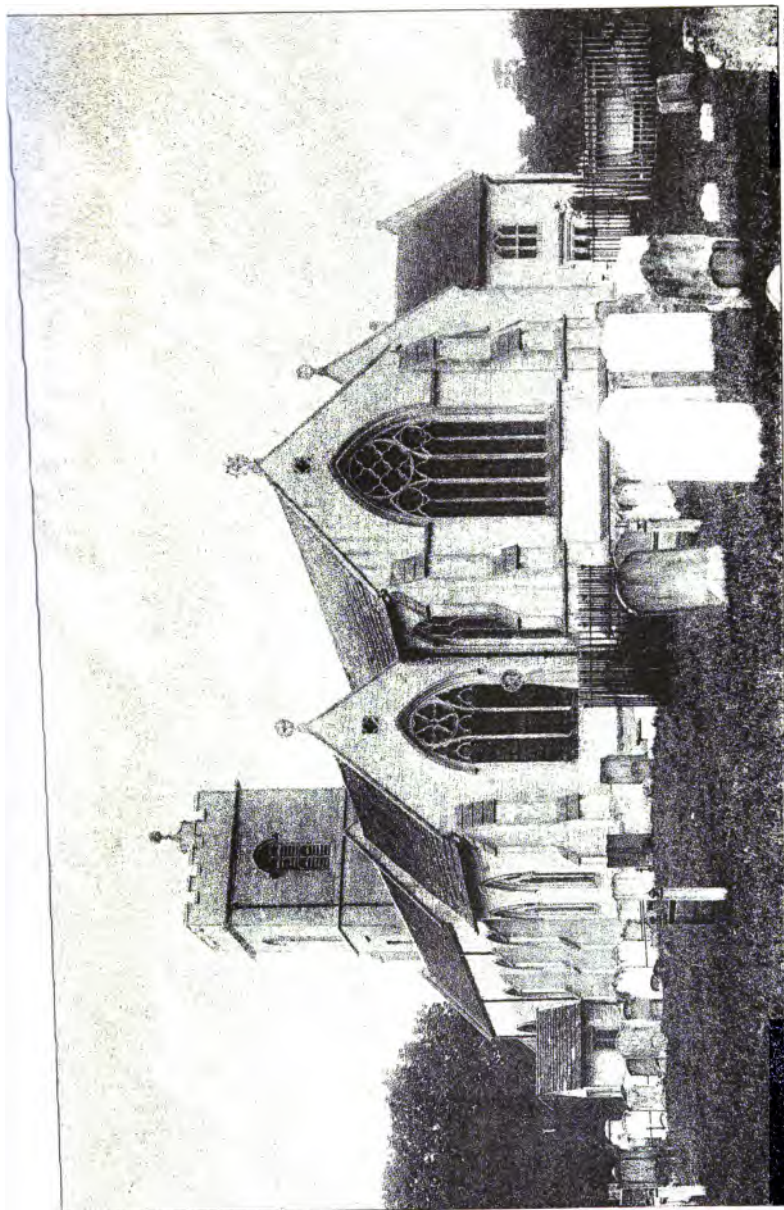
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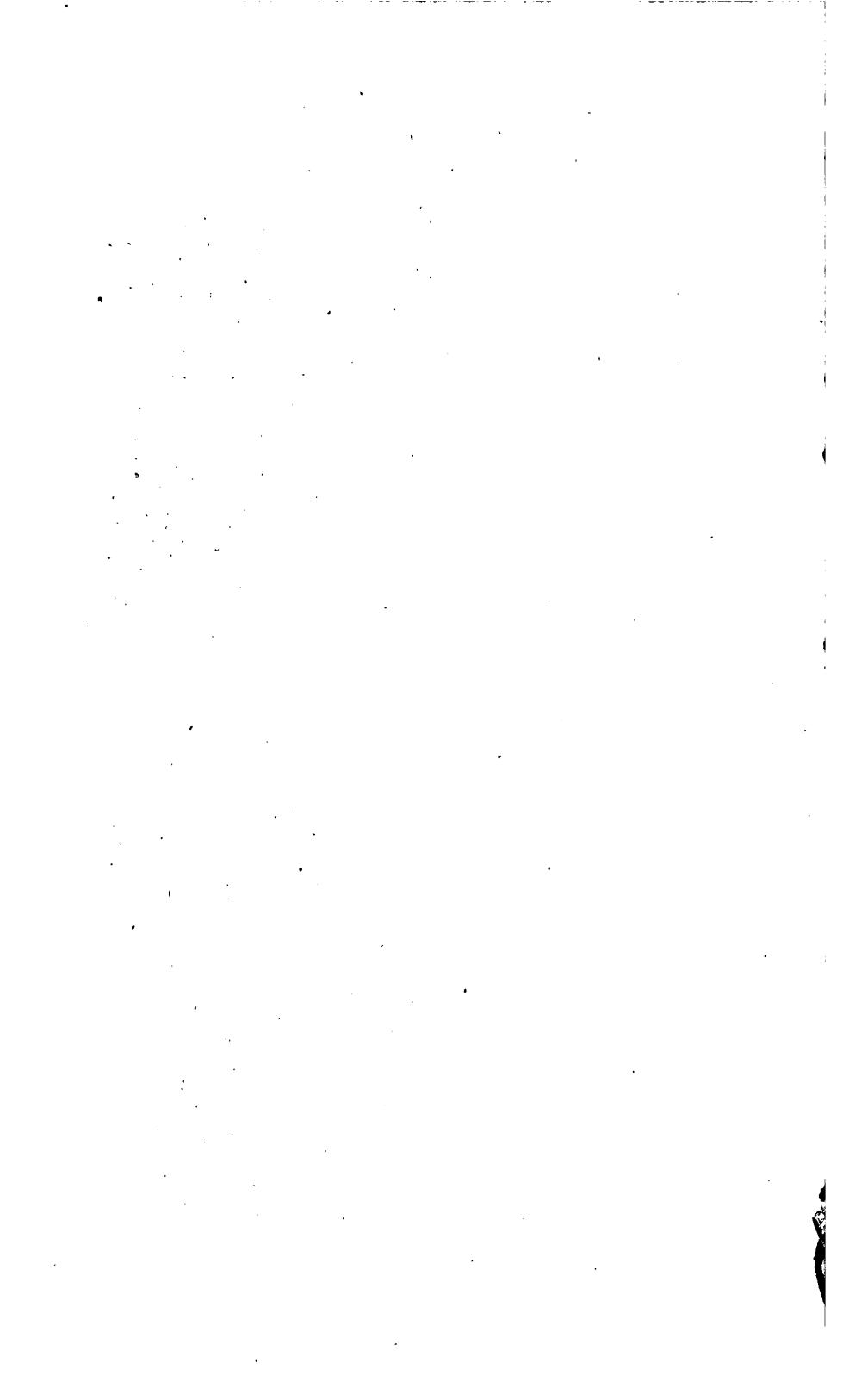
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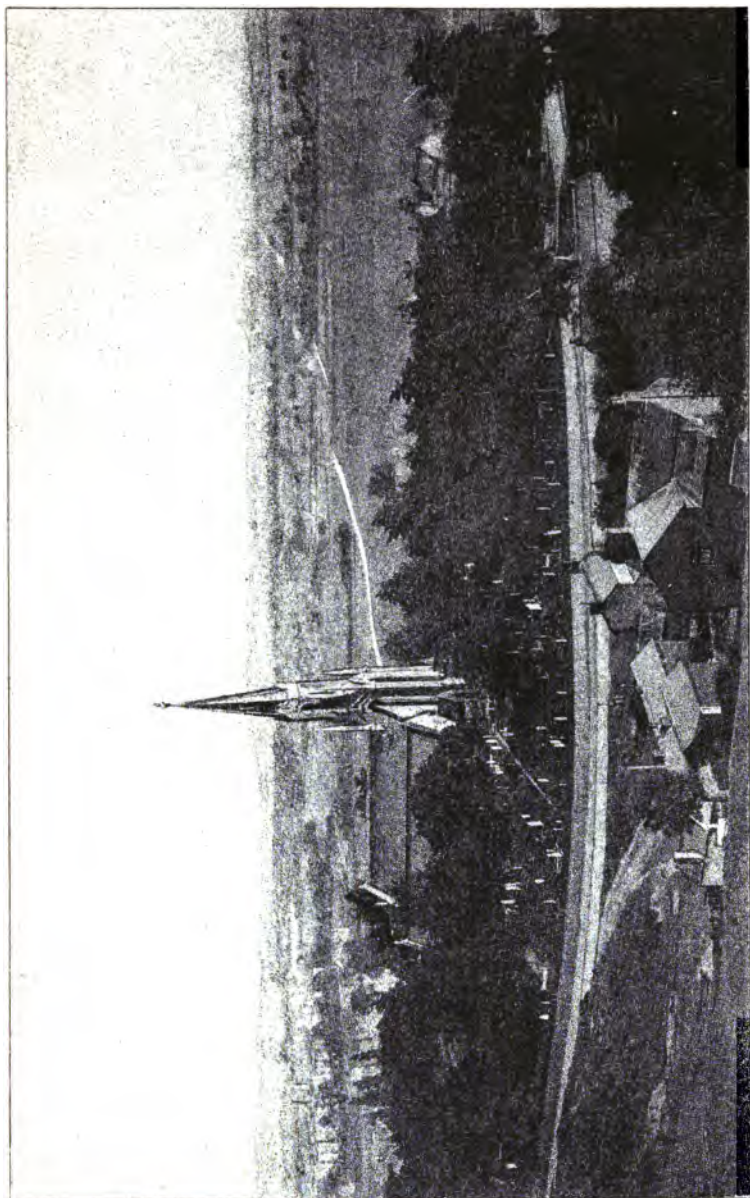
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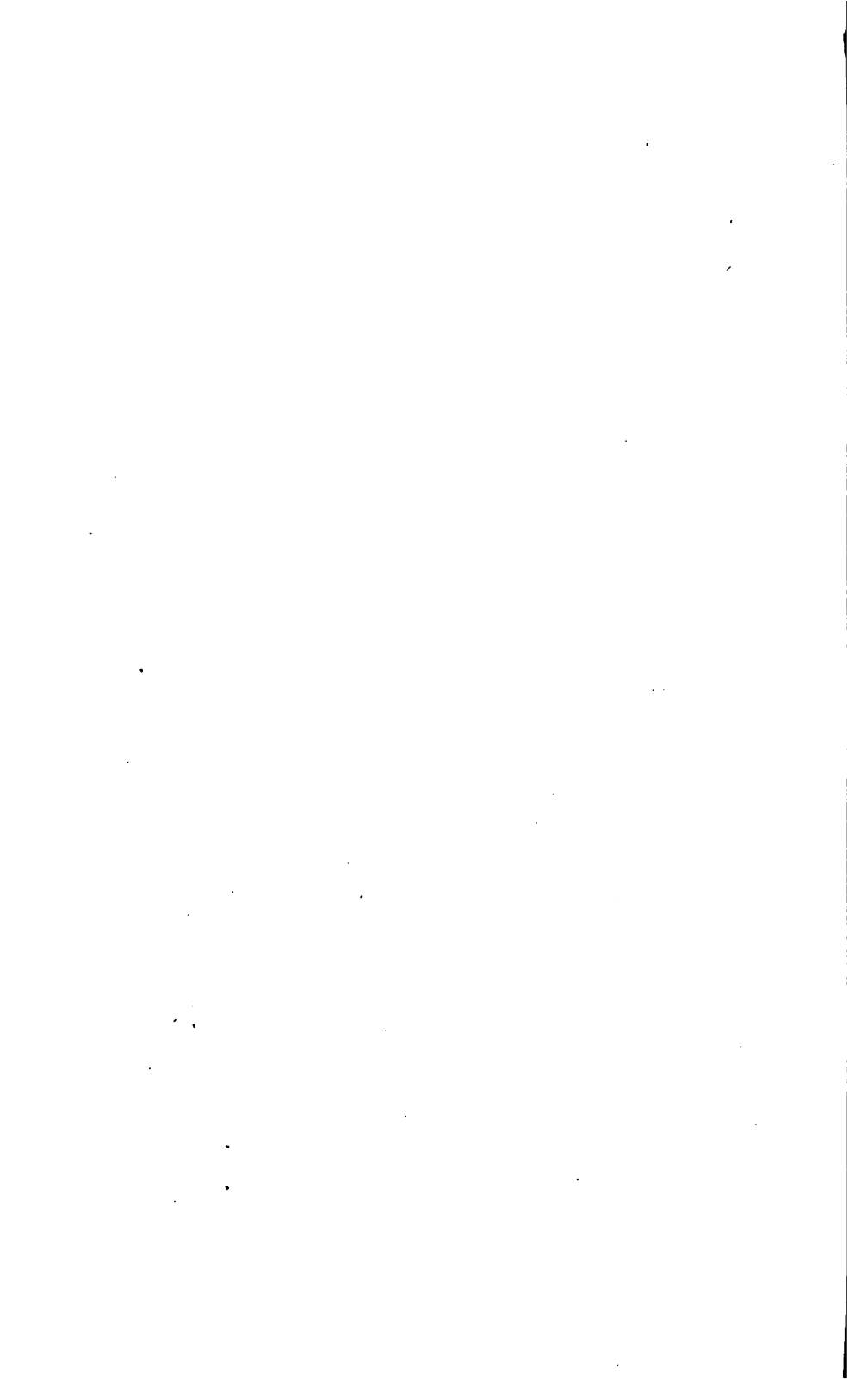
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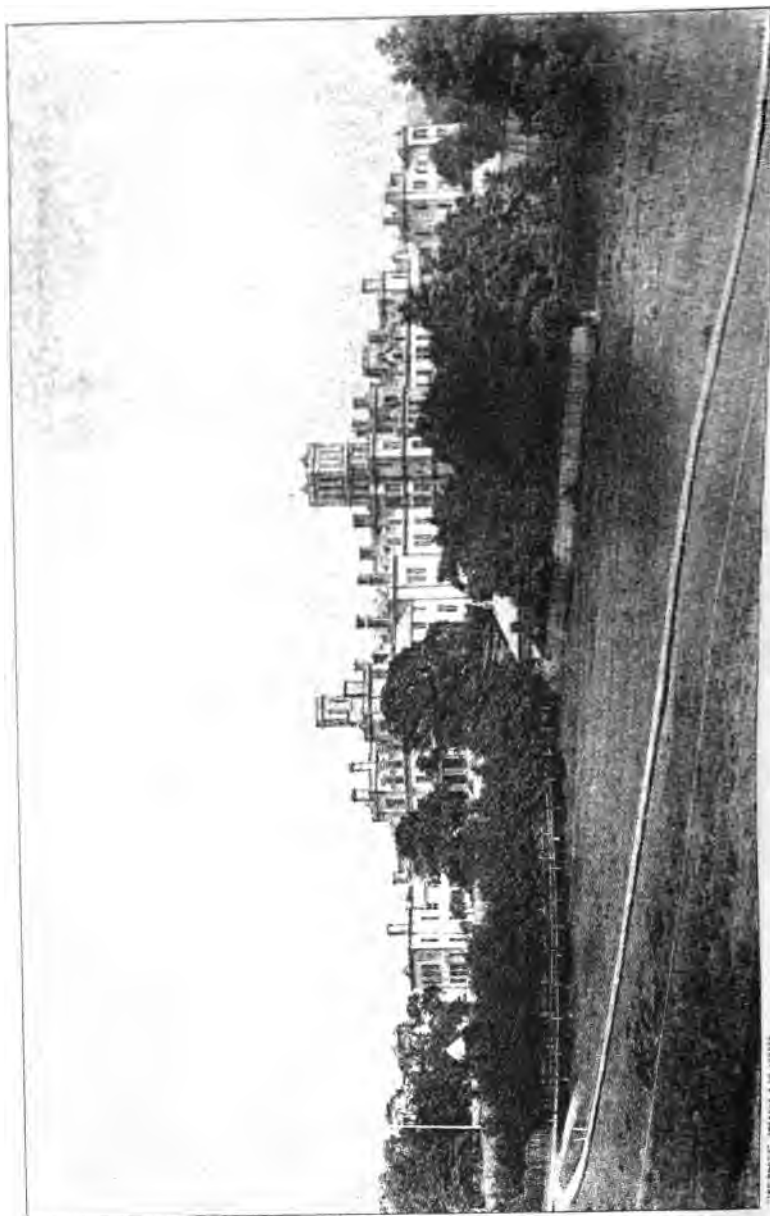
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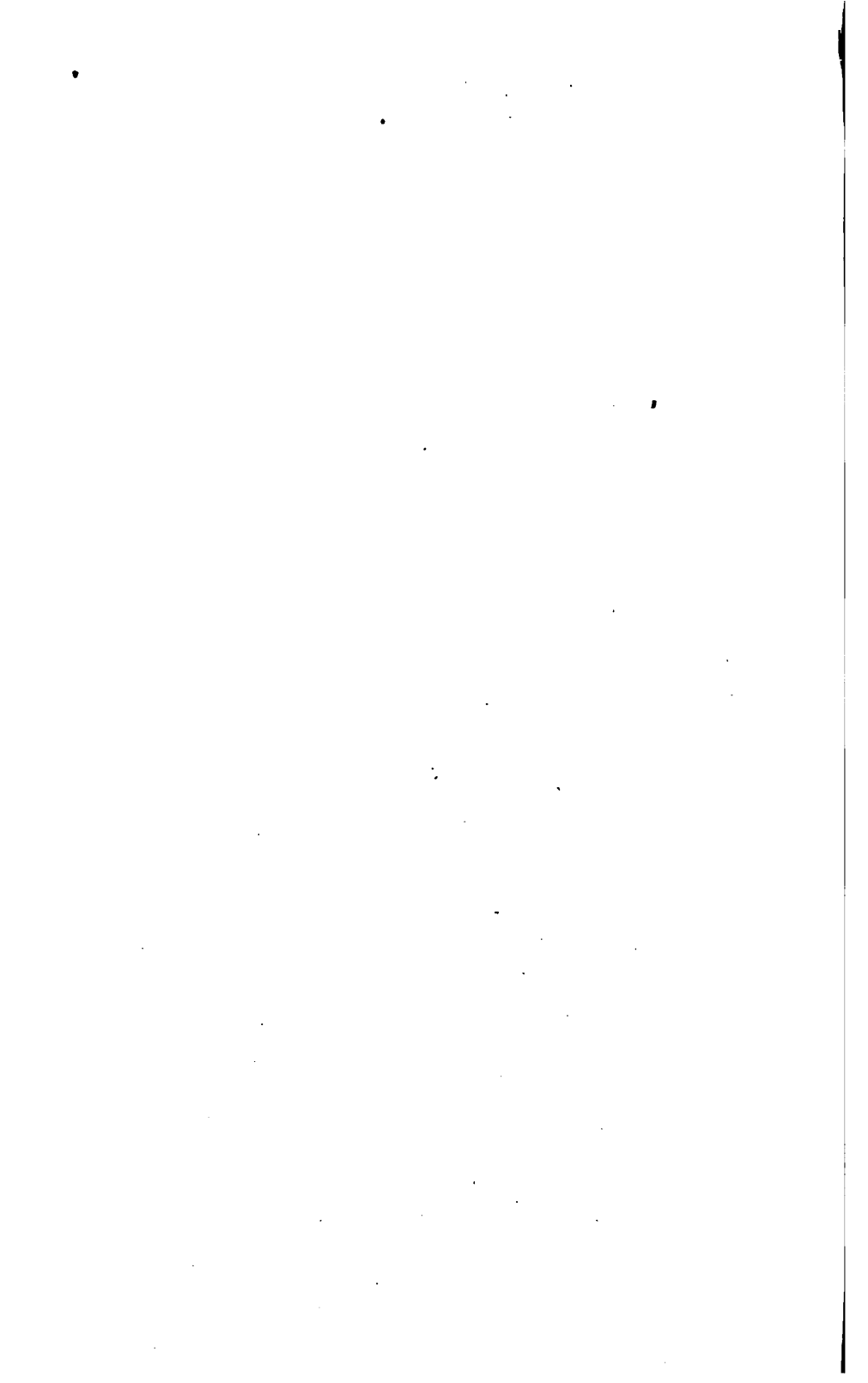
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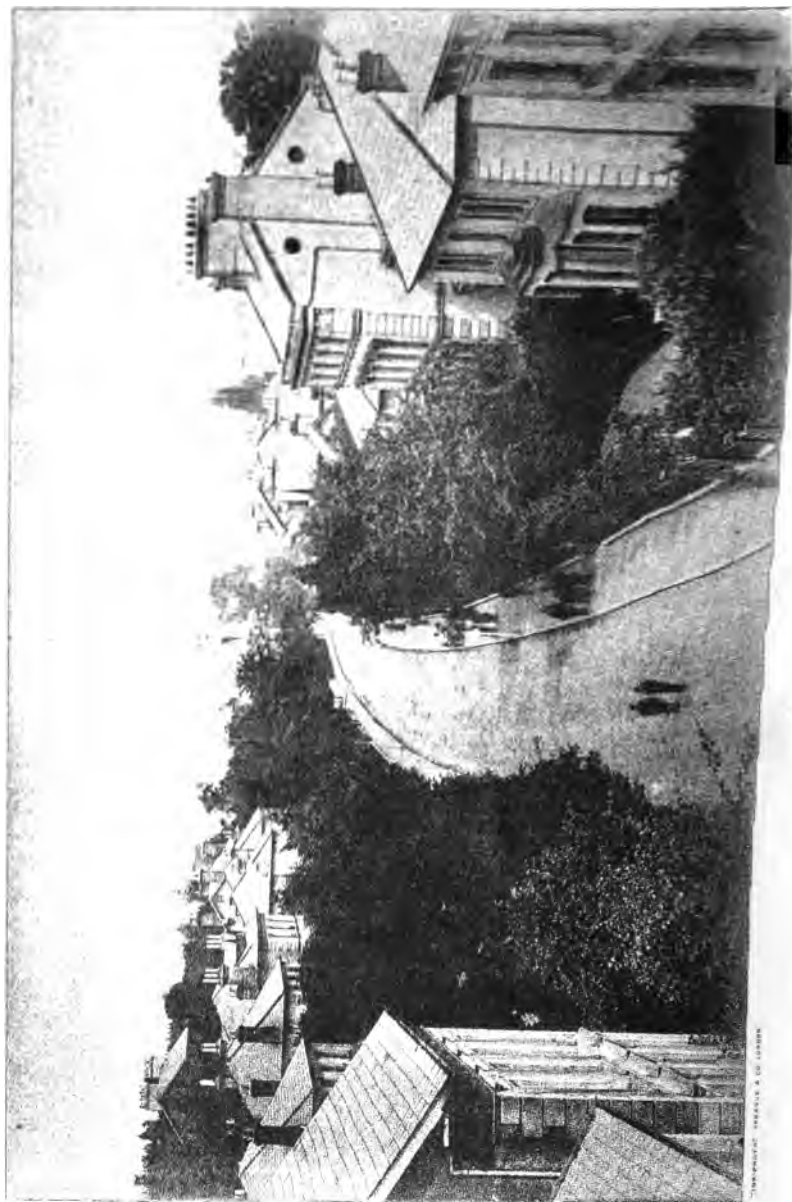
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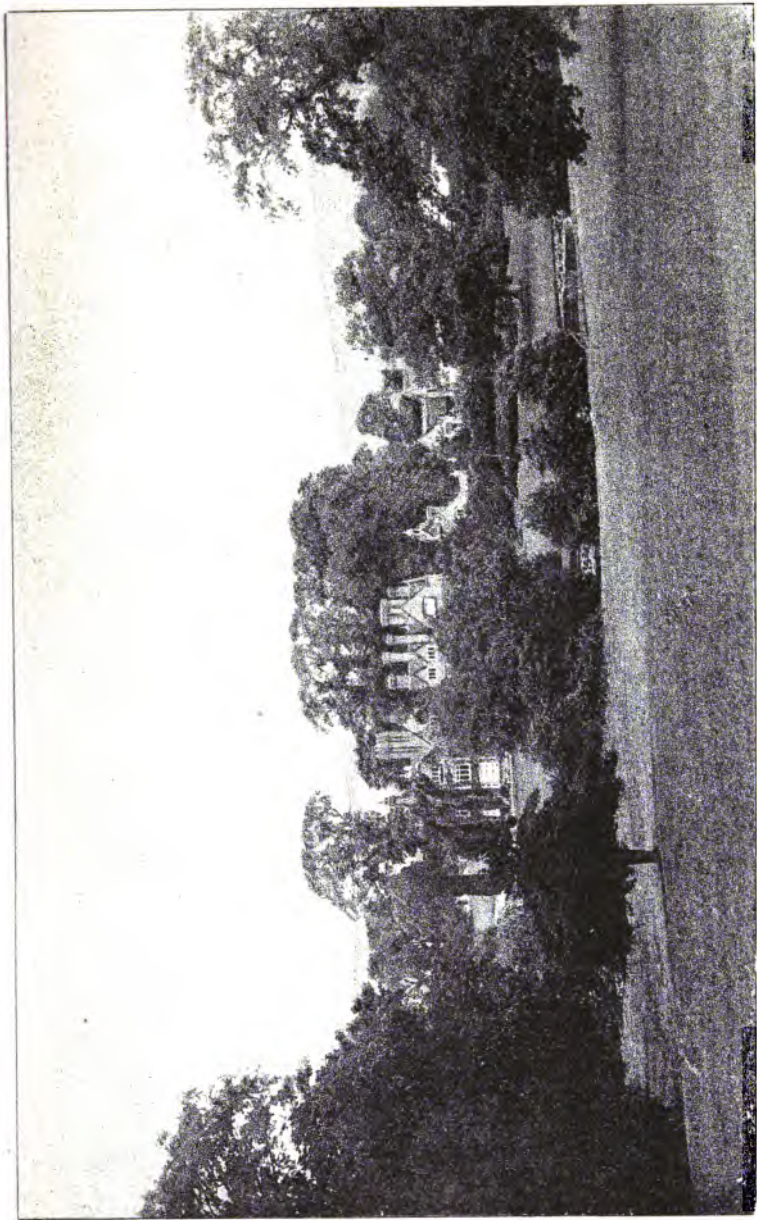
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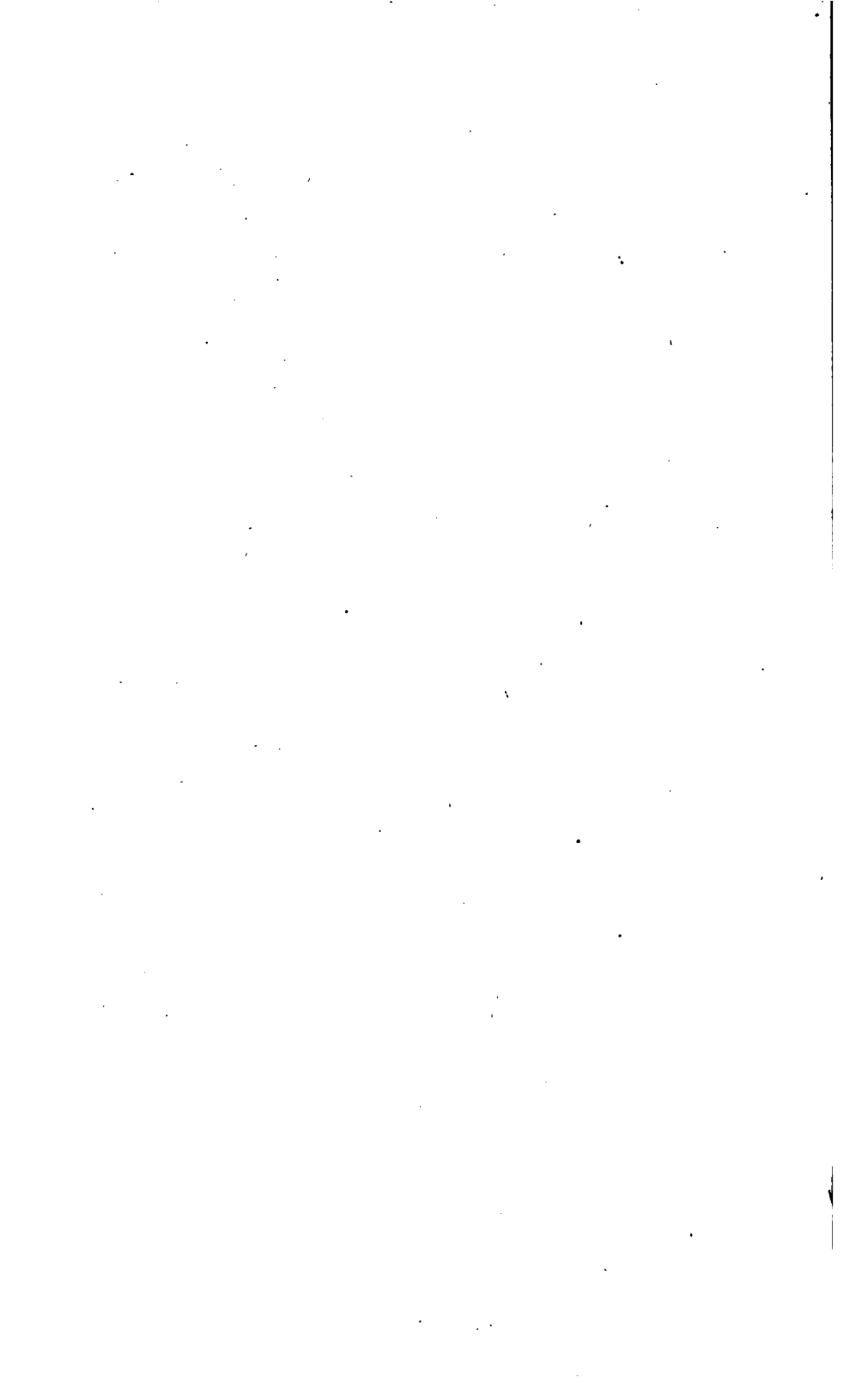


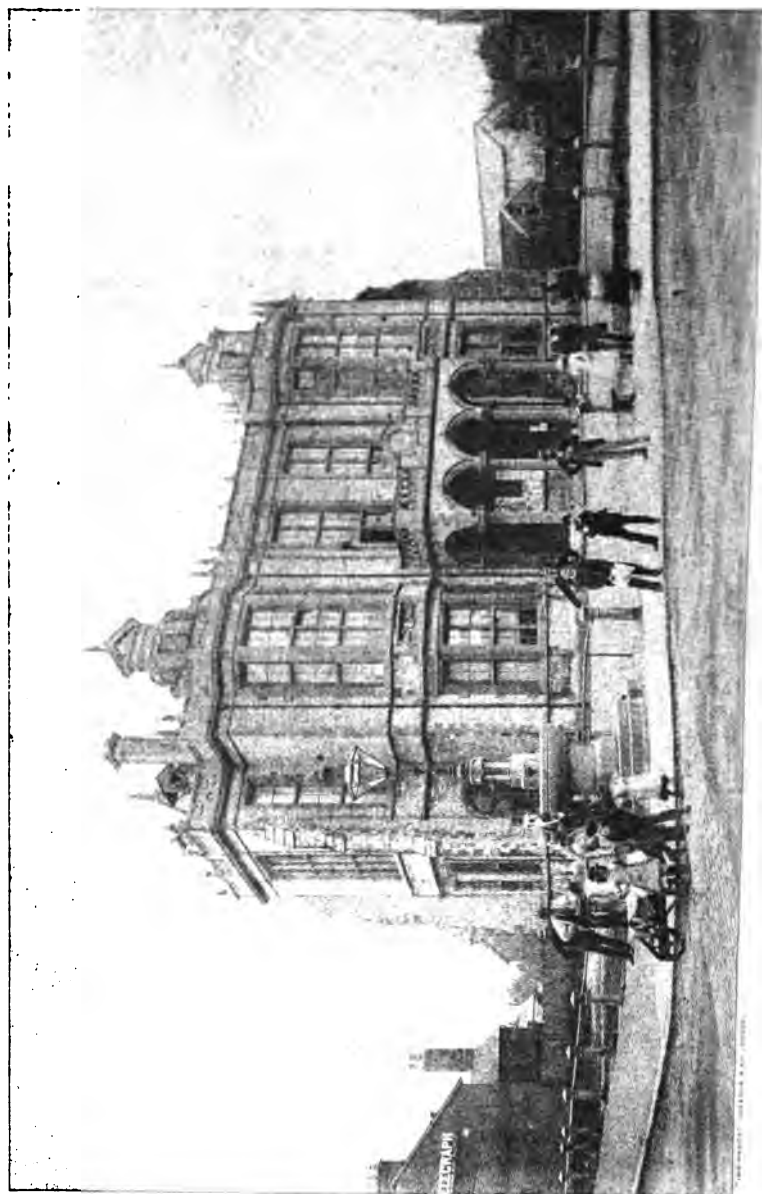
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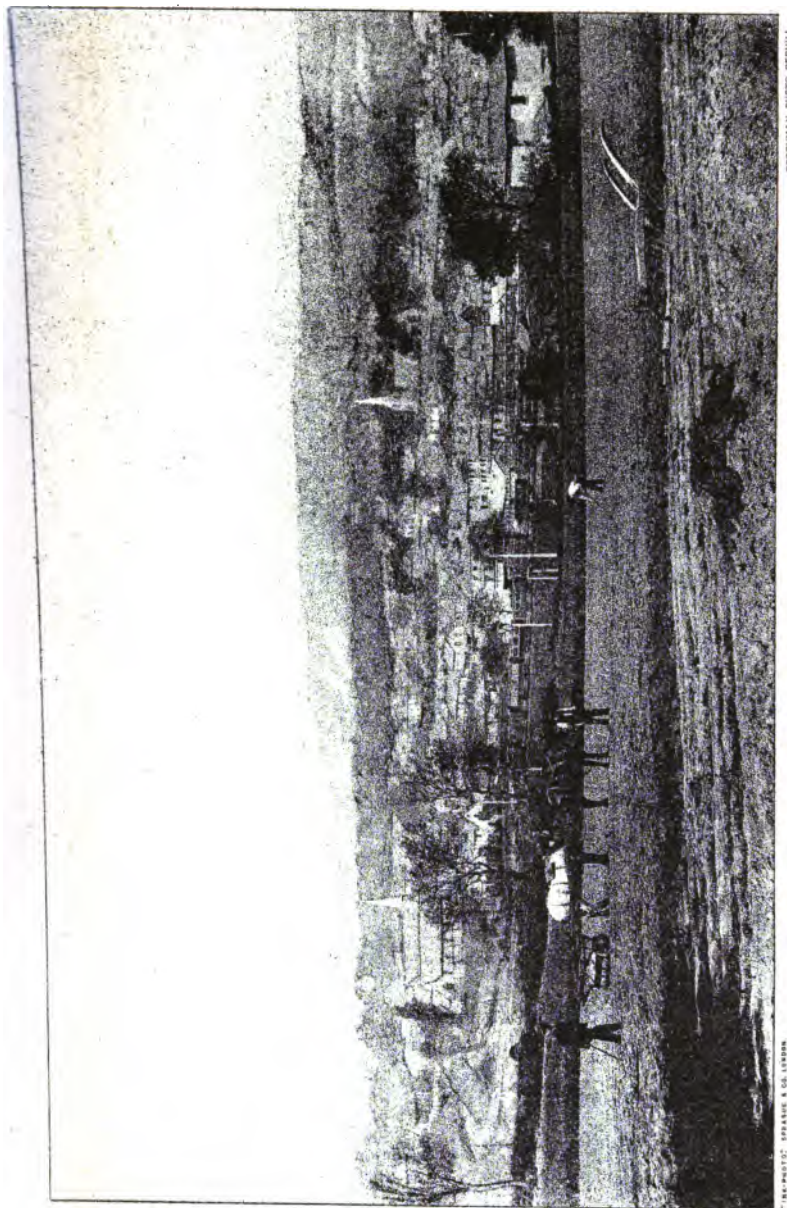
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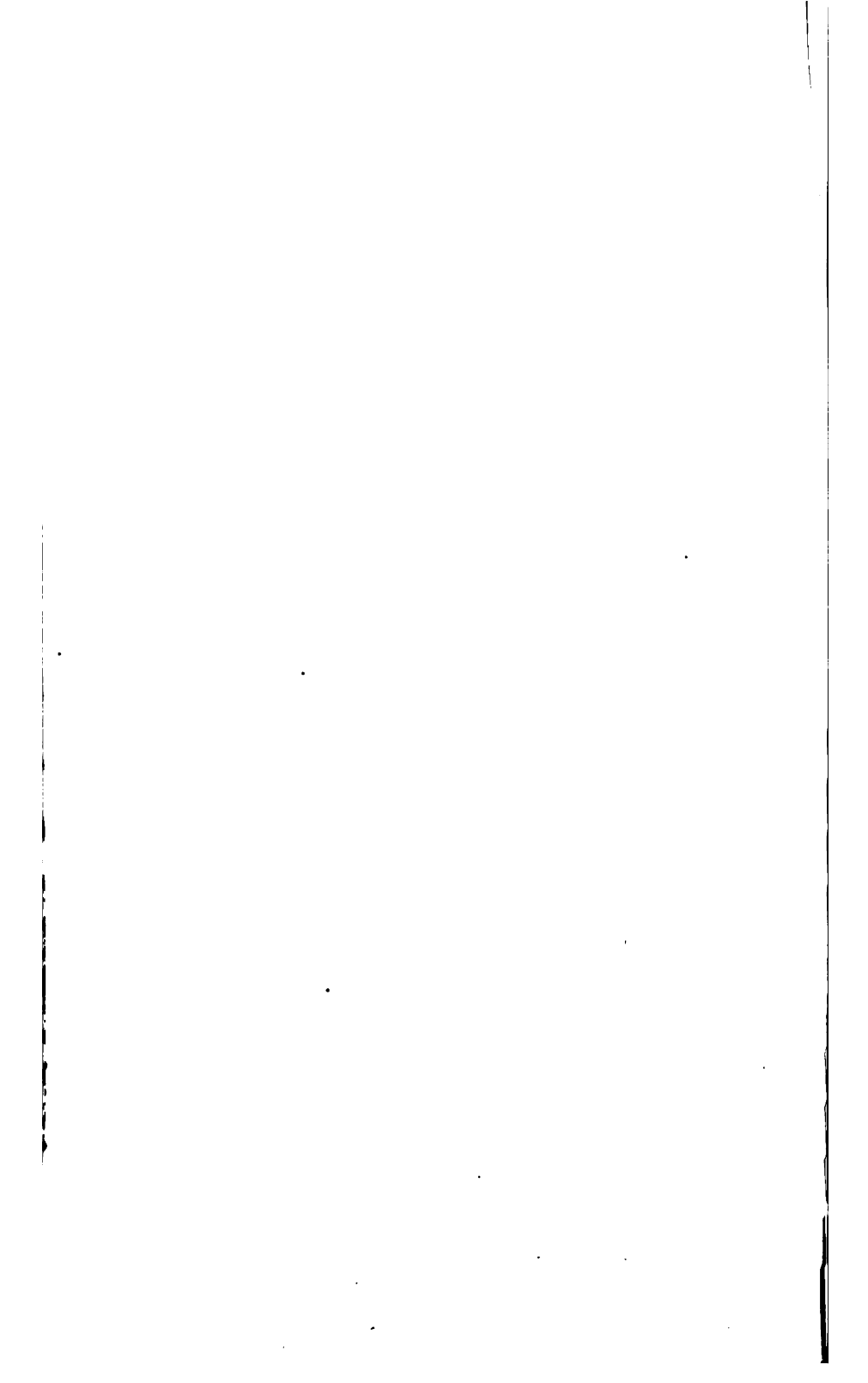
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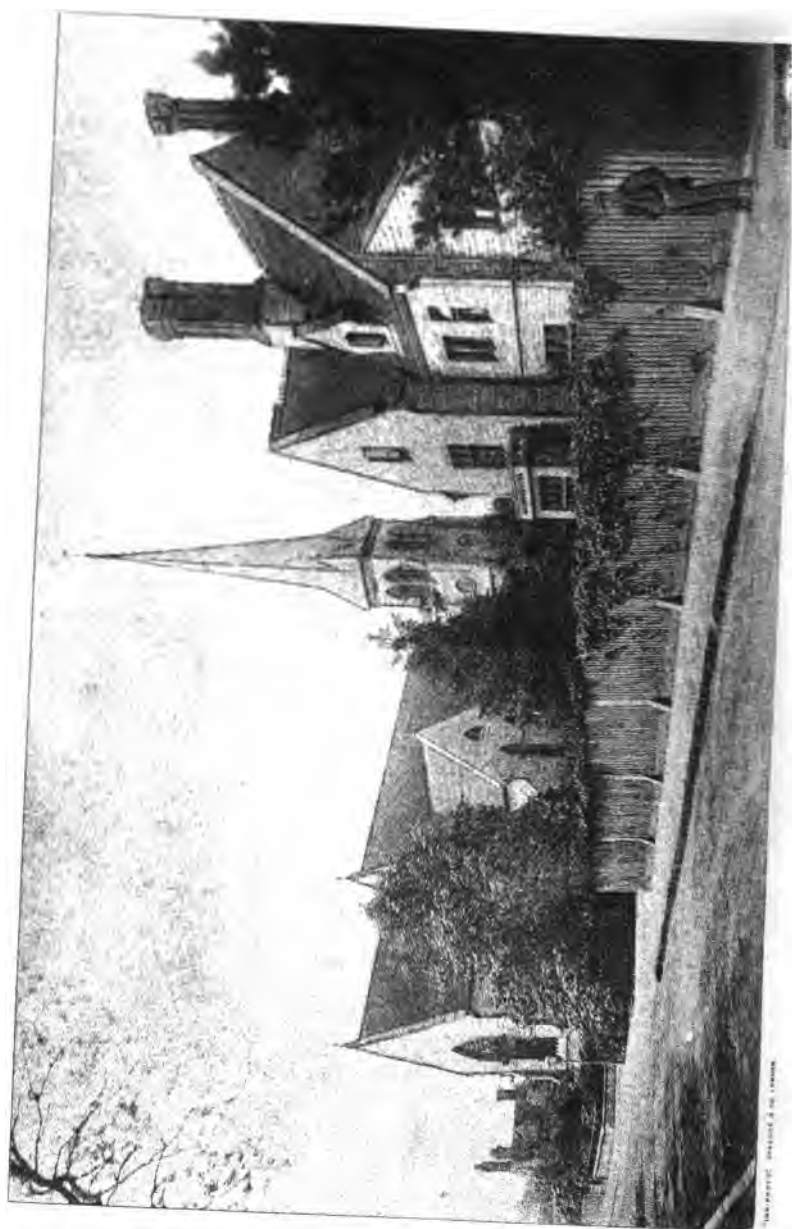


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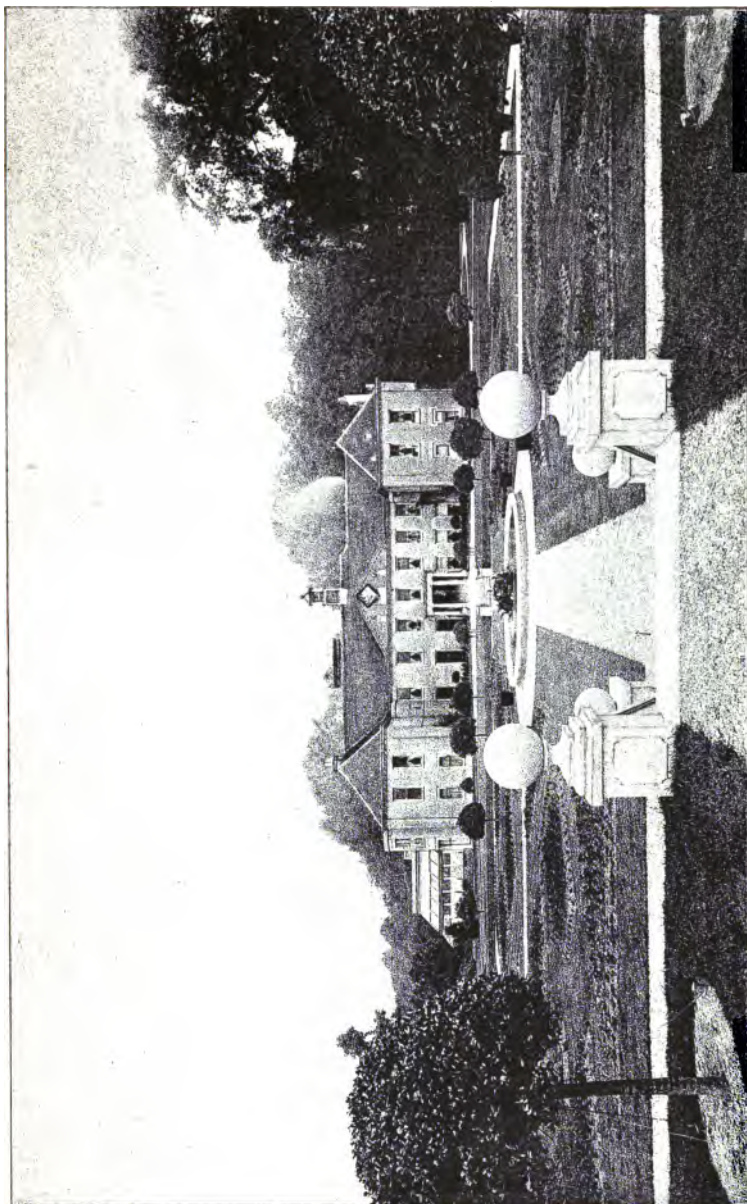
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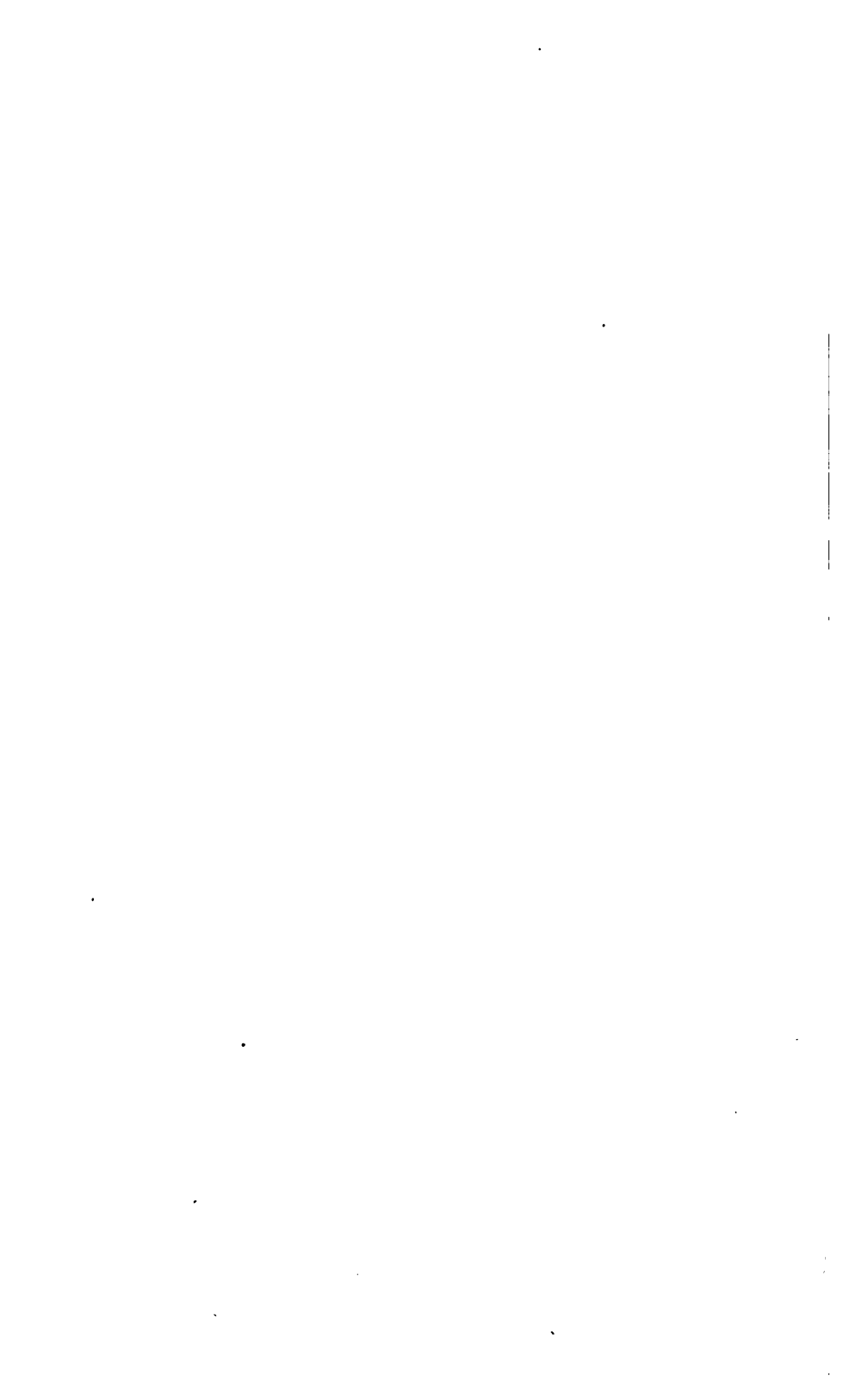
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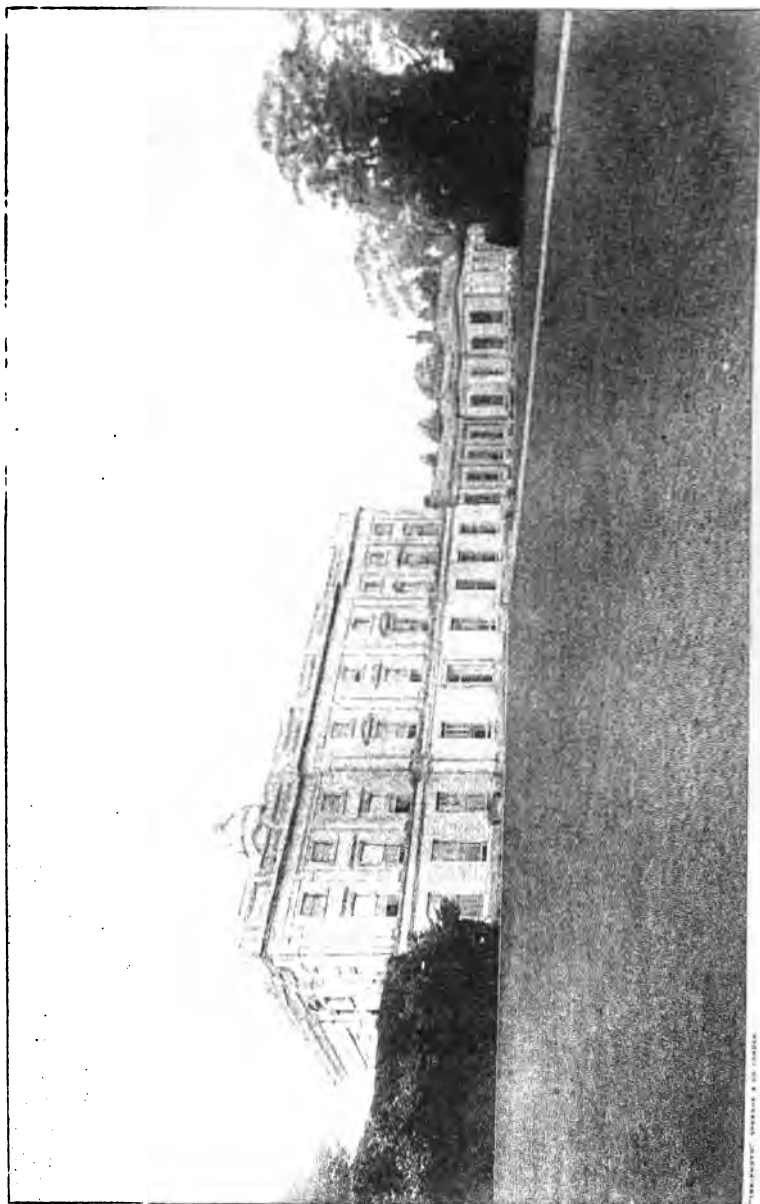
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Junior Pianistes' Prize ... ..	2 „
Free Scholarship in Singing ... ..	One Year's Tuition.

For Prospectus, address **HENRI LYON, Sec.**

**WALTER ARNOLD,**  
*Plumber, Painter, Gasfitter, Glazier,*  
**AND HOUSE DECORATOR,**  
**Brighton Road, Redhill.**

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**ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR GENERAL REPAIRS.**

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Families supplied with Alderney Milk and Cream daily, from the Cows  
of H. E. Gurney, Esq., of Nutwood.

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**NEW LAID EGGS and FRESH BUTTER.**

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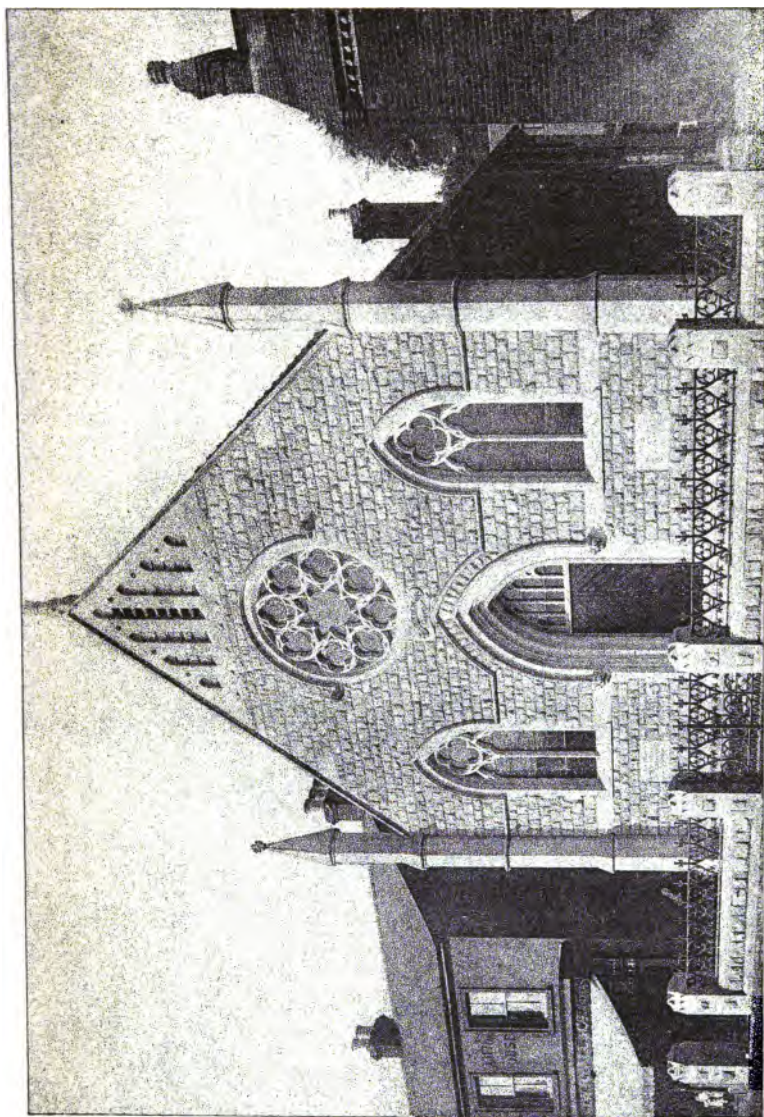
*Milk from one Cow for Invalids and Children.*

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**R. WORSFOLD,**  
❖ **DAIRYMAN,** ❖  
**ALDERNEY DAIRY,**  
**BRIGHTON ROAD, REDHILL**  
(OPPOSITE THE "MIRROR" OFFICE).

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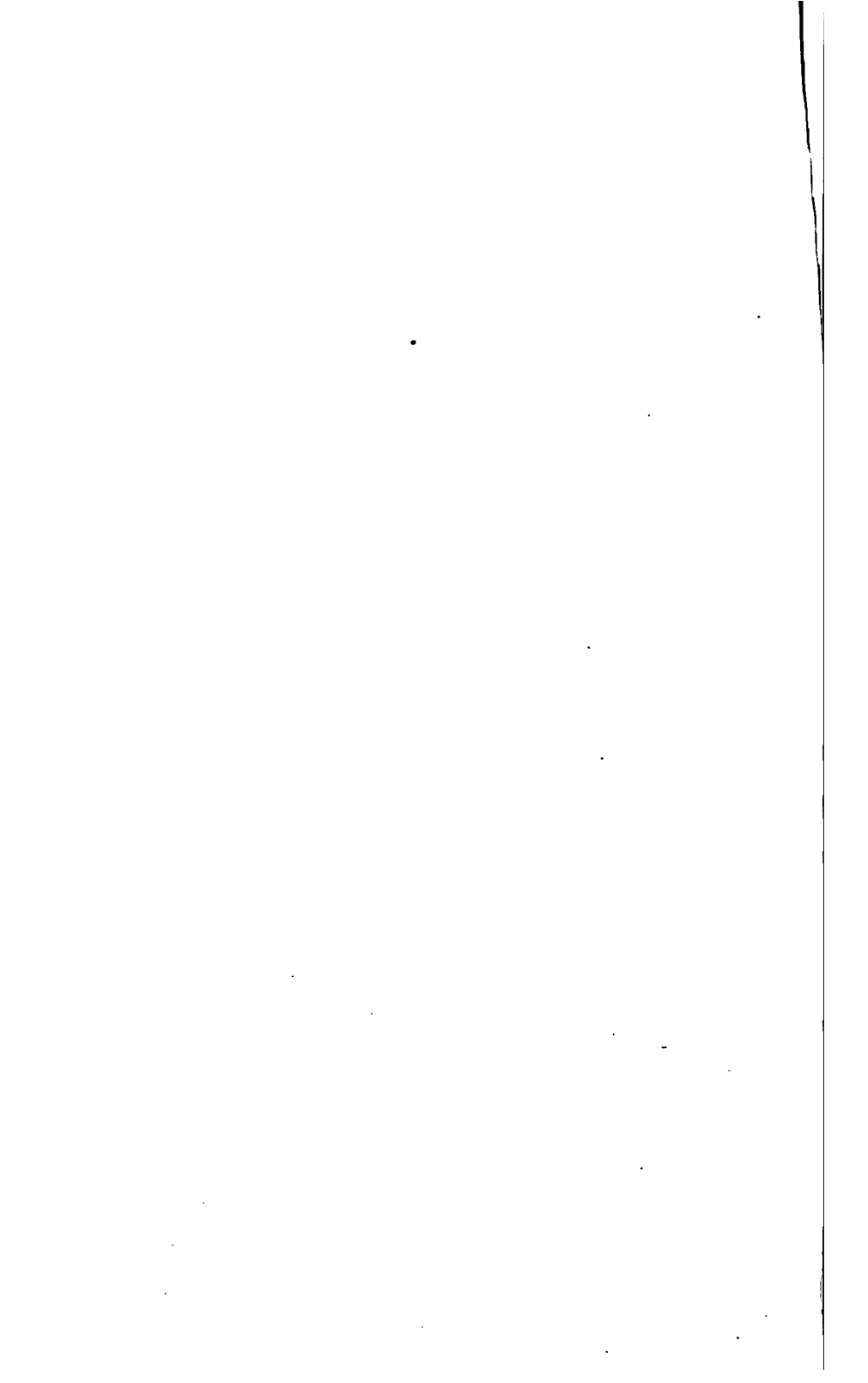
*The favour of your recommendation is respectfully solicited.*

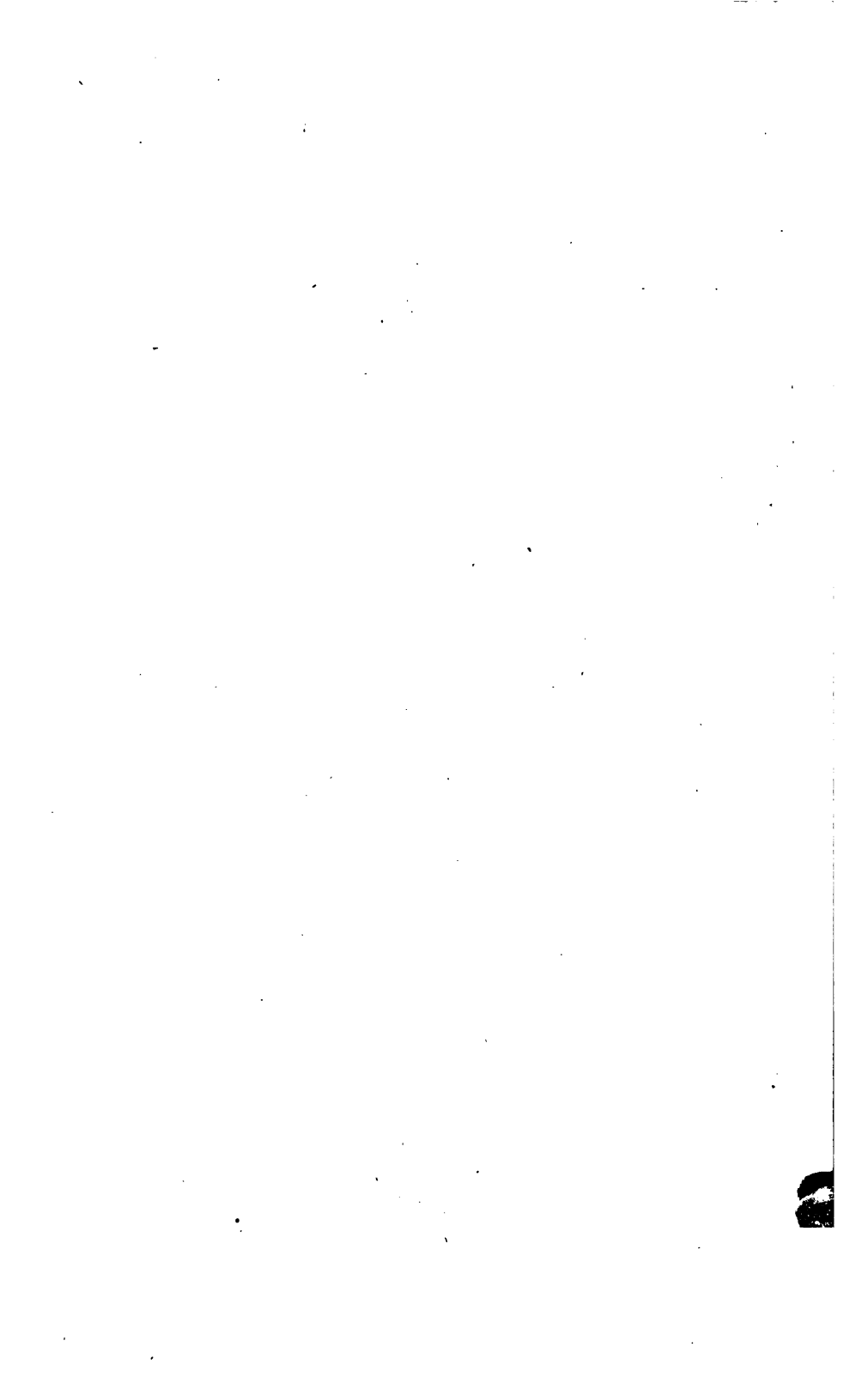


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PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, REDHILL.

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"1890-1891" BRADSHAW & CO. LONDON

MARKET PLACE, REIGATE.

BERRYMAN, PHOTO REIGATE.

# **WHITE HART HOTEL,** **REIGATE, SURREY.**

**FIRST • CLASS • FAMILY • HOTEL.**

It stands in its own charming Grounds of over three acres, beautifully laid out, CROQUET, LAWN TENNIS, &c. PRIVATE ROOMS overlooking the Lawn for small or large Parties. Large Coffee Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, and private Sitting Rooms for Families, all well appointed, and replete with every convenience and accommodation.

*Wedding Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, &c., in the most recherche style, on the shortest notice.*

**POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. SADDLE HORSES AND PONIES.**

**Carriages of every description for Hire.**

**CABS AND FLYS FOR STATION ALWAYS READY.**

*Gentlemen driving down will find excellent Stable accommodation.*

**H. LOWDEN, Proprietor.**

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❖ **H. ONGLEY,** ❖

**THE OLD-ESTABLISHED**

**FISHMONGER • AND • POULTERER,**

**AND**

**LICENSED DEALER IN GAME,**

**BELL STREET, REIGATE.**

*Fresh Fish of all kinds in season, every morning by an early train.*

**Families waited on daily, and all orders receive prompt attention.**

**F. S. SILLITOE,**  
**Dispensing, Family, & Homœopathic Chemist,**  
**STATION ROAD, REDHILL,**

WISHES to inform the Inhabitants of Redhill and surrounding neighbourhood that medicines of the purest quality only are supplied from his establishment, and that the greatest care and skill, obtained by long experience in first-class businesses, are brought to bear on their preparation, and charged at a fair, reasonable price.

All medicines ordered by post will be forwarded by messenger, post, or rail, as soon as possible. *Carriage Paid.*

MR. SILLITOE would particularly call attention to the personal superintendence in the Surgical Instrument and Dental Department, where he may be consulted on and will be pleased to supply any Appliance or Instrument in general use, or when ordered by Medical Men in cases of emergency.

Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Enemas, Indiarubber Cushions, Hot-water Bottles, Inhalers, Invalids' Cups, Breast Relievers, Spray Apparatus, and every requisite for the Sick-room.

Trusses of all kinds kept in stock or made to order, and *properly fitted without extra charge.*

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**A BED-REST ON HIRE.**

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Original Depot for all kinds of

**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINERAL WATERS,**

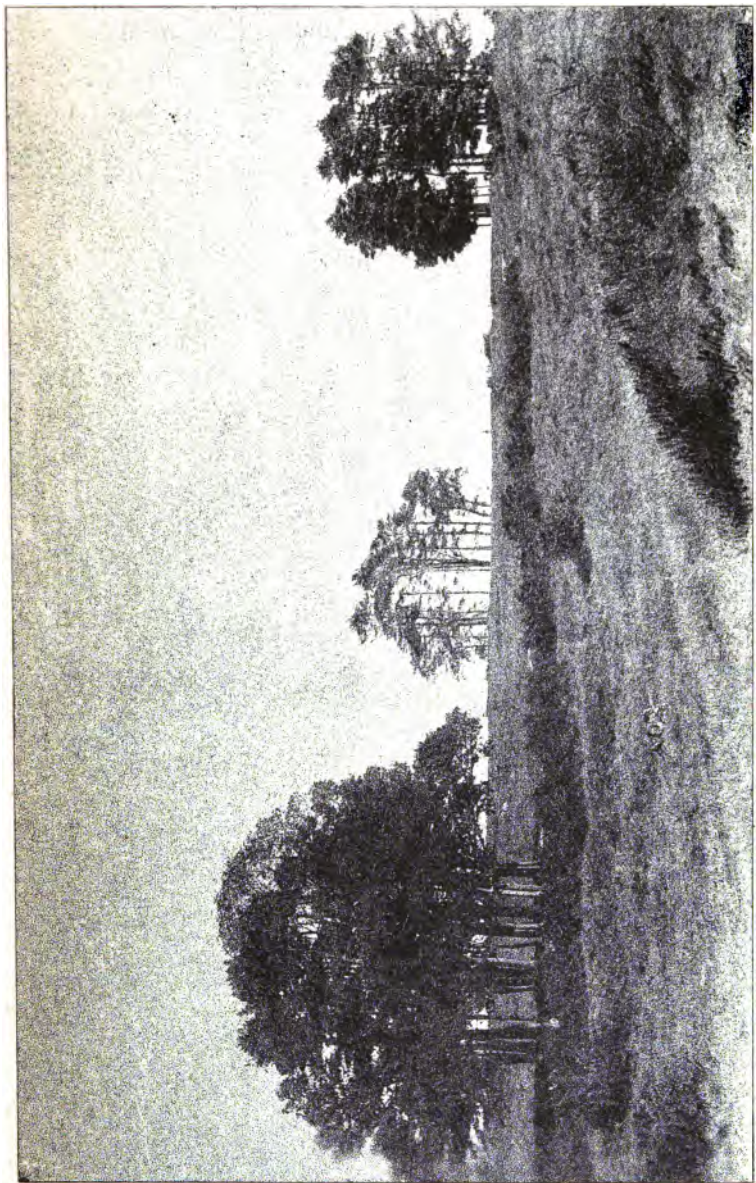
Hunyadi Ianos, Friedrichshall, Æsculap, Apollinaris, Carlsbad, Vichy,  
St. Galmier, and many others.

**Schweppe's Celebrated Waters.**

*Packham & Co.'s Pure Waters in Syphons and Bottles.*

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See Views of Nutfield Priory and Pendell Court.



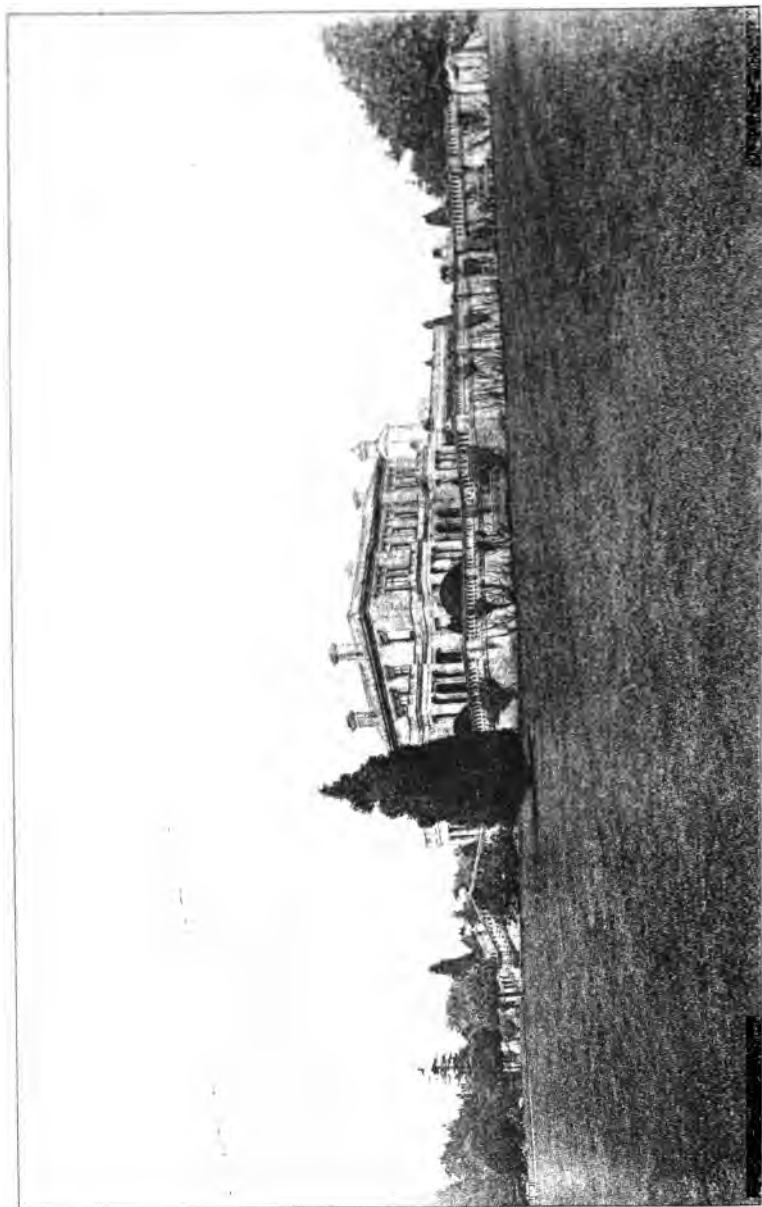
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REDHILL COMMON.

"THE PHOTO. BERRYMAN & CO. LONDON."







PERCYMAN, PHOTO NEBULL

"ARCHITECT" BRIDGE & CO. LONDON

HIGH TREES, THE SEAT OF W. B. WATERLOW, ESQ., J.P.

**+ G. ♦ BASHFORD, +**  
**UPHOLSTERER,**  
**ART FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,**  
**STATION ROAD, REDHILL.**

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SHOW ROOMS FOR  
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, DOOR MATS, HASSOCKS,  
HEARTH RUGS, CURTAINS, FRINGES, TAPESTRIES,  
CRETONNES, REPS AND DAMASKS,  
BED FURNITURE, VELVETS, LEATHER CLOTHS,  
GIMPS, BUTTONS, GENERAL UPHOLSTERY.

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Dining, Drawing, and Bedroom Suites in all Woods,  
Bedsteads, Bedding, Looking Glasses, Pictures, and good assort-  
ment of Fancy Brackets, &c.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN SENT TO ALL PARTS.

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**LARGE DRY ROOMS FOR WAREHOUSING FURNITURE.**  
**Estimates for Removals by Panttechnicon Vans.**

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**BEDDING MANUFACTURED AND RE-MADE.**

**N.B.—All Carpets, Furniture, &c., at Stores Prices, for Cash.**

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**FUNERALS CONDUCTED.**

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**ROBERT LUCKSFORD,**  
**Family Grocer, Tea Dealer, and Draper,**  
**+ POST OFFICE, MEADVALE, REDHILL. +**

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**Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits.**

**Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, &c.**

**Brooms, Brushes, China, Glass and Earthenware.**

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**AGENT FOR COOPER & SON'S CELEBRATED BOOTS.**

# BARTON & Co.

ESTABLISHED

1866.



ESTABLISHED

1866.

WHOLESALE

*Wine, Spirit, Liqueur, and Beer*

MERCHANTS,

1 & 2, LONDON ROAD, REDHILL.

AGENTS FOR

Bass & Co.'s Burton Ales.  
Allsopp & Co.'s       ,,  
Worthington & Co.'s   ,,  
Anglo-Bavarian       ,,  
Gale & Co.'s Horndean   ,,  
Pilsner & Tivoli Lager   ,,

Raggett's Nourishing Stout.  
Reid & Co.'s London   ,,  
Guinness & Co.'s Dublin   ,,  
Barclay & Co.'s London   ,,  
Watney & Co.'s London   ,,  
Watney & Co.'s       ,, Cooper

IN BOTTLE AND CASK.

Booth & Co.'s London Gin.  
Wedderburn's Rum.  
De Kuyper's Hollands.  
Bisquit's and Rouyer's  
Brandies.

Jameson's and the D.W.D.  
Irish Whisky.  
Glen Rosa and Islay Scotch  
Whisky.

*FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BRITISH CORDIALS.*

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, AND CHAMPAGNE.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

All Goods Delivered by Own Vans within a Radius of 12 Miles.



BAPTIST CHAPEL, REDHILL.



 Buy your Goods direct from the Manufacturers.

# J. G. MURDOCH & Co.,

LIMITED,

Manufacturers & Importers.

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PRINCIPAL DEPOT IN ENGLAND :

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**23, Lonsdale Street East, Melbourne.**

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**83 and 85, Union Street,  
Glasgow.**

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Street, Dundee.**

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**210, Great Brunswick Street,  
Dublin.**

**4, Upper Nelson Street,  
Limerick.**

AFRICA :

**Victoria Chambers, Constitution Hill, Port Elizabeth.**

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**SOUTH OF ENGLAND DEPÔT,  
Brighton Road, Redhill, Surrey.**

SUPERINTENDENT:—R. PHILLIPS.

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## ✦ INTRODUCTION. ✦

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 THE Goods described in this List are all of sound workmanship.  
excellent finish, and moderate in price.

Our motto is : "ONCE A CUSTOMER OPENS AN ACCOUNT WITH US—  
KEEP HIM." And we believe that this can only be done by strict  
attention to the usefulness, quality, and value of the articles we supply.

The prices quoted in this List are all subject to ten per cent. (2s.  
IN THE POUND) discount for Cash, or arrangements may be made  
whereby any article may be supplied on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM,  
and payment taken by convenient instalments to suit purchasers,  
without extra charge.

### **Planette.—“The Boudoir.”**

**Price 25 Guineas.**

**SIZE.**—Height, 3 feet 10 inches ; width, 4 feet 6 inches ; depth, 1 foot 10 inches.

Italian Walnut Case, Albert Fall, Trusses on Plinth, Mouldings, Incised Panel Front Gilt, Sconces, Celeste Pedal, and all the latest Improvements.

*Ten Years' Warranty.*

**Terms to suit Purchasers.**

---

### **Planette.—“The Sterling.”**

**Price 28 Guineas.**

**SIZE.**—Height, 3 feet 10 inches ; width, 4 feet 6 inches ; depth, 2 feet.

Italian Burr Walnut Case, Albert Fall, Fretwork Panel Front Incised and Gilt, Sconces, Octagon Legs, Mouldings, Celeste Pedal, and all the latest Improvements.

*Ten Years' Warranty.*

**Terms to suit Purchasers.**

---

### **Cottage Piano.—“La Favorite.”**

**Price 36 Guineas.**

**SIZE.**—Height, 4 feet 1 inch ; width, 4 feet 6 inches ; depth, 2 feet 2 inches.

In Handsome Italian Burr Walnut Case—Trichord Treble, Cottage Piano, Trusses on Plinth, Mouldings, &c., Panel Front Incised and Gilt, Sconces, Celeste Pedal, and all the latest Improvements.

*Ten Years' Warranty.*

**Terms to suit Purchasers.**

---

### **Upright Iron Grand Piano.—“La Superbe.”**

**Price 45 Guineas.**

**SIZE.**—Height, 4 feet 2 inches ; width, 4 feet 6 inches ; depth, 2 feet 2 inches.

In Handsome Italian Burr Walnut Case, Full Trichord Treble, Patent Check Action, O.G. Front Mouldings, Panel Front Incised and Gilt, Trusses on Plinth, Sconces, Best Ivory Keys, Iron Frame, Celeste Pedal, and all the latest Improvements.

*Ten Years' Warranty.*

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**10 per cent. Discount for Cash.**

*John G. Murdoch and Co., Limited.*

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BEST GERMAN MANUFACTURE.

## Iron Frame Piano.—“The Haydn.”

Price 38 Guineas.

Size.—Height, 3 feet 11 inches; width, 4 feet 8 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches.

In Italian Burr Walnut Case, Trichord Treble, Iron Frame, Metal Pin Plate, Check Action, Front Mouldings, Trusses on Plinth, Sconces, vory Keys, Celeste Pedal, &c.

*Ten Years' Warranty.*

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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THE E. P. CARPENTER CO.'S

## Angelus Organs.

ST. ASAPH STYLE.

SOLE EUROPEAN AGENTS, J. G. MURDOCH & Co., LIMITED.

DIMENSIONS.—64 inches high, 23 inches deep, 46 inches long.

Black Walnut Case, with Music receptacles, Handles, and Lamp-stands.

Action 12.—Five Octaves, Four Stops, Sixty-one Reeds... Price 18 Guineas.

Action 27.—Five Octaves, Eight Stops, 122 Reeds, Two full sets or rows ... .. ” 24 ”

Action 75½.—Five Octaves, Twelve Stops, 111 Reeds, containing one set of 61 Notes, one set of Celeste Notes, one set of Bourdon Sub-Bass Notes and Treble Coupler ... .. ” 28 ”

*Ten Years' Warranty.*

Terms to suit Purchasers.

---

THE E. P. CARPENTER CO.'S

## Angelus Organ.

WESTMINSTER STYLE.

DIMENSIONS.—76 inches high, 23 inches deep, 47 inches long.

Action 29.—Five Octaves, Twelve Stops, Two and One-third Row or Five sets Reeds, equal to 135 Reeds. Eight Reed Stops:—*Diapason*, 8 ft.; *Principal*, 4 ft.; *Piano*, 8 ft.; *Voix Celeste*, 8 ft.; *Melodia*, 8 ft.; *Echo*, 8 ft.; *Sub-Bass*, 16 ft. Four Mechanical Stops:—*Treble Coupler*, *Bass Coupler*, *Vox Humana*... .. Price 36 Guineas.

*Ten Years' Warranty.*

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

THE E. P. CARPENTER CO.'S  
**Angelus Organ.**

CHESTER STYLE.

DIMENSIONS.—75 inches high, 29 inches long, 23 inches deep.

- Action 65.—Five Octaves, Fourteen Stops, 209 Reeds (equal to two full sets of 5-Octaves), Two Soloists of Thirty-three Notes, and one of Forty-one Notes, and One set of Sub-Bass Reeds of Thirteen Notes. Ten Reed Stops:—*Diapason*, 8 ft.; *Principal*, 4 ft.; *Violoncello*, 16 ft.; *Melodia*, 8 ft.; *Flute*, 4 ft.; *Ophicleide*, 16 ft.; *Piano*, 8 ft.; *Magic Flute*, 2 ft.; *Ophicleide*, 2 ft.; *Echo*, 8 ft.; *Sub-Bass*, 16 ft. Four Mechanical Stops:—*Bass Coupler*, *Treble Coupler*, *Vox Humana*, *Forle* ... .. Price 46 Guineas.  
*Ten Years' Warranty.*  
Terms to suit Purchasers.

Great Reduction for Chapels and Churches.

THE E. P. CARPENTER CO.'S  
**Angelus Organ.**

CANTERBURY STYLE (FOR CHURCH OR CHAPEL USE).

DIMENSIONS.—52 inches high, 24 inches deep, 51 inches long.

- Black Walnut Case, finished both back and front. It has very large Bellows.  
Action 23.—Five Octaves, Eight Stops, Four sets equal to 122 Reeds. Six Reed Stops:—*Diapason*, 8 ft.; *Melodia*, 8 ft.; *Principal*, 4 ft.; *Voix Celeste*, 8 ft.; *Dulcet*, 8 ft.; *Piano*, 4 ft. Two Mechanical Stops:—*Vox Humana*, *Forle* ... .. Price 28 Guineas.  
*Ten Years' Warranty.*  
Action 75½.—Five Octaves, Twelve Stops, Four sets equal to 111 Reeds. Contains One row of Reeds of Sixty-one Notes, One set of Celeste Reeds, and One set of Sub-Bass Reeds (*Bourdon*) and Octave Coupler. Eight Reed Stops:—*Diapason*, 8 ft.; *Voix Celeste*, 8 ft.; *Melodia*, 8 ft.; *Dulcet*, 8 ft.; *Piano*, 8 ft.; *Echo*, 8 ft.; *Bourdon Sub-Bass*, 16 ft.; *Violetta*, 16 ft. Four Mechanical Stops:—*Vox Humana*, *Forle*, *Principal Forte*, *Treble Coupler* ... .. " 32 "  
*Ten Years' Warranty.*  
Action 38.—Contains Two full sets of Sixty-one Reeds each, One set of Celeste Reeds of Thirty-three Notes, and One set of Sub-Bass Reeds of Thirteen Notes. Twelve Stops. Nine Reed Stops:—*Diapason*, 8 ft.; *Melodia*, 8 ft.; *Principal*, 4 ft.; *Flute*, 4 ft.; *Voix Celeste*, 8 ft.; *Dulcet*, 8 ft.; *Piano*, 8 ft.; *Echo*, 8 ft.; *Sub-Bass*, 16 ft. Three Mechanical Stops:—*Treble Coupler*, *Bass Coupler*, *Vox Humana* ... .. " 35 "  
*Ten Years' Warranty.*

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

## American Parlour Organs.

### ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

- No. 1.—In Fancy Black Walnut Case. Two Sets of Reeds (Treble and Bass), Knee Swell ... .. Price 9 Guineas.  
 Size—Height, 3 ft. 8 in.; length, 3 ft. 3½ in.; depth, 1 ft. 4 in.
- No. 2.—In Handsome Polished Walnut Case, Gothic Shape, Sliding Fall, Panel Front. Five Octaves. Two Sets of Reeds (Treble and Bass), and Knee Swell ... .. 12 ..  
 Size—Height, 3 ft. 10½ in.; length, 3 ft. 2 in.; depth, 16½ in.
- No. 3.—In Handsome Polished Walnut Case, Gothic Shape, Sliding Fall, Panel Fronts, Music Rack, &c. Two Sets of Reeds (Treble and Bass), Five Stops and Knee Swell ... .. 15 ..  
 Size—Height, 4 ft.; length, 3 ft. 2½ in.; depth, 1 ft. 6 in.
- No. 4.—Five Octaves, Solid Walnut Case, with Sliding Fall, Three Sets of Reeds, Six Stops and Knee Swell ... .. 17 ..  
 Size—Height, 4 ft. 11 in.; length, 3 ft. 4 in.; depth, 19 in.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

## Harmoniums.

### BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

- No. 1.—THE MOZART, in handsome Italian Walnut Case, highly finished. Five Octaves ... .. Price 7 Guineas.  
 Size—Height, 2 ft. 6 in.; depth, 1 ft. 2 in.; length, 3 ft. 5 in.
- No. 2.—THE GOTHIC, in Solid Black Walnut, highly finished. Five Octaves ... .. 9 ..  
 Size—Height, 3 ft. 6 in.; depth, 1 ft. 2 in.; length, 3 ft. 3 in.
- No. 3.—THE DOMESTIC, in Italian Walnut Case, splendidly finished, Seven Stops:—Expression, Sourdine, Tremolo, Flute, Cor-Anglais and two Fortes. Five Octaves ... .. 10 ..  
 Size—Height, 2 ft. 9 in.; depth, 1 ft. 3 in.; length, 3 ft. 5 in.
- No. 4.—THE HOUSEHOLD, in Italian Walnut Case, highly finished, Eight Stops:—Expression, Sourdine, Flute, Cor-Anglais, Celeste and Two Fortes. One and a half row of Reeds. Five Octaves ... .. 15 ..  
 Size—Height, 2 ft. 11 in.; depth, 1 ft. 4½ in.; length, 3 ft. 7 in.
- No. 5.—THE STUDENT'S, in handsome Italian Walnut Case, Ten Stops:—Expression, Sourdine, Flute, Cor-Anglais, Clarionet, Bourdon, Tremolo, Full Organ, Two Fortes, and Two Rows of Reeds. Five Octaves ... .. 20 ..  
 Size—Height, 3 ft. 0½ in.; depth, 1 ft. 7 in.; length, 3 ft. 8½ in.

*Superior Harmoniums Supplied to Order.*

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.



## Planoforte and Organ Stools.

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

From ... .. 15s. upwards.

## The Peerless Concertinas.

MADE IN ENGLAND, OF BEST MANUFACTURE.

ANGLO GERMAN.—Mahogany, Steel Reeds, with separately fitted Screw Notes.

No. 1.—20 keys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2 10 0
„ 4.—30 keys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 0

Mahogany, Steel Reeds, super extra, with Brass Screws and Nuts.

No. 6.—20 keys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2 17 6
„ 9.—30 keys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 17 6

NEWLY IMPROVED ANGLO-GERMAN.—Rosewood, five-fold Morocco Bellows, Brass Screws to tops, and containing all the recent improvements with Tempered Steel Vibrators, which produce the fullest and purest quality of tone ever attained. Mahogany Boxes.

No. 1.—20 keys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3 10 0
„ 2.—26 keys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0
„ 3.—30 keys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
„ 4.—32 keys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINA.

Forty-eight keys, Mahogany Cloth-lined Case ... .. 3 10 0

*Concertinas of all Grades Supplied to Order.*

## The Peerless Melodeons.

REGISTERED. WARRANTED ALL STEEL REEDS.

Superior Finish, Strength and Tone.

No. 331 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1 8 0
„ 37 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
„ 217 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
„ 224 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 18 0
„ 209, in handsome box, with Lock and Key ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
„ 67 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0
„ 221 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0
„ 161 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

## French Accordeons.

BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4 4 0
		Best Quality.	High Finish.	Rich Tone.				
1.—Organ Accordeon,	3	Octaves,	Ebony Case,	Ivory Keys,	1			
	Tremolo Stop	...	...	...	...	4	4	0
2.	Do.	with Treadle Stand	...	...	...	5	5	0
3.—French Accordeon,	19	Square Pearl Keys,	Chords at Bottom,					
	Hollow Sides	...	...	...	...	1	14	0
4.	Do.	22	do.	do.	...	2	4	0
5.	Do.	25	do.	do.	...	2	10	0

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## Musical Boxes.

BEST GENEVA MANUFACTURE.

Brilliant Tone, First-class Action, Inlaid Cases.

No. 1.—THE BEATRICE,	Playing 6 Airs, 6 inch Barrel...	Price 4 Guineas.
„ 2.—THE DUCHESS,	Playing 8 Airs, 9 inch Barrel ...	„ 5 „
„ 3.—THE EMPRESS,	Playing 10 Airs, 11 inch Barrel...	„ 7 „

*Specialities in Drum and Bell Boxes supplied to Order.*

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## Mechanical Organs.

THE MELODA.

Fourteen Reeds, Music on Spools, with covered case and other improvements								
Price, with Roll of Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3 3 0	
Extra Music, per foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 2	

THE CELESTINA.

Twenty-two Reeds, new Pneumatic Arrangement, which reduces paper to one third usual size, Powerful Tone, Splendid construction.

Price, with Roll of Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	£6 6 0	
Extra Music, per foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 2	

---

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

J. G. M. & Co.'s

## Household Wringers and Mangles.

<b>"HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER AND MANGLER.</b>			No. 1, 20 in. Rollers	£2 16 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	No. 2, 22 in. ditto	2 18 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	No. 3, 24 in. ditto	3 3 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	No. 4, 28 in. ditto	3 10 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	No. 5, 30 in. ditto	4 0 0
<b>"HOUSEHOLD" INDIARUBBER WRINGERS.</b>			No. 1, 12 in. ditto	2 0 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	No. 2, 14 in. ditto	2 10 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	No. 3, 16 in. ditto	3 0 0

*The "Household" Wringers and Mangles are of Registered Design, and can only be purchased of our Accredited Agents.*

## The Household Washer,

WITH WRINGER AND MANGLE COMBINED.

No. 1.	22 in. Rollers, with Brass Caps	...	...	...	...	£6 10 0
No. 2.	24 in. Rollers	...	...	...	...	7 10 0

Brass Taps, with Unions, 5s. extra.

*This Machine is generally admitted to be the most popular and effective now before the Public. It embraces the most approved principles, is excellently made, easy to work, simple to manage, thorough in its operation, and low in price.*

## Sewing Machines.

THE "BEATRICE."—This Machine is Chain-stitch, and is adapted for many kinds of work. It is handsome in appearance, strong and durable, and is the cheapest effective Sewing Machine made		£1 5 0
THE "HANDY."—This Machine is unsurpassed at the price, and is recommended to those who wish a really useful Lock-stitch Machine at little cost		2 10 0
THE "LOUISE."—This Machine can be recommended as one of the most complete Lock-stitch Machines ever offered to the Public. Although the price is moderate it is perfect and satisfactory in operation, handsome in appearance, and thoroughly strong and durable. All attachments included in the price		3 10 0
THE "FARRINGTON."—This Machine is one of the finest Hand Machines ever exhibited. Its special features are : perfect lightness ; entire absence of noise in working ; strength and durability, and handsome appearance. All attachments included in the price		4 4 0

**10 per cent. Discount for Cash.**

## Sewing Machines.

*(Continued.)*

### MURDOCH'S FAMILY MACHINE. With Nickel-plated Fly Wheel.

Handsomely ornamented in Gold. Without Cover ...	£5	5	0
Or, with Handsome Polished Walnut Cover ...	6	0	0

This Machine, while supplied at a price which brings it within the reach of all, embraces all the best modern improvements, and is unsurpassed for strength, beauty, and finish.

MURDOCH'S MEDIUM SEWING MACHINE ...	6	10	0
Or, with Handsome Polished Walnut Cover ...	7	7	0

This Machine is adapted for Dressmaking and other manufacturing work. It has not the high arm, great rapidity, and other special advantages of our Eldredge Machines, but in all other respects it is unrivalled. It possesses the Automatic Winder, fast and loose wheel for winding bobbins, and other modern improvements, and is perfect in strength, beauty and finish.

THE "SUPERB."—This Machine combines the easy running and handsome appearance of the Singer System Machines, with a stronger construction and a simpler arrangement of parts. It is therefore quickly understood and not likely to get out of order. The "Superb" possesses the latest improvements and is finished in the most attractive manner. It has a fast and loose wheel for winding bobbins, Automatic winder, and a Handsome Polished Walnut Base, which completely encloses the under part of the Machine. The "Superb" has a complete set of attachments, which are supplied with the Machine and are included in the price. These attachments enable the operator to Fell, Tuck, Hem, and Bind with this Machine, and they also include Needles, Bobbins, Oil-can, and Screwdriver all complete 4 4 0

May also be had with Handsome Polished Walnut Cover, 15s. extra.

THE "SUPERB" is also supplied to work either by Hand or Treadle, cover and all complete ... 6 15 0

BRADBURY'S MACHINES supplied at Factory Prices for Tailors, Saddlers, and Harness Makers; for Boot and Shoe Makers and Clog Makers.

For binding Silk or Felt Hats of all kinds.

For Stay Makers, &c.

Lessons given gratis at Purchasers' own homes until they know how to work the Machines.

Illustrated Prospectuses and terms of Bradbury's Machines on application to the South of England Depot or Agents.

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## Perambulators.

BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

THE MARLBOROUGH.—No. 1. Fitted with Bicycle Wheels, covered in Leather, superior quality—Iron Tyres ...	£1	17	6
No. 2.—Ditto, with Strap and Hood ...	2	7	6
" Ditto,—India-rubber Tyres ...	2	15	0

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10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

## Perambulators.

(Continued.)

- No. 3.—Same as No. 1, but with Brass-jointed Hood and Fancy Handle, India-rubber tyres ... .. £3 0 0
- No. 4.—Highly finished, fitted with extra high Bicycle Wheels, covered in Leather, Brass-jointed Hood and Fancy Handle, superior quality ... .. 3 17 6
- Cloth Linings for either of the above Perambulators 3s. extra.
- DOUBLE CARRIAGE, for Two Children, in either the above styles, 10s. extra.
- THE WINDSOR—No. 1.—Round Back Carriage, Elegantly designed, fitted with Bicycle Wheels, superior India-rubber Tyres, covered in Leather, with Brass-jointed Hood, Fancy Handle, and all modern improvements... .. 3 15 0
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- DOUBLE CARRIAGE, for Two Children, in either of the above styles, 15s. extra.
- THE ROYAL SOCIABLE.—This Carriage is adapted for Two Children, and is very convenient where space is limited, not being wider than an ordinary single Carriage. It has Bicycle Wheels and India-rubber Tyres. Covered in Leather, with Brass-jointed Hood, superior quality ... .. 5 5 0
- THE ROYAL BASSINETTE.—This Carriage is adapted for Two Children, or can be easily converted into a Cot for one. It has a wicker work Body, and it is fitted with Bicycle Wheels, India-rubber Tyres and Reversible Cover. Medium quality, lined with Cloth ... .. 4 4 4
- Ditto, best quality, with extra fittings and every improvement ... 5 15 0

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No. 2.—Ditto ditto Hunter	... ..	4 4 0
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No. 6.—Ditto ditto Hunter	... ..	6 6 0
Highly Finished, Horizontal Movement, <i>Jewelled in 8 holes</i> , three-quarter-plate, Stout English Hall-marked Case, Polished Crystal Glass	... ..	2 5 0

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A Staff of Practical Watchmakers, Silversmiths, and Jewellers are kept on the premises at REDHILL.

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Our Customers will kindly understand that if in any case a watch sold by us does not give satisfaction, we will exchange. We cannot guarantee that the watch when delivered is always in perfect order, even though the watch be one of our best, as, though it may appear all right when hanging in our warehouse, that is a different thing from carrying it in the pocket. But if there is anything wrong in the watch it can only be from an error in balancing, and not from bad workmanship, and any error of this kind will be found out within a week or two, as the watch will either stop or not go regularly. Should the watch go well for two or three weeks, it is rare for any watch of ours to go wrong afterwards, unless an accident happens to it.

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THEREFORE AN ACCURATE TIMEKEEPER IS A MONEY MAKER.

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The Special Feature of the FARRINGTON REGULATORS is their extreme accuracy. The number of Clocks in the market is legion, made in all kinds of material and at all kinds of prices, from a few pence to hundreds of pounds, but they are mostly made for show rather than use. When we enter a Drawing Room or Parlour we generally notice that the mantel-piece is decorated with a charming thing like a clock, situated between two pretty ornaments, but which we speedily find to be more or less of a dummy. When we look at it, to ascertain the time, we are immediately told that it has stopped, or has gone erratic lately, and so common has this explanation become that it excites little remark.

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„ 3.—Size 3 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 3 in., with one Weight and Pendulum, Silent Movement...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
„ 4.—Size 3 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 3 in., with two Weights and Pendulum, Striking on Gong...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0

*Shops are not supplied.*

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## **THE "NATIONAL" BAROMETER AND CLOCK.**

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how Hot it is or How Cold, and shows any violent disturbances in the  
Atmosphere.**

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2.—THE "NATIONAL" BAROMETER is similar to the Fitzroy Barometers supplied to the Admiralty for use at the Coast Guard Stations and elsewhere.

3.—THE "NATIONAL" BAROMETER is supplied with a copy of the clear and concise Hints drawn up by Admiral Fitzroy, for the guidance of those who use it in forecasting the weather.

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4.—THE "NATIONAL" BAROMETER is supplied with a patent brass stopper, by means of which the mercury may be easily packed at the end of the tube when it is being carried about, and thus prevent any risk of breaking the glass.

5.—THE "NATIONAL" THERMOMETER is made on Fahrenheit's principle, and gives to a half-degree the exact state of heat or cold.

6.—THE "NATIONAL" STORM GLASS gives timely notice of any violent disturbance in the atmosphere.

7.—THE "NATIONAL" CLOCK is of best French manufacture, and is a reliable timepiece.

8.—THE "NATIONAL" CLOCK, when wound up, will go for eight days.

9.—THE "NATIONAL" CLOCK is admirably suited for hall and office use, because of its accuracy as a timekeeper and its silent action.

10.—THE "NATIONAL" BAROMETER AND CLOCK are mounted in beautiful walnut case, of new design, specially registered and reserved for our sole use.

11.—THE "NATIONAL" BAROMETER AND CLOCK will last for years, and be an endless source of interest and value.

12.—THE "NATIONAL" BAROMETER AND CLOCK is now issued at a price, and upon such convenient terms, as to bring it within the reach of everyone.

Price £3 3s. od.



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10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

## A Successful Business.

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IT does a man good (especially if his vocation in life leads him into quiet and retired paths) occasionally to visit a large and successful business, where many and varied branches are in full work. Such was my experience last Tuesday, when I had the pleasure of visiting the magnificent premises in Farringdon-road, London, where the well-known and highly-respected firm of Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co. carry on a most extensive business. Mr. Murdoch, junior, very kindly offered to show me the various departments, and under his guidance, aided by his explanatory remarks, I was enabled to see very much that interested me. To fully describe the several departments would take up more space, I am afraid, than can well be afforded. I must, therefore, be brief. I first inspected the watch rooms, where there was an array of men cleaning, repairing, and examining watches and clocks. Some idea of the extent of business done in this department alone may be obtained from the fact that last year 25,000 were sold by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., and this year, judging from present prospects, that number is likely to be increased. These manufacturers evidently keep up with the times, for, if desired, a purchaser can already obtain any quantity of watches with a 24-o'clock dial.

Judging from the pile of barometers, I should imagine all London was about to become weather-wise. Sewing machines seem also to be in great demand, for a stock of over 1,000 is always kept on hand. While Messrs. Murdoch & Co. think of the mothers in supplying sewing-machines, they do not forget the "bairns," for they will provide them with perambulators of almost any size, shape, and price. The greater portion of one floor was given up to them, and there appeared to be enough to supply the infantile population of a small town.

The sale of organettes and clarions forms a large item in the business. The two instruments are very much alike, the only difference being in the mechanism. They resemble a harmonium in tone. Sheets of prepared music are put in the instrument, a handle is turned, as in a barrel-organ, and sweet tones are produced. The sheets cost about 1½d. per foot. Buyers can therefore select any pieces they choose, and have a constant change. American organs, harmoniums, and pianos also form a large portion of stock. The "Angelus" organs are of excellent quality, and are being sold as fast as they can be produced. I understand a very fine American organ, with two manuals and pedal, is now on its way to this country, and will most probably be exhibited by Messrs. Murdoch & Co. at the forthcoming Exhibition of Inventions and Musical Instruments at South Kensington. Those interested should make a point of looking out for this organ, as, from all accounts, it is likely to surpass anything of the kind that has been seen in this country before. The pianos, too, are of really good quality, and can be supplied at almost any price, according to style and finish. They are manufactured by J. G. Murdoch & Co. I may add, by way of parenthesis, that Mr. Murdoch, junior, took me over the manufactory of this company. I found about sixty men fully engaged in the several stages required in producing a piano. The work was being done honestly, without a trace of "scamping"—so the pianos may be depended on for standing well.

Oleographs are kept in large quantities, for I saw stacks of them all carefully packed together. Most of them are excellently got up, and cannot fail to command a large sale. With such pictures as these within the reach of persons of even very limited means, there is no reason why the walls of the homes of the humbler classes should be bare. Books with

illustrations of numerous kinds, albums of all sorts (some with very musical insides), musical-boxes from the lowest to the highest price, and a variety of other things too numerous to mention, are to be obtained in these wonderful premises. I was informed that the Farringdon-road warehouses form the centre of the concern, but branches are established in Melbourne (Australia), Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and many parts of London.

Before leaving, I was invited into Mr. Murdoch's private office. Having gone over the whole building and seen the various operations going on, I felt that it needed a very clever business man to manage and to direct a concern so large and varied in its details. It is only necessary to see Mr. Murdoch to read at once in his face that he is a shrewd, far-sighted, and thoroughly upright man of business. He is beloved by those he employs, and by all with whom he comes in contact in other spheres of life. He richly deserves the success he has with so much labour achieved. Long may he be spared to preside over the undertaking and to encourage and support the many Christian works in which he takes and has always taken so deep an interest.—*The Christian Chronicle.*

*The South of England Depot* is near the railway arch, Brighton-road, Redhill. Mr. R. Phillips, who has been with J. G. M. & Co. for many years, is the Superintendent, and has about 100 shops and agents under his management.—From this Depot £6,230 worth of the well-known watches, manufactured expressly for J. G. M. & Co. by the Waltham Company, were sold in the year 1884; the next largest item was sewing-machines; then wringers, mangles, and washers; besides these a large trade was done in perambulators, barometers, musical-boxes, musical-instruments, books and oleographs.

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## JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., Limited.

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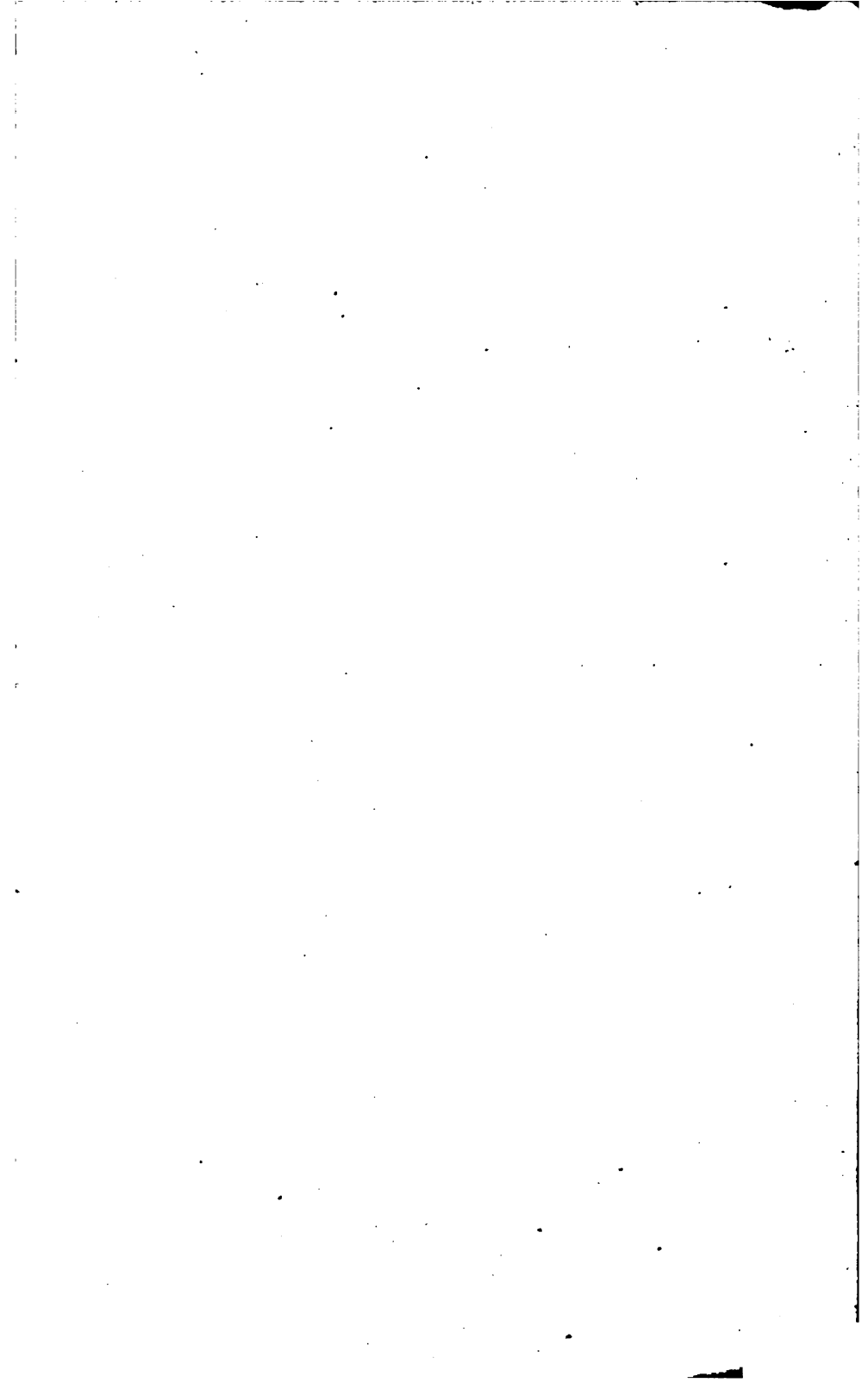
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